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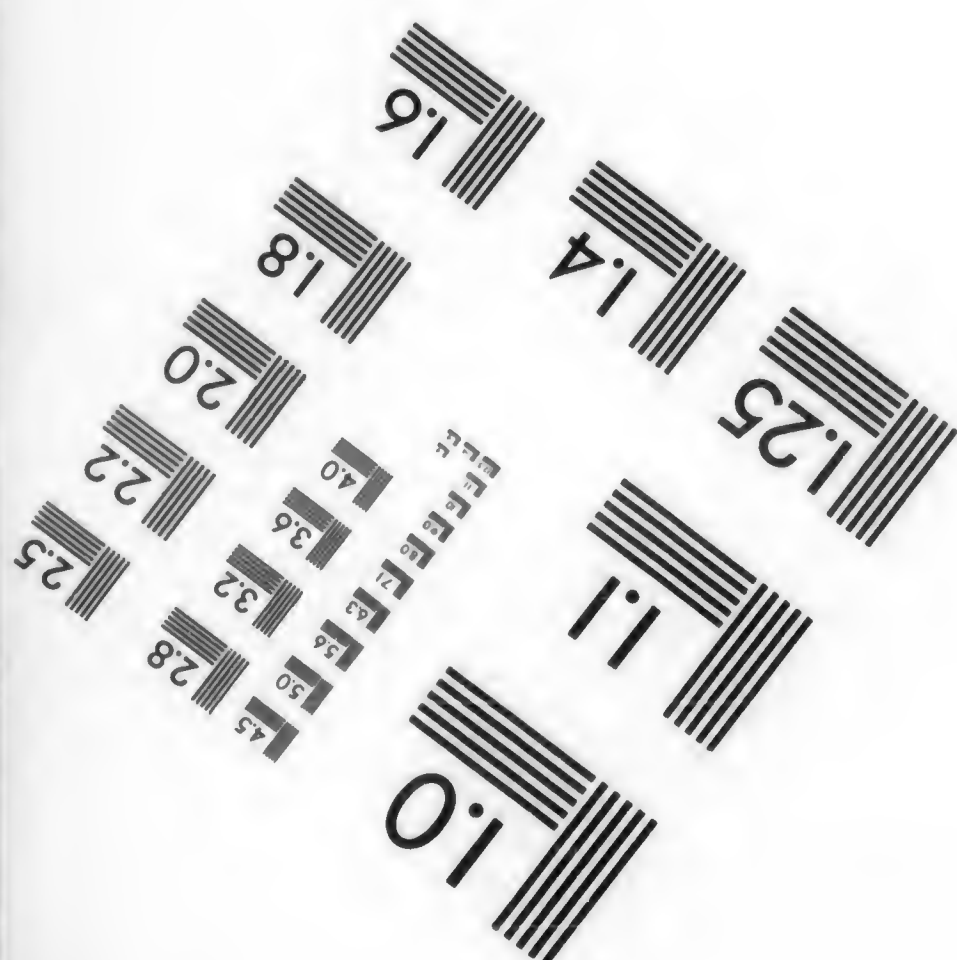
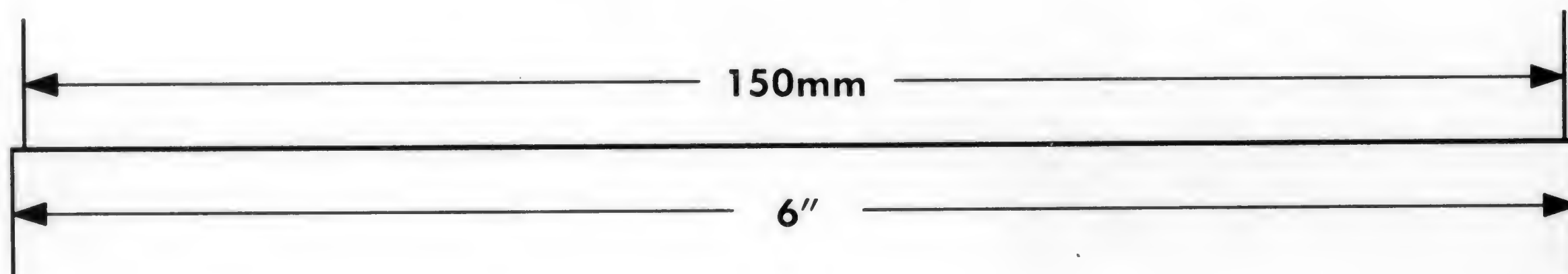
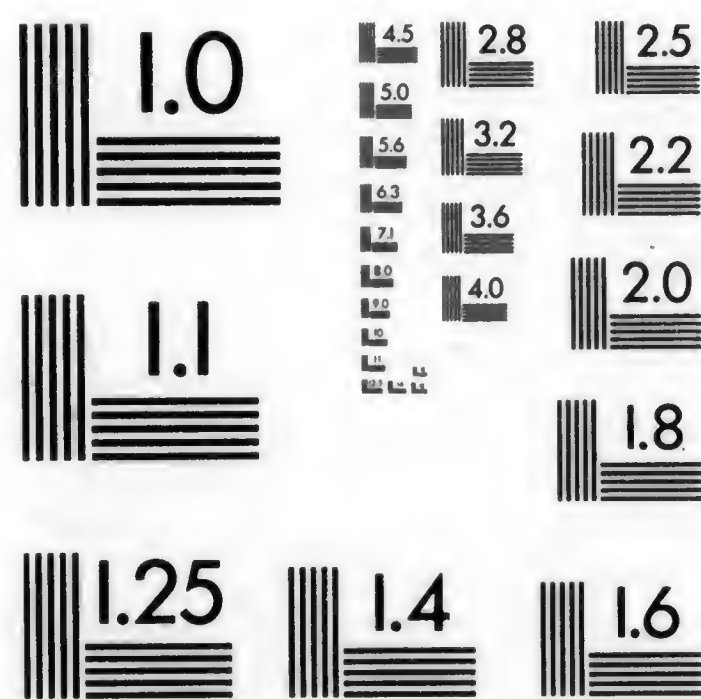
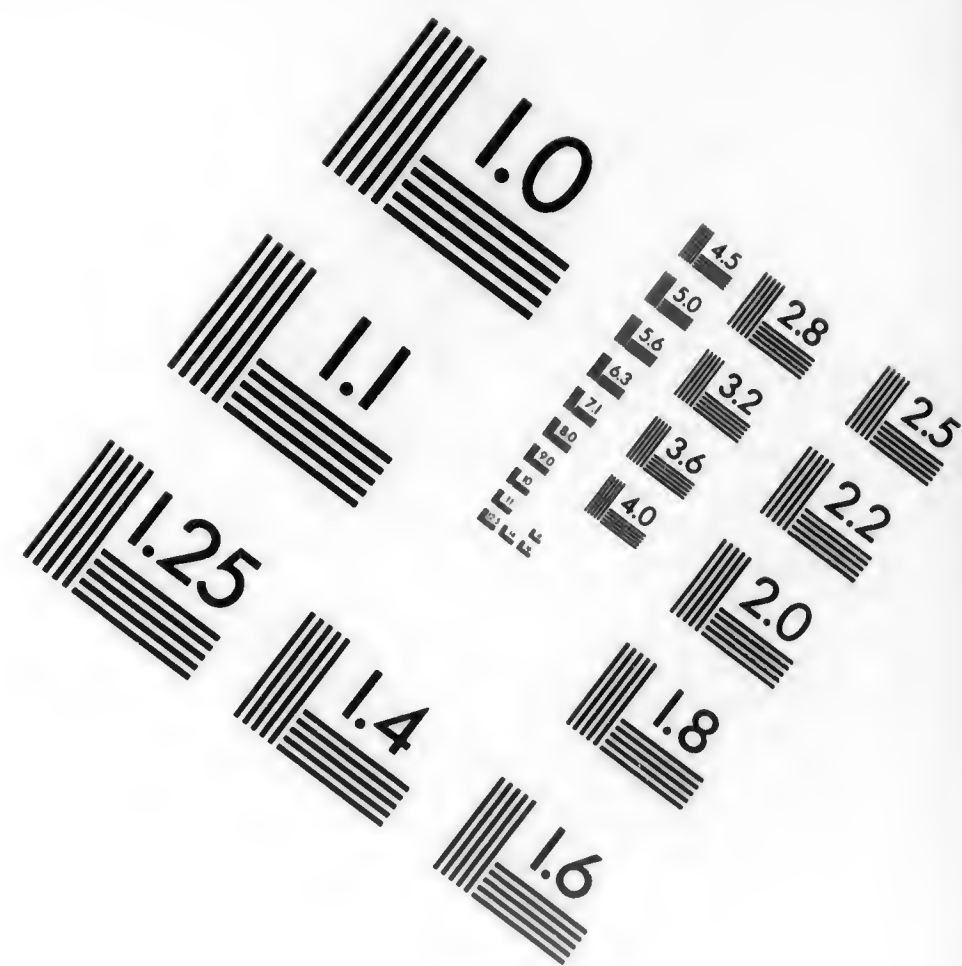
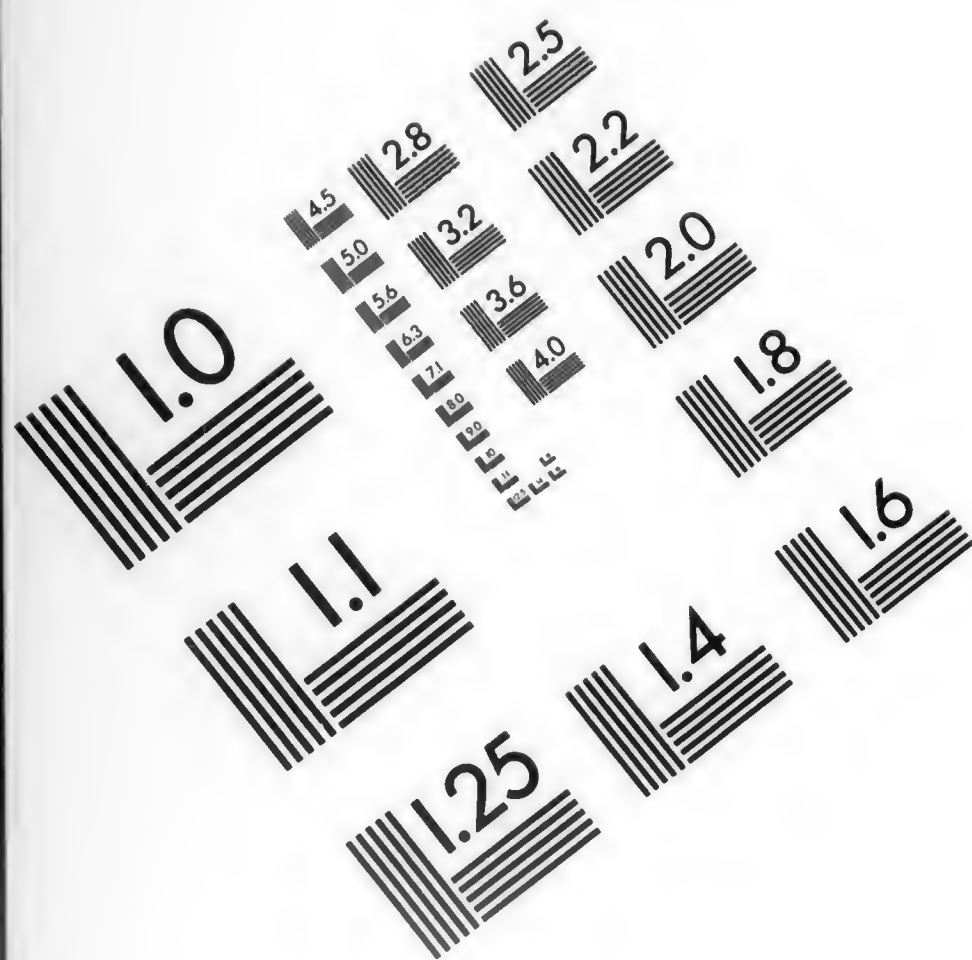
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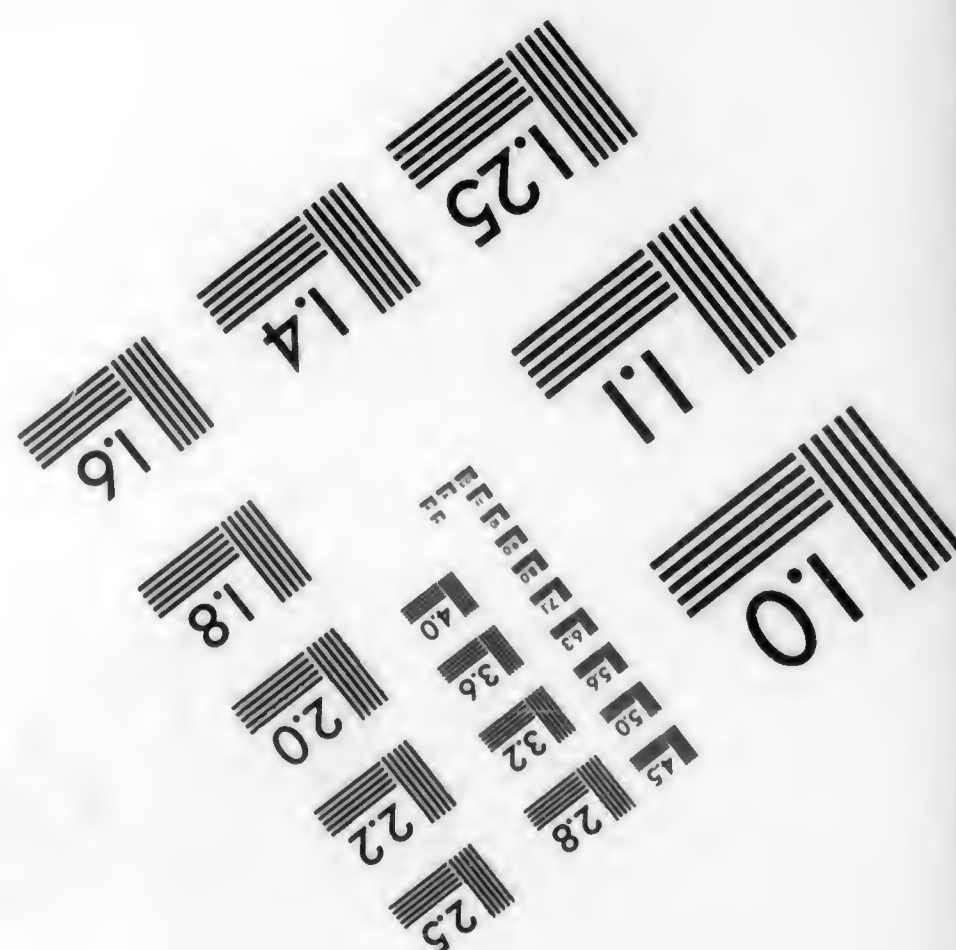
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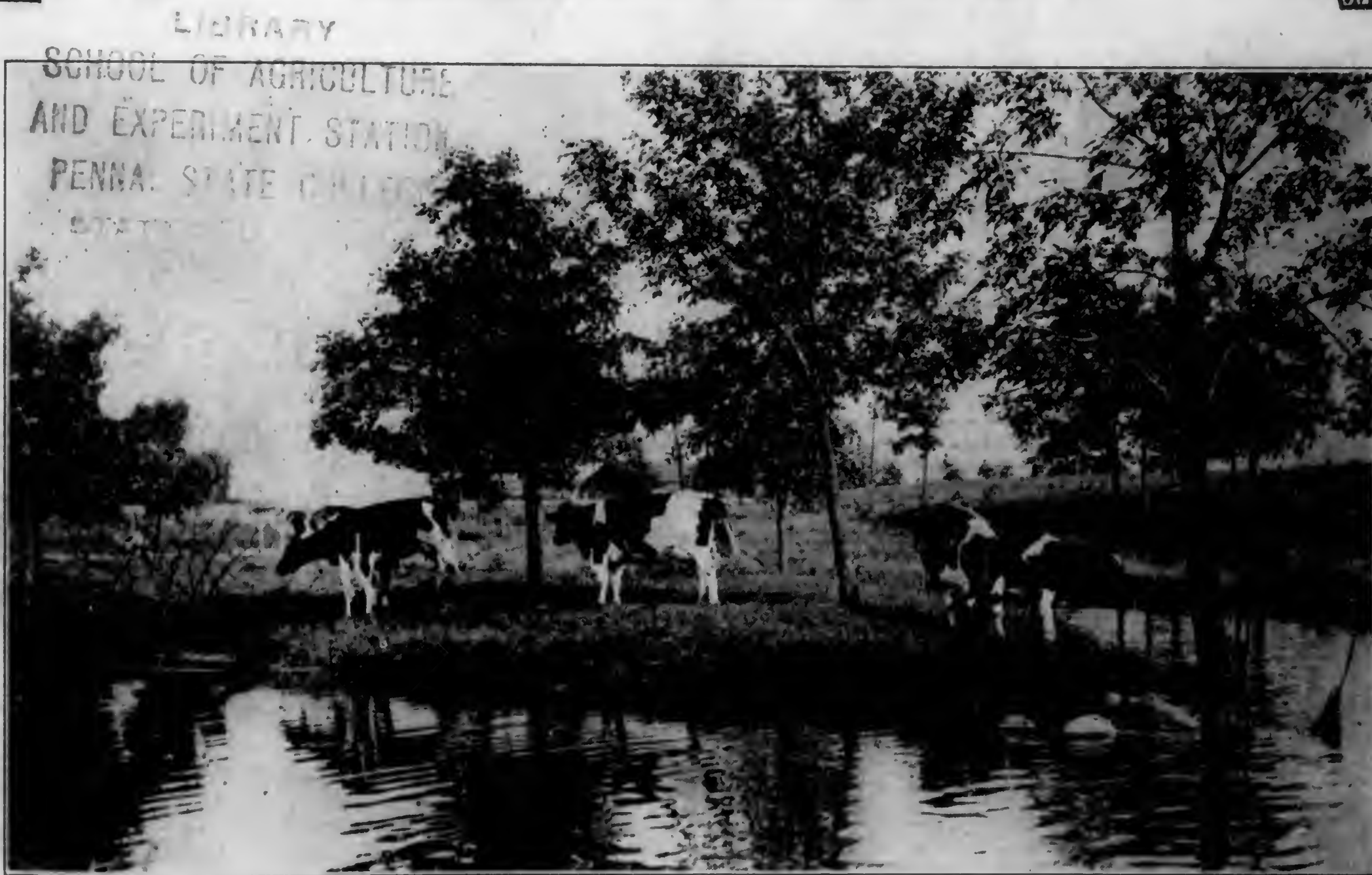
The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Vol. II

HARRISBURG, PA., JANUARY 8, 1923

No. 1

Published Semi-Monthly. Price, 75c. Per Year



SCENE ON THE DR. SAWYER FARM, MARION, OHIO, NEAR THE HOME OF PRESIDENT HARDING

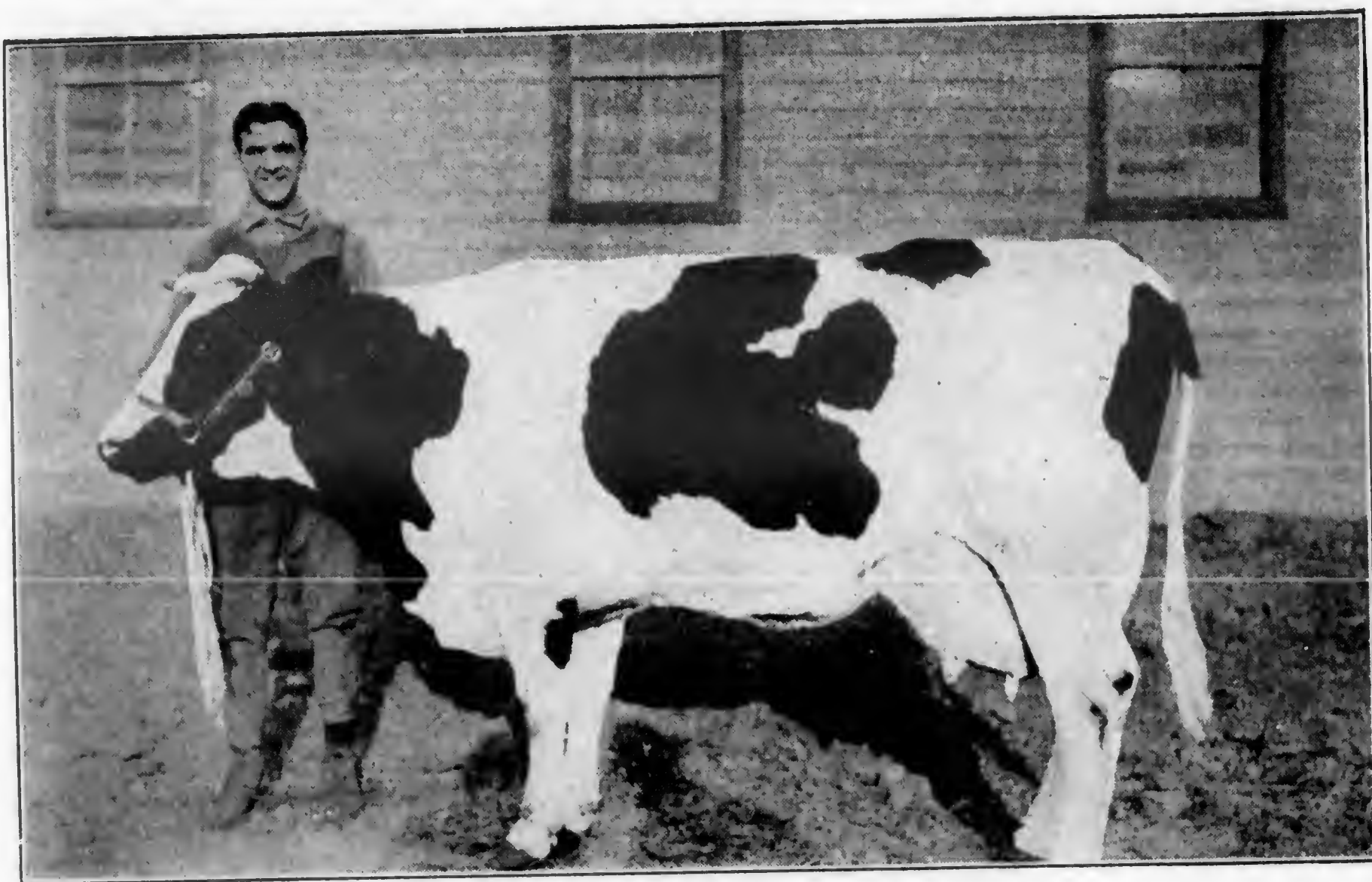
Published in the Interest of Breeders and Dairymen Everywhere



Entered as second-class matter April 8, 1922, at the post office at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, under the act of March 3, 1879.

MUTILATED PAGE

BERKS FARM DEVELOPS FIRST 30-LB. COW



L. H. C. PRINCESS ANNETJE ALCARTRA.

A daughter of the \$50,000 Bull, King Segis Pontiac Alcartra

HER SIRE:—KING SEGIS PONTIAC ALCARTRA, the \$50,000 bull, who is a century sire, having 120 A.R.O. Daughters and 94 Sons. Three of his daughters have crossed the 30-lb. mark. He has 55 others from 20 to 29.57 lb. His sire is King Segis Pontiac who is by King Segis from the great old cow, Pontiac Clothilde De Kol 2d, who has three records above 30-lb. His dam is K. P. Alcartra, who has 30.87 lb. butter in seven days as a three-year-old. She was by King of the Pontiacs from Alcartra Polkadot Ormsby with a record of 31.25 lb. butter in seven days and five A. R. O. daughters.

HER DAM:—TIDY ABBEKERK PRINCESS ANNETJE with a record of 30.92 lb. of butter in seven days. Her sire, Tidy Abbekerk Prince, with over a hundred A. R. O. daughters is from the great old cow, Tidy Abbekerk, with 27.29 lb. butter and 551 lb. milk. This cow has five A. R. O. daughters and five sons. The dam's dam is Pauline Clyde De Kol 2d, with three A. R. O. daughters.

We have two fine daughters of this cow in the herd by King Tweede Spring Farm. Some other good records in the making. Also a few young bulls for sale.

ABNER S. DEYSHER

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the former World Champion of her class whose wonderful year records of 25,787.5 lb. milk and 1,294.71 lb. butter has never been equalled by any other four-year-old in strict official work. Her test for the year was 4.02 per cent. butterfat. A Polled Bull from this big-producing, high-testing strain is bound to prove a money-maker. Let us tell you about one.

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The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

VOL. II

HARRISBURG, PA., JANUARY 8, 1923

No. 1

The Gift Herd of Penn State College

Generous Dairymen Donate Cattle

ENTERPRISING Pennsylvania dairymen had a day all to themselves during the recent Farmers' Week, at the Pennsylvania State College. Wednesday, December 20th, was a Dairy Breeders' Field Day, at which time twenty-six head of purebred dairy cattle, each animal the gift of some Pennsylvania dairyman to Penn State, were exhibited and formally given to the college by the donors.



CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA BREEDERS' CHOICE
Donated to the State College herd by the Central Pennsylvania Breeders' Association, Williamsport, Lycoming County.

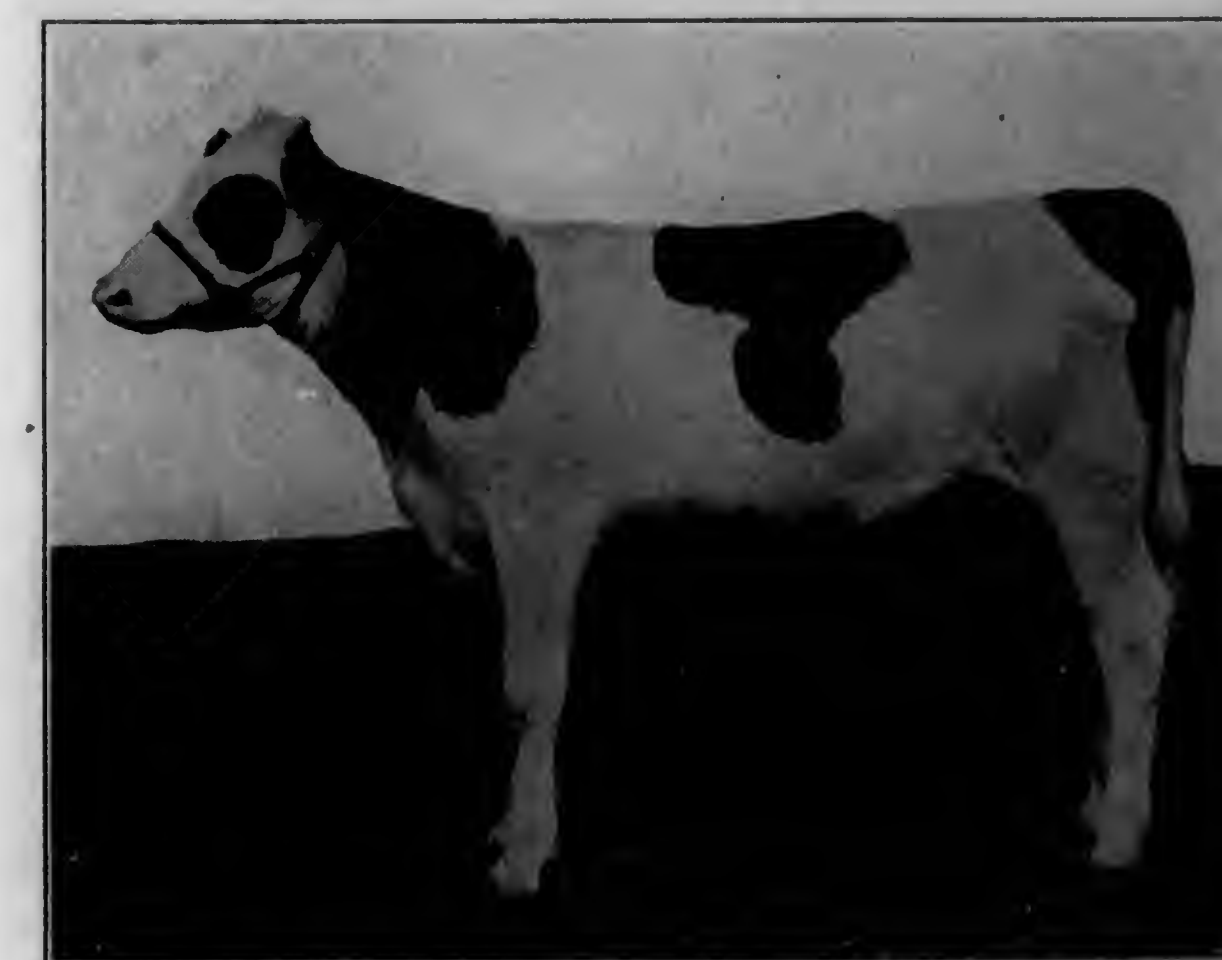
Of the entire group of cattle exhibited, more than half were Holsteins. There were six Ayrshires, five Jerseys, and one lone Guernsey heifer. The special event attracted considerable attention among the Farmers' Week visitors, and quite appropriately claims first rank among the features of the winter gathering of farm folks at Penn State.

The fourteen blue-blooded Holsteins that were led before the spectators at this unique ceremony, were all of excellent type and breeding and give every indication that they will add many creditable records to the already long list that the college herd boasts. The dairymen of the state adopted an unusual plan to rebuild the college dairy herd, when they started a campaign last summer to "Endow an Empty Stanchion at State College." From the beginning, the Holstein breeders figured prominently in the progress of the movement, with the result that many splendid individuals were added to the black-and-white group in the college barns.

Most of the contributors of these gift cattle traveled to State College from their homes in various parts of the state, to personally present their animals to officials of the agricultural school, at the gathering in the col-

lege livestock pavilion. Others sent representatives to introduce their gift cows.

The list of individual and group Holstein donors is as follows: Central Pennsylvania Breeders' Association, Williamsport, Lycoming County, "Central Pennsylvania Breeders' Choice;" E. H. Weiler and Son, Warren County, Weiler Farm Yankee Beauty; Allegheny County Holstein-Friesian Association, Hazel Langtry Sylvia; Simon Stahlman, Brookville, Jefferson County, Model Stock Farm Beauty Fayne; Mary Josephine McCracken, Brookville, Pollyanna Segis De Kol; Chester County Holstein-Friesian Association, Willowna Luella; M. L. Jones, Chester County, Westtown Dot Aaggie Colantha; Hugh Moore, Chester County, Korndyke Valdessa Markwell; N. E. Pennsylvania Feed Dealers Association, Bradford County, Cornucopia Pauline Blossom 2d; Troy-Canton Bull Association, Crestmont Bradco Walker; Lathrop



WEILER FARM YANKEE BEAUTY
Donated to the State College herd by E. I. Weiler & Son, Warren, Pennsylvania.

Farm, Susquehanna County, Lathrop Penstate Homestead; Crawford County Bull Association, a heifer; and J. B. Moore and Son, Warren County, a cow. The other Holstein was given by Eugene B. Bennett, now of Brooklyn, New York, but formerly a resident of the Keystone State and president of the Pennsylvania Holstein-Friesian Association.

Without a doubt, the most interesting picture of the entire ceremony was promoted by 14-year-old Mary Josephine McCracken, in her presentation of Polly-

anna Segis De Kol, the three-year-old heifer that was a Christmas gift from her father, J. P. McCracken, when the heifer was only four weeks of age. With the gift cow before her as she spoke, this little high school miss held the attention of every eye as she proceeded with her choicely-worded speech. Her words might well be taken as expressive of the spirit displayed by all the donors who have interested themselves in the college herd's rehabilitation.

Addressing Dean Watts, and her fellow-patrons of animal and dairy husbandry, Miss McCracken said, "It affords me great pleasure to have the opportunity to present to this great institution, this young cow, which is the result of 15 years of careful and intensive breeding of the long-distance and high butterfat-content type of Holstein-Friesian cattle at Wakefield Stock Farm. This heifer was born November 22, 1919. She was presented to me the following Christmas, at four weeks of age, as my Christmas present.

"Her dam, Maplecrest Polly De Kol, is one of the foundation animals in the Wakefield Herd. Her sire is the senior herdsire, King Segis Longfield Lenore. She freshened on January 4, 1922. At the beginning of her lactation period, under ordinary farm conditions, she gave 40 lb. of rich testing milk at two milkings a day.

"My reason for presenting her to the college is that she may have the best possible chance to make good under the direction of Professor Borland and Herdsman Jones.



MARY JOSEPHINE McCRACKEN
and the three-year-old heifer, Pollyanna Segis De Kol, which she donated to the State College herd.

"I trust, in placing this individual in the dairy herd of this institution and under the supervision of experienced men, that her record may not only prove a good advertisement for our own herd at Wakefield Stock Farm, but also be a help to the college, and to the students, as well as the breeders in general. I thank you."

Miss McCracken, who is now a first-year student in the Richdsville High School, at Brookville, is looking forward to the time three years hence, when she is to enter the Pennsylvania State College and take a four-year course in home economics.

Accepting the cattle in behalf of the college and the Agricultural School, Dean R. L. Watts remarked that "this is an epoch-making day in the history of the Pennsylvania State College. I do not believe that you dairymen fully realize just how much you are doing

in building up the college dairy herd with cattle of this type. With the increased interest in the dairy course here at Penn State, as evidenced by the greater number enrolling each successive year, the generosity of the breeders will have a real influence and be of material benefit in affording better opportunities for our students in dairy husbandry.

"The excellent dairy cows presented to Penn State by the breeders will have a real part to play in the experimental work of the college, as well as in teaching



DEAN R. L. WATTS
Voicing the appreciation of college and agricultural school officials for Pennsylvania Dairymen's gifts of twenty-six purebred dairy cattle, Dairy Breeders' Field Day, Wednesday, December 20, 1922.

the students the essentials of judging and selection. The breeders and the twenty to thirty thousand visitors who pass through the college dairy barns annually will also receive inspiration from these gift cattle."

At the close of the meeting in the pavilion, dairymen were led to an examination of the future of the dairy industry, in a talk by Secretary Fred Rasmussen, of the State Department of Agriculture.

High-Producing Grades

WISCONSIN boasts of a grade Holstein cow that has a record of 20,932 lb. milk in one year and 80,097 lb. in five years. Ohio tells the world that the best cow in the state during September, according to cow testing association records, was a grade Jersey, while the October champion was a grade Holstein "without as much as a name."

Such publicity may give some the idea that there isn't so much to this purebred talk after all. But when the breeding of such grade cows is looked into carefully it is invariably found that they trace back to well-bred animals. The use of a purebred bull from high-producing ancestry goes back a number of generations, so far in some instances that these grade cows are practically purebred, though ineligible to registry.

High production in cows is an inherited, not an acquired, characteristic, whether the cows are purebred or high grade. And these high-producing grade cows simply point out again the importance of using the best sires of known ancestry.—*Chicago Drovers Journal*.

Don't rust. Even a good reputation will tarnish if it isn't kept in constant use.

Idaho A Coming Dairy State

By Reid Murray

WHEN the western people step out to do something, they do it. When Governor Davis of Idaho, personally conducted a "Dairy Special" in his state last month, he did it with the purpose of definite results if the conditions were right for dairying. There can be no doubt but what the "Gem of the

ton for it, and they want to market it through the dairy cow.

Among the establishments visited that were raising Holsteins was the Technical Institute herd at Weiser. Some splendid black and whites were at this farm, and excellent yearly records are being made. From this herd, the foundation for many good herds of the state has been selected.

Mr. G. A. Rock of Parma has been breeding for about ten years and has some very excellent cows. The herds of the state were all in fine condition and have ample available feeds at all times. Mr. Rock's cattle had access to a stack of excellent quality alfalfa at all times.

At Caldwell, we saw a grandson of Matador Segis Walker at the head of the Branch Experiment Station herd and he was a "real" bull.

The Nampa district has the dairy industry very well developed with a large condensery and two large creameries—one a coöperative creamery making over a million lb. butter a year.



Governor Davis congratulating the winners in the milking contest on the Savage Holstein Farm, Burley, Idaho.

Mountain" State is destined to become a great dairy territory.

In the first place the irrigated lands of Idaho produce crops that are ideal feeds for dairy cows—alfalfa and silage—and she produces them in enormous quantities. The weather conditions are nearly ideal for dairying—and in many places expensive barns are not necessary. The freight rates have "pushed the state a thousand miles further from market," and it costs about \$6.400 to send a trainload of 40 cars of alfalfa to market.



Part of the milking contest on the Savage Holstein Farm. Governor Davis and Annie Savage—both out to win.

But if this trainload of alfalfa is concentrated in a carload of butter, \$6,000 is saved in freight. Instead of the grower getting \$5 to \$8 a ton, the present price, good dairy cattle will give them at least \$15 to \$20 a



Governor Davis examining the herdsire at the Institute Farm, Weiser, Idaho. Prof. J. H. Frandsen is holding the animal.

Near Boise, we visited the ranch now owned by J. S. Boone, who is milking about 95 cows at present and has over two hundred head of cattle. It is on this farm that Segis Pietertje Prospect was bred and born, and where King Segis roth was owned.

One of the newer dairy centers is at Jerome. The work done by Mr. Shepherd and Mr. W. E. Meyer, is showing fine results. The importation of large numbers of dairy cattle during the past year has given this county a start that will make it a real dairy community in a short time. Wisconsin Holsteins from Clark County, and Manitowoc County, are near Jerome. They were brought in last fall and were doing very good.

A son of C. L. C. P. 4th, the famous Pinehurst sire was at the head of the good Hastings and Anderson herd near Jerome, and a fine bull he is.

At Burley we visited the good herd of Levi M. Savage, and found large type, good individuality and

high-producing cows. The accompanying picture of one of Mr. Savage's cows, with Governor Davis milking, shows the size they get on them in this territory.

Around Pocatello, and Blackfoot there is much interest in getting new herds. At Blackfoot there is a large sugar beet factory and with the alfalfa and silage, they have available large quantities of beet pulp.

At Pocatello we met Mr. Alex Thompson, who had purchased 88 head of Wisconsin Holsteins for himself and neighbors. Among these was a purebred from Kirkpatrick Brothers, Reedsburg, which was put on test and milked over 84 lb. a day and made over 23 lb. butter.

The Idaho Falls territory is gradually developing the dairy business, recently formed a bull association and are purchasing 24 purebred Holstein bulls. This is reputed to be the largest bull association ever formed.

H. J. Wartchow, formerly of Jefferson County, Wisconsin, is now milking 15 splendid purebreds near here.

Johnson Brothers have a milking herd of 50 cows and the herdsire, Buffalo Duke Doede, is a maternal brother of Duchess Skylark Ormsby.

At Sugar City we saw the good herd of Geo. A. Pincock. When Mr. Pincock was asked how he hap-



Stacking alfalfa hay with the "Mormon Derrick" in Idaho. The stack contains nearly 500 tons.

pened to have a purebred dairy herd he said from reading a dairy paper that a friend sent to him for a while. This shows in a small way the importance of breed papers and the press.

On our return home we stopped part of one day at Salt Lake City. We found the State Dairy and Food Commission getting ready for a State "Milk Campaign," so it looks as if the seeds of appreciation are sprouting all over the entire country.

Purebred sires and more foundation females are not all the need in Southern Idaho. They also need the dairy and breed papers and there are wonderful opportunities for the fieldmen of all breeds of dairy cattle to assist these good people in getting started making progress in this great basic industry.

Among the members of the party invited to Idaho by Governor Davis were: Prof. E. H. Farrington, Dairy Department of University of Wisconsin; H. R. Sarles, Dairy Husbandman, Ames, Iowa; C. L. Burlingham, secretary, Ayrshire Breeders' Association, Vermont; K. Musser, New Hampshire, Associate Sec-

retary of American Guernsey Cattle Club; Dr. H. A. Harding, Research Expert, Frederick C. Mathews Co., Detroit; J. L. Kraft of Kraft Cheese fame, Chicago; Prof. J. H. Fransden, Dairy Editor of the *Copper* papers; Kirk Fox, associate editor of *The Dairy Farmer*; Dr. Carl Larsen, chief dairy division, Wash-



One of the good cows of the Intermountain Institute Farm, Weiser, Idaho. A number of state records have been made on this farm.

ington, D. C.; and several prominent U. P. Railroad Agricultural men as "Farmer" Smith and H. A. Smith and Joel Priest of the Oregon Shortline.

Everyone on the Special seemed convinced that southern Idaho was to make a good steady healthy growth in dairying.

President Lowden on Co-operation

I HAVE seen pictures of some of Holstein cows in the United States, and I have seen pictures of some of the scrubs, and when I look at these beautiful representatives of these various dairy breeds and when I am told, as I was by the Department of Agriculture, that only 3 per cent of all the dairy animals in America are purebred and that all the balance are scrubs, I wonder how in the world anybody can have it in his heart to say anything unkindly about any of these dairy breeds and why he should not feel it his duty to fall into step with his brethren of the other breeds and make a common battle against the 97 per cent of scrubs which are impoverishing the farms of America and making hopeless the future of the boys and girls upon those farms.

Father was annoyed. His expensive gold watch had failed him. It wouldn't go at all. "I can't think what's the matter," he complained. "May be it needs cleaning."

"Oh, no, daddy," objected four-year-old Henry. "Cause baby and I had it in the bathroom washing it yesterday."

The worthlessness of poor quality and scrub sires lives after them—in their low-producing daughters—the good is oft interred with their bones.

Dairying in the Argentine

THE dairy industry in Argentina has shown constant and remarkably rapid growth in recent years. In 1910 the production of butter was 16,617,000 lb., and of cheese, 6,045,000 lb. By 1921 butter production had increased to 72,294,000 lb. and cheese production to 52,265,000 lb. Most of the increase has occurred since 1917.

This expansion of the Argentine dairy industry is making available on the English markets large quantities of Argentine butter in competition with that from other exporting countries. It is also placing large quantities of cheese on American markets. The report of D. S. Bullock, agricultural commissioner of the United States Department of Agriculture, of a recent visit to "La Taporita," one of the leading dairy farms and cheese factories in Argentina, may therefore be of interest to American dairymen. The report follows:

"La Taporita" is located at El Trebol in the Santa Fe province, within the present highly localized dairy section of Argentina. Both the farm and factory are operated practically as one enterprise. The farm, or "Estancia," contains about 37,000 acres made up of a number of separated farms. Part of the land is divided into "Tambos," or dairies, of about 370 acres each. On each "Tambo" there are 75 to 130 cows. On the entire farm there are about 15,000 head of cattle and 2,000 hogs.

The factory makes butter and casein and an Italian cheese of the "Grana" type, being the largest factory in



MILKING "A LA ARGENTINE"

The hind legs of the cow are tied together and the calf is tied to the right foreleg of the cow.

Argentina and perhaps in the world producing this type of cheese. Milk is received daily from about 50 patrons, but the larger part of the supply comes from "La Taporita." The general plan is to contribute milk to the factory from the cows on the farm, grow all calves, sell steers, and use up all by-products to feed the hogs. Practically all feed used is grown on the farm.

Each "Tambo" is operated by a man and his family. Holstein cows are used on some of the farms; grade Shorthorns on others. One farm has 105 Holstein-Friesian cows, six of which are purebreds. Only purebred sires are used on the farms, one bull for each 100

cows. Heifers are bred to freshen at three years of age. The heifers are raised entirely on pasture.

Milking methods on these farms are characteristic of extensive dairying in the region. The cows are milked but once a day. The calf is turned loose and allowed to suck a little. At milking time the calf is tied to the right front leg of the cow. The cow's hind legs are also tied together. After milking, the calf is allowed to run with the cow. Up to two weeks old the calves remain with the cows 19 hours daily. At this age the calves are considered well started and the time the calves remain with the cows is gradually reduced until



DRYING CASEIN AT EL TREBOL, ARGENTINA

at four months of age they are with the cow only one hour a day.

This method is not conducive to a large production per cow, Shorthorn cows on grass producing only 13 quarts per day. Cows normally milk about eight months.

The Holstein cows are giving larger production than the Shorthorns, and the calves are much more robust and less difficult to get started than those of the Shorthorns, particularly in the winter months.

On the farms having the Holstein-Friesian cows, it is planned to milk the cows twice a day, and to study the results of this method as compared with the dual purpose system now in use on all the dairies.

It is also thought that the heifers can be made to freshen earlier than at three years of age under more intensive raising methods such as feeding some grain in addition to the pasture.

The growing of steers as a part of the dual purpose plan is an important phase of the industry. Under this plan two-year-old Holstein steers compare favorably with Shorthorns of the same age. It was stated that Holstein steers at this age, when turned into good pasture for fattening, take on gains more rapidly and are in condition for the market sooner than Shorthorns. The packers ordinarily pay about 8 per cent to 10 per cent less for Holstein steers of the same weight as Shorthorns, but the local buyers make no difference.

The factory is new and modern in every respect. From 3,400 to 3,700 gallons of milk daily is received in summer and winter months, and from 6,000 to 6,300 gallons in spring and autumn months.

The milk from each patron is received separately and put in small vats where it is kept until tested for cheese-

making qualities. All milk is required to be clean, sweet, and not more than 12 hours old when received at the factory. The milk is delivered on schedule to avoid rush periods. After delivering milk each patron washes his cans at a stand provided for the purpose; the cans are then scalded.

Milk not suitable for cheese is skimmed; butter is made from the cream and casein from the skimmed milk. The factory is making from 550 to 650 lb. of butter and from 450 to 550 lb. casein a day. All butter made from cream is packed in 55-lb. boxes for the foreign trade. The butter pays for the milk, so that the casein is almost clear profit. Cost of manufacture is very small. Each 100 lb. milk will make from 3 to 3.2 lb. casein. The casein was selling at the time of the visit for about 12c per lb.

The factory makes about 25 cheeses a day. A yield of 7 per cent of the milk is obtained. Normally the fat content of the cheese is from 38 per cent to 44 per cent. The skimmed whey is used for feeding hogs. The cheese after being pressed is salted first with coarse salt and afterwards placed in vats of brine, where it remains from 12 to 14 days. On removal from the brine each cheese is marked with date of manufacture and put in an underground curing cellar, which is kept at a uniform temperature of 14 to 15 degrees Centigrade and held seventeen months. No attention is paid to humidity. Every three or four days each cheese is thoroughly brushed with a stiff brush. Five or seven months after making, the cheese is painted with lamp-black, which gives the characteristic black color of this type of cheese. There were in the cellars 20,000 cheeses, weighing about 55 lb. each. This particular cheese—Italian of the type "Grana"—was selling at the time of the visit for the equivalent of about 63c United States gold per lb.

The United States, Italy and some other countries are the principal foreign markets for the cheese. Before the war Italy exported to the United States an average of more than 20,000,000 lb. cheese annually. Shipments then fell off until 1920 less than 1,000,000 lb. annually was shipped to this country. In 1921 Italy came back to an export trade with the United States of 9,000,000 lb. The United States received no cheese from Argentina before the war but since 1919 has received an average of over 7,000,000 lb. annually from this source. Thus, imports of cheese from Argentina have in recent years supplemented the supplies received from Italy, although the combined total imports of "Italian" cheese is somewhat less than was formerly received from Italy alone.

Abortion Prevented by Steam Bone Meal

P. V. EWING

MANY breeders and dairymen are complaining of losses due to abortion in their cattle. Are you among the losers? It is true that this evil is spreading and infesting more and more the best herds of leading dairymen and breeders.

Experiment stations have been working on this problem and through repeated tests have discovered that a

great many cases of abortion are caused by a deficiency of mineral matter in the feeding rations. A lack of sufficient amount of calcium and phosphorus weakens the resistance of the cow and so it easily becomes a prey to abortion germs.

Healthy cattle can only be maintained by a careful balancing of rations in regard to the quantity of inorganic material required. Most grains which comprise the bulk of cattle rations have been found to be lacking in the amount of mineral matter they supply. At least they do not supply a sufficient amount of minerals.

Some breeders have realized the necessity for added mineral matter and are resorting to the use of the highly complex salt mixtures on the market and are dosing their pregnant cows with these. But this is unnecessary and unwise when the extra minerals needed by the cow during pregnancy can be supplied in sufficient quantities by feeding a simple bone meal.

Special Steam Bone Mineral Meal has proven very satisfactory for this purpose. Many dairymen and breeders are using it in their cattle rations and are finding that it is materially adding to the health of the cow in producing a greater milk flow and longer productivity. But most of all they are finding it to be one of the best preventives of abortion in their cattle.

Federal Extension Activities

BY HENRY C. WALLACE
U. S. Secretary of Agriculture.

THE United States Department of Agriculture has about four thousand employees who work in co-operation with the state agricultural colleges.

Agricultural agents are employed in about 2,100 counties, home-demonstrations agents in 800 counties, and club agents in 200 counties. In addition, there are 750 district agents and specialists in the preparation of subject matter who coöperate with the county extension workers. It is estimated that through the extension personnel the department comes in contact with about 2,500,000 farm homes. The 491,000 boys and girls enrolled in club work report products valued at more than \$7,000,000. Of the field agents, 272 are colored and work to aid negro farmers. About \$7,000,000 of Federal money was spent for extension work during the past year, to which was added about \$9,700,000 of State money.

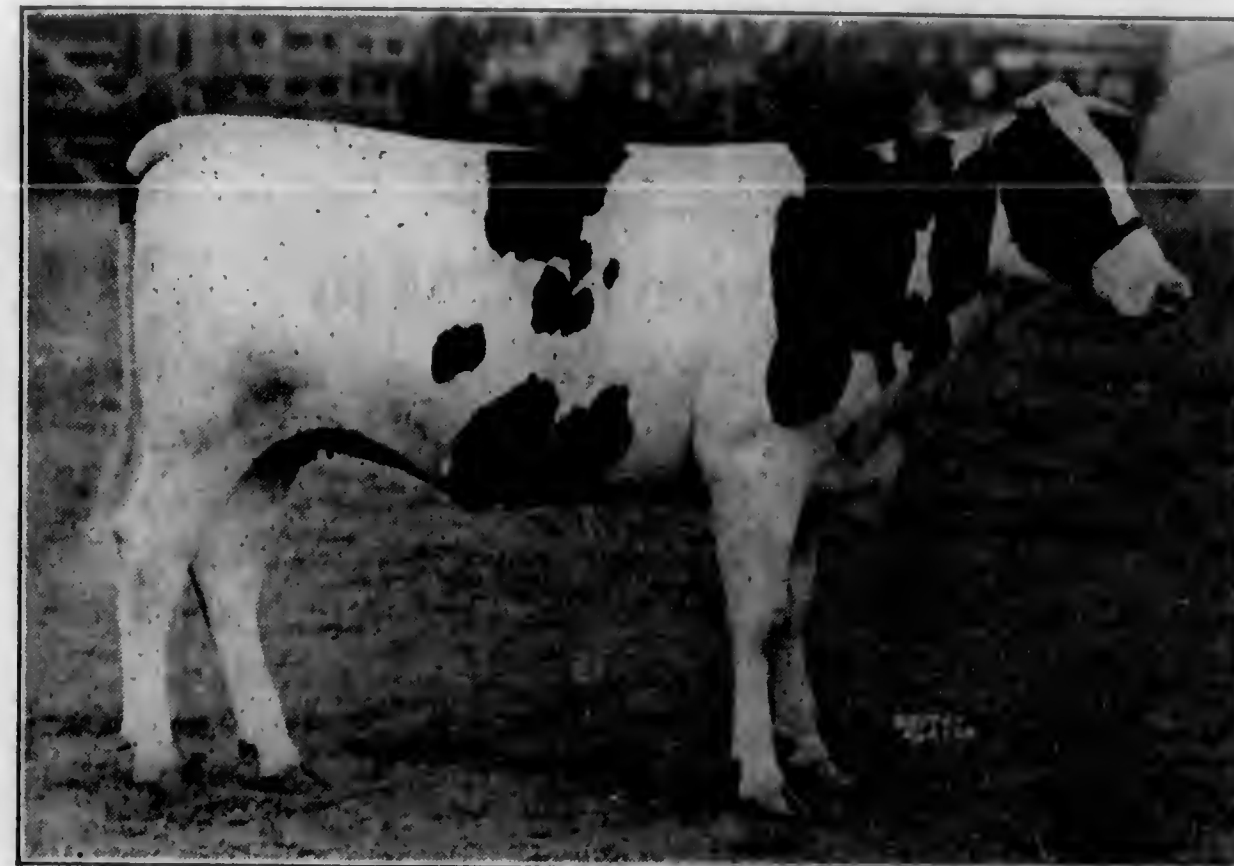
The educational motion pictures of the department are growing in favor; 33 new films were completed, and 21 old films revised. Work was begun on 28 new subjects. The department now has a total of 547 reels available for distribution. Pictures are circulated by extension workers and schools. It is estimated that the department films are seen each year by an audience of between four and five million persons.

The department exhibits were displayed at more than 60 fairs and expositions and special shows, at which the total attendance was more than 4,000,000. The form of presentation of these exhibits has been much improved. An attractive exhibit for the Brazilian International Centennial Exposition at Rio de Janeiro, depicting the agricultural resources and development of the United States, was designed, prepared, and shipped to Brazil.

Grandview Farm

Home of Missouri's Champion Holstein Herd

ONE of the show places in the farm territory around Kansas City, is the King Barn at Grandview, Missouri. This barn accommodates 150 head of cattle, and is circular in form with round ells radiating to the four chief points of the compass. The round portion is eighty-four feet in diameter, is equipped with forty stanchions in the inner circle and twenty-four box stalls in the outer circle. There is loft space for 400 tons of hay and James equipment is used. Radiating from the main barn are the test barn, calf and maternity barns, the bull barn, office and milk room and the men's sleeping quarters. The buildings are



CHARLEVOIX MARBURY DE KOL
First-prize yearling and junior champion at the Ozark Stock Show.
Second-prize yearling at the Oklahoma State Fair. Owned by
A. J. King, Grandview and Kansas City, Missouri.

electrically lighted and are supplied with water which is pumped from a spring 400 feet away. Grand View Farm comprises something over a section of as good land as Missouri boasts and that is saying a lot.

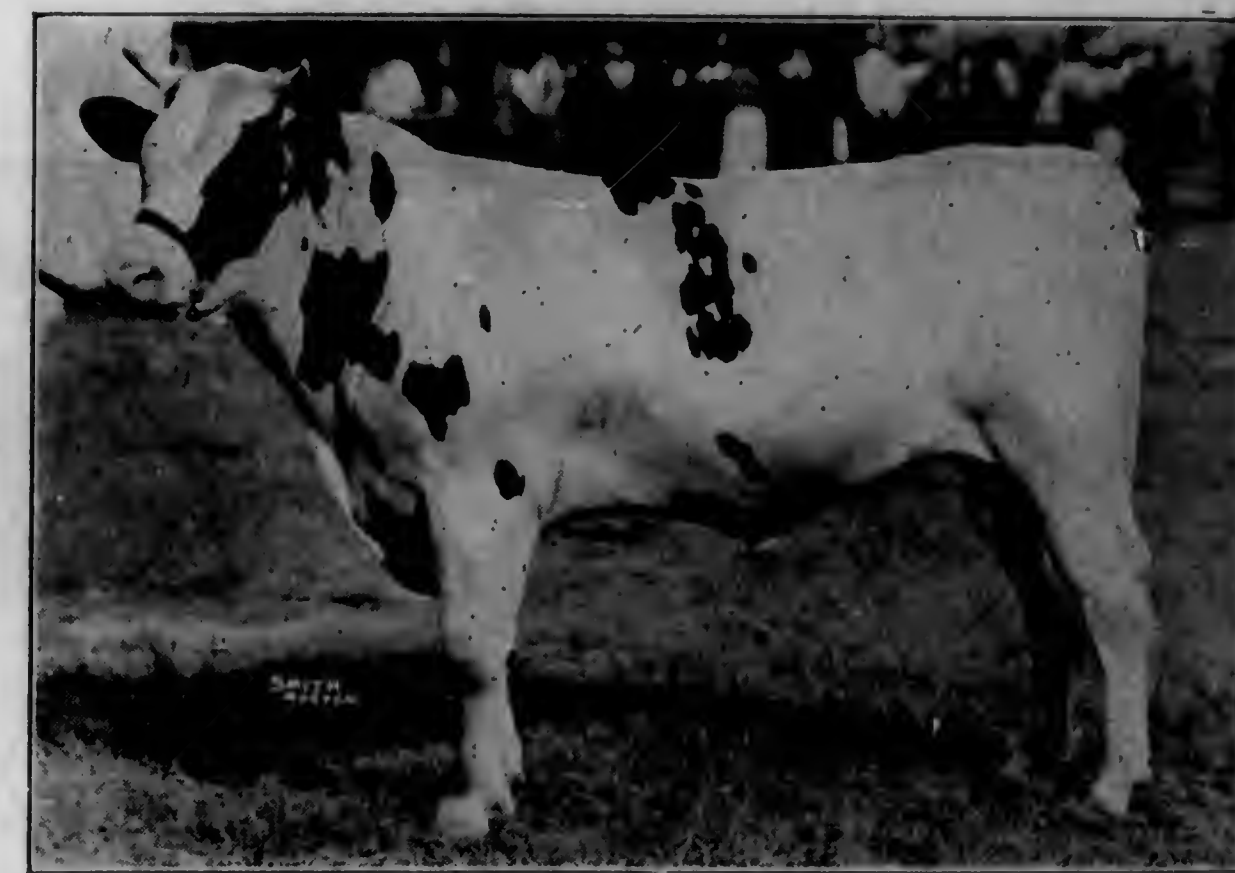
The King herd at the present contains over 200 head. The four chief families represented are the Ormsbys, the May Echo Sylvias, the Korndykes, and the King Segis Pontiac strains.

The Ormsby herd consists of Pabst Creator Daisy a splendid son of the Pabst sire, Creator; four daughters of Ormsby Sensation; four daughters of King of the Ormsbys; a daughter of Creator; one of Sir Pietertje Mercedes 37th; four daughters of King Pietertje Ormsby Piebe; a daughter of King Bess Burke Ormsby and several others of closely related lines. From this it can be seen that Mr. King is a believer in the blood of Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes and Spring Brook Bess Burke.

Mr. King is evidently a follower of the auctioneers' adage: "Let the other fellow work for you." When tests, official or long-time, are made in the Pabst herd in Wisconsin, in the Beaver Dam herd in New York State, in the Winterthur herd in Delaware, in the Hargrove & Arnold herd in Iowa; and in many herds in Minnesota, Wisconsin and other great cattle states the records made will have a tendency to increase the selling value of the related animals in the King herd.

Similar reasoning appears to be followed out in the

selection of the May Echo Sylvia line of breeding. In this herd there is a son and daughter of Carnation King Sylvia, the bull purchased by the Carnation Stock Farms at Milwaukee for \$106,000. This son of May Echo Sylvia has a number of daughters and although they are young, already they are showing that the producing capacity of the famous champion has been transmitted through this son to her granddaughters. There are two daughters of Champion Echo Sylvia Pontiac, and the work of his daughters in the Hardy herd is too well-known to need recalling to the attention of our readers at this time. Daughters of this bull in other hands have made wonderful records in official test and he now has eleven daughters above the 30 lb. mark only one of which made her record as a mature cow. The two daughters of Avon Pontiac Echo are, of course, sisters to Roycroft Mildred, the world record junior four-year-old for seven- and thirty-day milk production. So that, in this Missouri herd there are heifers sired by three different sons of May Echo Sylvia. Then, too, there are daughters of Alcartra King Sylvia who was by Carnation King Sylvia from the famous Tilly Alcartra whose year milk records of 30,451.4 lb. and 33,425 lb. were both world's records at the time of making. There are daughters of King Echo Sylvia Johanna who was the sire of Carnation King Sylvia and who was by Avon Pontiac Echo and from Belle Model Johanna 2d, a cow that two different years made over 37 lb. butter in seven days and three different years exceeded thirty-two lb. The Korndyke and King Segis Pontiac families are from stock equally as famous and are composed of just as choice individuals.



KING SYLVIA CARNATION
First-prize yearling, junior and grand champion at the Ozark Stock Show, and the Missouri State Fair. Owned by A. J. King, Grandview and Kansas City, Missouri.

Both long-time and short-time tests are made and some very nice records have been completed under the care of Wesley Billings, a young man hailing from Pennsylvania whose life-time has been spent around black and white cattle. Three two-year-old heifers were recently tested and each made over 20 lb. butter in the week. The dam of the junior herdsire, King Sylvia Carnation, made 26.28 lb. butter in seven days, 610 lb.

milk, tested under adverse conditions. She with some others, will be continued on year test.

Mr. King has been a liberal buyer at the greatest sales held during the past few years. In fact, you can scarcely mention a sale of national magnitude at which he has not been present. He is a judge of quality, bids only on the best, and generally goes home with a few good ones. At the recent herd dispersal of Frank Bock & Sons at Wichita, Mr. King purchased three Kansas State champions together with several other large record cows and their heifers. At this time he made arrangements with Frank Bock, Jr., who handled these animals while they made their state records and who will take charge of Rose Hill, an establishment recently purchased by Mr. King. At this place long-time test records as well as short-time records will be made and the quality of the animals purchased indicate that we shall hear more of this establishment. By having several breeding farms it will be possible to keep the several lines of breeding entirely separate and to intensify the blood of the strains that do the best in their new home and prove the most satisfactory under Missouri environment.

Exhibits from the King herd have been seen the past fall at the great fairs in the Southwest and were exhibited with a considerable degree of success. The herd was always a strong competitor for the group prizes, a sure indication of uniform high quality. At the Missouri State Fair, King won a majority of the first prize in this class as a yearling and was junior and King Sylvia Carnation, who was by Carnation King Sylvia from a daughter of Avon Pontiac Echo won first prize in this class as a yearling and was junior and grand champion at the Ozark Stock Show while he gave the winners of the blue a stiff battle at the Arkansas and Oklahoma State Fairs. At the Ozark Stock Show the yearling heifer Charlevoix Marbury De Kol was the junior champion and she was placed second in her class at the Oklahoma State Fair.

The King herd contains more animals of the May

Echo Sylvia strain and more Ormsby blood than has any other herd in the great Southwest. Mr. A. J. King who is in the real estate business in Kansas City is showing his confidence in purebred Holsteins by increasing his herds and investments at a time when many men who during the past years have been considered as leaders in the industry, are selling out or reducing their herds. The wisest man who ever operated on the Chicago Board of Trade said "the best way to make money was to buy when the other fellow wished to sell." By this he meant to buy at a price that was below the true selling value, a condition very easily created when a large number of men are in a selling mood.

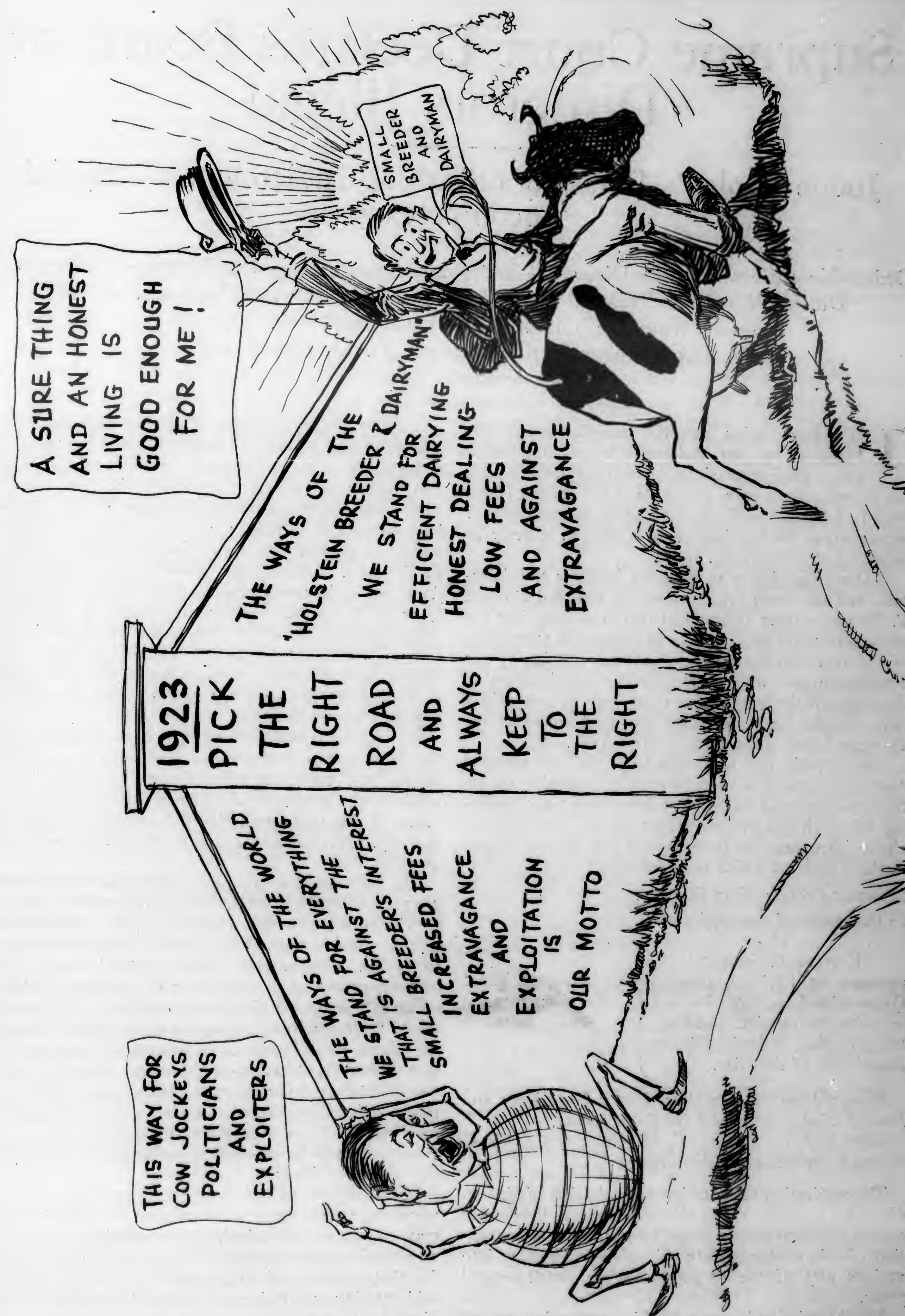
The visitors and delegates present at the Kansas City meeting last June who enjoyed the hospitality of Mr. King, or who even made his acquaintance at that event where he was much in evidence, will certainly wish that Dame Fortune smile her sweetest on Grandview and its branch establishments during 1923 and succeeding years.

New Extension Man

ALLEN M. CRISSEY of Salem, New Jersey, formerly editor of the *Black and White Bugle*, the New Jersey State Holstein paper, has been engaged as fieldman by the extension committee of the National Association. He will have charge of a district composed of the states of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware. He paid an official visit to W. Hugh Jones, secretary of the Pennsylvania Federation of Holstein-Friesian Clubs on December 29th. His first job is an investigation of conditions in the district supplying Philadelphia with milk. It is alleged that there is unfair discrimination on the part of the distributors against milk from Holstein cows. Mr. Crissey then plans a trip around the State of Pennsylvania, visiting and organizing local clubs and getting acquainted with breeders and general conditions.



THE A. J. KING HOLSTEIN BARN AT GRANDVIEW, MISSOURI.



Supreme Court Declares Board of Directors Illegal

Judge Pooley's Decision a Scathing Indictment of Official Incompetency

Orders New Election of Six Directors—Delegate System Scrapped as Illegal—All Meetings Outside New York Declared Illegal Prior to 1921—Tears the Hands of Political Rapacity from the Throat of the Plain Breeder and Dairyman—Big Damage Actions Against D. D. Aitken and Illegal Board Rumored

THE legal action recently brought against the Directors of the Holstein-Friesian Association under Section 32 of the General Corporation Law has brought down upon the heads of the present illegal Board of Directors of the Association an avalanche of consequences the full import of which can scarcely be measured at this writing.

It is a great victory to the plain breeders and dairymen, and too much praise cannot be accorded Edward P. George, a plain farmer and dairyman, who had the courage to stand up alone and to demand an accounting of the men who have made a political machine of our Association, and who, by their persistent disregard of the rights of the membership to manage its own affairs have brought down upon their heads the rebuke of the Supreme Court of the State of New York.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found our editorial comments upon this very far-reaching decision of the Supreme Court of the State of New York; and believing that each and every member of the Association is vitally interested, we have printed the text of Justice Pooley's decision which is as follows:

SUPREME COURT: ERIE COUNTY.

In the matter of the application of

EDWARD P. GEORGE, pursuant to Sec. 32, General Corporation Law, to review and set aside the election of Directors of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America.

ERIE SPECIAL TERM
October, 1922.

Messrs. Frank C. Laughlin, Henry W. Killeen and John A. Kelly, of counsel for the applicant.

Messrs. O. U. Kellogg, C. M. Horn, and Louis L. Babcock, for the Association, opposed.

The application seeks to have the election of sixteen directors in 1922 declared void because they were elected under an alleged illegal by-law. The determination of this matter therefore involves an inquiry into various acts of the corporation going back several years.

The Association is a membership corporation created by special act of New York State Legislature (Chap.

333, Laws of 1885) and providing that Section 2: The officers of said Association shall be a president and four vice-presidents, to be designated as first, second, third and fourth; one secretary and editor, six directors, and such other officers as may be provided for by the by-laws of this Association; and said officers shall respectively perform the duties imposed upon them by the by-laws. Said officers shall be elected by ballot from and by its members at its first meeting and thereafter at its annual meeting to be held on the third Wednesday of March of each and every year, in the City of Buffalo, at its place of business, or other convenient time or place fixed by the by-laws and duly designated by the secretary in his notice by mail to members of such meeting.

In 1913 the Association voted to reincorporate under the Membership Corporations Law, and a certificate thereof was made and acknowledged and filed in the office of the Secretary of State at Albany and in the office of the County Clerk of Onondaga County in January, 1914, reincorporating the Association with six directors.

The first annual meeting thereafter was held in June, 1914, at Chicago, Illinois. The call for this meeting provided for the election of three directors for the term of two years to succeed three whose terms were about to expire. But at this meeting, new by-laws were adopted providing for six directors to be elected instead of three, and the then present three directors whose terms expired in 1915, should continue to serve the balance of their terms. These by-laws also provided that thereafter, at each annual meeting, three directors should be elected for a term of three years. This annual meeting then proceeded to elect six directors which increased the board from six to nine.

Section 14 of the Membership Corporations Law, at that time, provided:

"Changing number of directors. A membership corporation, created under or by a general or special law, may by vote of the majority of its members present at an annual meeting, or at any special meeting duly called for that purpose and so specified in the notice of the said meeting, determine to change the number of its directors to any number which a corporation created under this chapter for the same purposes is authorized

to have. Notice of such special meeting shall be given as provided by Section 26 of the Stock Corporation Law, or by publication thereof once in each week, for three successive weeks next preceding the time when such special meeting is to be held, in at least two newspapers within the county where such special meeting is to be held. On such determination, a majority of the directors shall sign, acknowledge and file an amended certificate specifying such reduction or increase; and thereupon the number of directors shall be the number stated in such certificate. Each director then in office shall serve until his term expires, and there shall be no election of directors until the number of directors is less than the number specified in the certificate."

The action of the annual meeting aside from its being held out of the state, increasing the number of directors from six to nine was legal, provided the amended certificate required by Section 14 was filed.

It is manifest that while the annual meeting had the right to increase, it could not proceed at that meeting to elect. The increase would never become effective until the amended certificate was filed, because the section declares that "thereupon (the filing) the number of directors shall be the number stated in such certificate." It seems clear that the section contemplated that the increase would apply to subsequent annual meetings, and would not be available at the annual meeting which voted the increase.

It seems to be conceded that no amended certificate was filed until July, 1919, and that therefore no increase of the number of directors was consummated, and the number of directors was limited to six, up to the time of filing the amended certificate. The filing of the amended certificate in July, 1919, could not legalize the elections prior thereto, it applied only to prospective elections.

This annual meeting of 1914 at Chicago was illegally held because there was no authority to hold the annual meeting outside the state of New York.

It follows that any action seeking to increase the number of directors was futile, and the provision for six directors remained.

The same is true of the meeting of June 4, 1919, in Philadelphia, where the Association undertook to increase the number of directors to sixteen.

The right to hold its annual meeting outside the state of New York came when in May, 1921, the legislature enacted Chap. 577, Laws of 1921. It amended Section 48 of the Membership Corporations Law, by providing that an association having a membership of at least one thousand, might hold its annual meeting without the state in any state or territory of the United States, provided that it makes and files a written designation of a person upon whom process may be served. This Association has a membership of 22,000 and a designation has been made of a person upon whom process may be served. It therefore has the authority since May 5, 1921, to hold its annual meeting without this state.

This enactment of Chap. 577, Laws of 1921, also amended Section 14 of the Membership Corporations Law by changing the requirement for the reduction or increase of the number of directors by providing that such certificate may be signed, acknowledged and filed by the president and secretary of a special meeting which

voted such reduction or increase, whereas before the amendment, such certificate was required to be made and filed by a majority of the directors. The certificate herein was made and filed by the president and secretary of the annual meeting held in Philadelphia, and not of a special meeting called to vote upon the proposition. Moreover the meeting in Philadelphia was not a legal meeting.

My conclusion, therefore, is that the directorate of the Association consists of six members and that the attempt to increase to nine and again to sixteen failed.

Ormsby vs. Vermont Cop. Min. Co., 56 N. Y. 623, holds that neither stockholders nor directors could do a corporate act, out of the jurisdiction creating the corporation which should have any force to bind those who did not participate in it.

The petitioner here did not participate in any of the meetings in person or by proxy except in one instance when his proxy was present but did not vote on any of the questions raised in this proceeding. He became a member in 1918. He is the owner of a large herd of Holstein cattle purchased on the strength of the records of this Association. It appears that the illegal Board of Directors have persisted in an attempt to expunge the records which have a direct bearing upon the value of his cattle, so that he is vitally interested. He cannot be charged with laches because the questions involved were the subject of litigation, upon the conclusion of which he promptly instituted this proceeding.

Many pertinent questions are discussed in the very full briefs on both sides in this proceeding and it would be a pleasure to cover them in this memo. A prompt disposal, however, will not admit of it. My study of them and the many cases cited, lead to the conclusion stated and an order will be settled embodying them. A new election of six directors will be ordered, a finding made that the attempted increase to nine and to sixteen directors were illegal, that the petitioner is within his rights and his action timely in instituting this proceeding, and such other finding as may be adopted from the suggestions of either party deemed pertinent for the record.

JUSTICE CHARLES A. POOLEY,
Judge Supreme Court, State of New York.
Handed down January 3, 1923.

If every rose has its thorn, how about those flowery beds of ease?

"So your father is ill. I hope it is nothing contagious."

"So do I. The doctor says he is suffering from overwork."

There was a young woman who lived in a shoe—
Black patent leather, size No. 2,
She looked most unhappy, she couldn't walk straight,
And neither would you with a foot No. 8!

—Chicago Herald.

Orchestra Drummer—"I'm the fastest man in the world." Violinist—"How's that?" O. D.—"Time flies, doesn't it?" V.—"So they say." O. D.—"Well, I beat time."—Stanford Chaparral.

How to Provide an Adequate Feed Supply

By Louis H. Klaas

WHENEVER passing through a dairy district in the early spring, just as the first sprouts of grass appear a little above the ground, we are always impressed with the fact that so many herds are turned out on grass, or rather to graze, while there is as yet no possibility of a "full bite" and the seeking out of the few sprouts is only a disappointing pastime for the cows.

What does this mean? It at least has two significant bearings on the feed supply. It indicates that barns and bins are getting low, that every effort must be made to stretch out the hay, in fact every time one takes a forkful he looks back and wonders whether he took too much with reference to the days yet to come.

The condition of the cows also indicates that they have had to get along on a "stretchy" ration, in return for which they at best could but return a milk check which the owner has to stretch, and stretch quite hard, in order to cover the needs of his family, to say nothing of buying hay or feed for the cows.

With reference to the future it means that if the cows are left to nibble off the grass just as it comes up there never will be a "full bite," for the fact is that



Corn, cane, and mongol soybeans, planted for silage June 10, 1922. Estimated yield fifteen tons per acre. This is where fourteen tons per acre of mammoth clover was plowed under the week previous. On Milky Vale Farm, Maple Park, Ill., Louis H. Klaas, Proprietor.

anything that grows out of the ground must get some little distance above the ground for breathing space in order that it may grow thriftily. Thus the cows are forced to get along on a short ration at a time when of all times they should have a good full feed.

July comes, brings heat, flies, dry weather and still shorter feed. Fall comes, then the cold, raw winds shrivel up a bunch of bony creatures that go into winter without any promising prospects for high or even fair production. During the long, cold winter when every mouthful the cows eat must be hand fed, one feels every time feed is handled that it must be stretched out to last until the sprouts of grass again appear. The above presents the experience of a large percentage of the dairy farmers of the northern states.

The first step to provide an adequate feed supply is to keep the cows off the grass until it has a good start, not only a "full bite" but enough that experience will

show that there will be plenty of grass as long as the grass season lasts.

On Milky Vale (formerly Milky Way) Dairy Farm, our diary shows that we never turn our cows out on grass until the 20th or 23d of May at which time there is usually a good cover. This cover is instrumental in doing three things well which the short feed can do but poorly, if at all.

First, it furnishes an abundant feed supply; second, it provides breathing space for the grass enabling it to grow much faster; and third, it keeps the ground covered in a measure, thus retaining moisture to make the superior growth.

As a further aid to the grass we apply our manure in the fall and winter to the pasture. Last year, 1921, on 31 acres we pastured about 40 head of stock. The feed was so abundant that we cut ten good loads of hay and two loads of timothy bundles for seed in our pasture. This year we cut eleven loads of hay in the pasture and left as many more in the field.

The problem of securing hay of the right character and in sufficient amount is usually attended with a variety of difficulties. Timothy and clover being usually seeded together form the hay ration on many dairy farms. While clover is a very good feed, it lasts only one season after which timothy becomes the principal hay crop.

When we have a cow that will not go dry we keep her in the barn and feed her on timothy hay which is kept for horsefeed. That is its only place of real value in a dairy ration.

To supply our herd with sufficient hay regardless of quality, would require 30 to 35 acres of the ordinary meadow. But we use alfalfa entirely, Grimm variety. Instead of 30 acres we have only 15. From this we had last year an abundant supply of feed all the time and we baled two carloads for market. This year we again received a supply beyond our needs and sold a part of the third crop in the field at ten dollars per acre net. This was equal to what some crops in this locality for the entire year returned the past season, gross income, such as oats, 40 bushel per acre at 25c per bushel.

The fourth crop furnished pasture of the finest kind during the month of October and produced about five dollars worth of milk per acre. We have used the Grimm alfalfa for 12 years and found it to pass through severe winters when other varieties completely killed out. Thus we have the hay problem happily solved as to maximum production from a minimum number of acres, also as to quality and reasonable certainty of crop.

The third item in the dairy ration as is to be expected is silage, concerning which but little need be said except as to feeds used and methods of planting. We use ordinary field corn checking it in with three or four kernels in the hill. Then we change the planter into a drill and go over the same rows again planting in mongol soy beans and amber sugar cane, mixing five quarts of beans and one quart of cane seed in the boxes

and dropping about eight beans between two hills of corn. At this rate it requires about one bushel of beans for five acres. Thus we have a feed that for quantity furnishes from 15 to 20 tons silage per acre. As to quality it supplies carbohydrates in the corn, protein in the beans and an abundant and palatable succulence in the cane. To fill our silo it requires ordinarily from 15 to 16 acres of fairly good corn. Last year we filled it with nine acres of the above combination.

Thus we have developed a system of feed supply in

actual practice which gives very gratifying results, both as to quality and quantity of feed and also as to minimum number of acres required. This makes dairying pleasant as well as profitable.

For concentrates we use corn, oats and barley ground together, and purchase practically no mill feeds. Our herd was the leading herd for production in our cow testing association for October, also for August and July.

Recent Records on Keystone Farm

KEYSTONE Farms is one of the many good Holstein breeding establishments of Pennsylvania and like a vast majority of the Holstein establishments in that state is operated by a real breeder and dairyman. The owner is Mr. C. A. Pratt who has had a purebred sire at the head of his dairy for twenty-five years. The entire herd with the exception of the herd-sires have been bred and raised upon the Keystone Farms. Mr. Pratt has been building up the present herd for many years; in fact, before he became a member of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America in 1909. A number of splendid records have been made in his herd and animals sold from here have made good elsewhere. The foundation from which Mr. George E. Stevenson built up his famous hornless strain came, as the name indicates, from the Keystone Farms; while some splendid records were made in the Crestmont herd, owned by Harry C. Gates, on daughters of Segis Hengerveld Beets Lyons which came from this establishment.

A splendid record recently made in the Keystone herd was on Keystone Segis Beets 2d, a senior three-year-old that produced 27.22 lb. butter, 702.4 lb. milk in seven days and 112 lb. butter and 2,807.3 lb. milk, in thirty days. Note that the thirty-day milk record is practically four times the amount produced in the best seven days, while the thirty-day butter record exceeds four times the best seven days' production. This cow made 105 lb. milk her best day which is quite a production for a three-year-old heifer. She is a daughter of The Sixth Korndyke who was by Spring Farm King Pontiac 6th, a bull whose daughters have made some very fine records both in short-time and long-time official work. His dam, Fairview Beauty Pietertje 3d made two seven-day records above 20 lb. butter as a two-year-old; as a junior averaging 69 lb. in a day and as a senior two-year-old averaging 80 lb. milk a day. Continued on long-time test she produced 733.74 lb. butter, 16,762.7 lb. milk in a year. She is a daughter of the famous Pontiac Korndyke and was from Fairview Beauty Pietertje, a daughter of Beauty Pietertje Butter King. Other daughters of The Sixth Korndyke that recently completed records were Keystone Princess Segis 2d with 66 lb. milk in a day as a two-year-old; 439.7 lb. milk, 17.95 lb. butter in seven days; 874.4 lb. milk, 34.80 lb. butter in fourteen days and Tromp Beauty Korndyke 329.4 lb. milk, 13.95 lb. butter in a week as a two-year-old.

It is not our intention to tell about all the members

of the Keystone herd, that we will keep for a later article, but just to mention some of the nice records recently closed. Keystone Tromp Beauty 2d a junior four-year-old made 448.3 lb. milk, 19.21 lb. butter in a week. She was sired by a grandson of King of the Pontiacs.

Keystone Segis Lyons Walker, a junior two-year-old daughter of Keystone Segis Beets 2d showed she inherited the producing capacity of her dam by making



KEYSTONE SEGIS BEETS 2d
702.4 lb. milk, 27.22 lb. butter in seven days; 2,807.3 lb. milk, 112 lb. butter in thirty days as a senior-three-year-old. Owned by C. A. Pratt, Keystone Farms, LeRaysville, Pa.

72.4 lb. milk in a day, 476.5 lb. milk, 18.96 lb. butter in a week and 1,958.9 lb. milk, 77.20 lb. butter in thirty days. She is sired by King Colantha Walker, a bull whose fifteen nearest dams have seven-day records averaging 30 lb. butter, nine of these dams are 30-lb. cows. A six generation chart of this bull shows that twenty-nine of the thirty-one dams depicted on the chart average 27 lb. butter in seven-days' official work.

One of the earlier sires of the Keystone herd was Prince Segis Korndyke, Jr. This bull has a score or more daughters in the A. R. O., two of which have exceeded 30 lb. in seven days. His dam was Beauty Rauwerd De Kol, 30.54 lb. butter, 719 lb. milk in a week, one of the good daughters of Pietertje Hengerveld's Count De Kol. His sire Prince Segis Korndyke also has a long list of good record daughters and was from the same dam as the noted King Segis.

Prince Segis Korndyke, Jr., has a number of good daughters in the Keystone herd, two of which recently completed good records. One is Pearl Celosia Korndyke, 89 lb. milk in a day; 549.5 lb. milk, 21.67 lb. but-

ter in seven days and 2,476.8 lb. milk, 84.48 lb. butter in thirty days; the other, Amleto Segis Johanna made 79.4 lb. milk in a day; 528.9 lb. milk, 22.67 lb. butter in seven days; 2,210.5 lb. milk, 92.31 lb. butter in thirty days.

Another bull who has had considerable influence on the building of the Keystone herd is Segis Hengerveld Beets Lyons who was by Pietertje Hengerveld Segis a century sire himself and a son of King Segis from Blanche Lyons De Kol, a thirty-three-lb. daughter of Pietertje Hengerveld's Count De Kol. The dam of this sire is Bloomingdale Hengerveld Edith, 32.45 lb. butter in a week, the second highest record daughter of Hengerveld De Kol the first century sire. Her dam was a 24-lb. daughter of Paul Beets De Kol, a century sire. Bloomingdale Hengerveld Edith was a member of the Sinissippi herd, owned by President Lowden and in that herd lived to a good old age, in fact, may be still living for all we know as she was hale and hearty the last time we saw her at our President's establishment.

A Fund of Selling Talk

THE November *Monthly News Letter* of the Wisconsin Cow Testing Association was issued from Madison on December 14th. Enclosed was a four-page leaflet entitled "Profitable Half-Sisters of the Purebred Cow." This term is used for daughters of a purebred bull.

The article was so full of information that can be used as selling arguments by Holstein owners desiring to dispose of young bulls that we are reproducing it in full.

"Grade cows, sired by bred-for-production bulls, are little half-sisters to the purebred cow. They may lack the aristocracy of the blue-blood lineage. They may be roosting on the lower limbs of the family tree. But please remember that old adage, 'the bull is half the herd,' often gets in its work on behalf of the grade cow—and her owner. Grade cows are one of the four fundamental stepping stones to dairy achievement. These steps are: a purebred bull of proven worth; grade daughters that 'take after father,' an owner that feeds wisely and well; and the systematic use of the milk scales and that fat test.

Grade cows of this kind have enabled many a struggling young dairyman to graduate from the lean-to milk shed to concrete floors and steel stanchions. Yet a grade cow that is backed by a common bull, a 'doubtful daddie,' is about as much use as a pound of oleo at a cow testers' picnic!

Wisconsin has 127 cow testing associations, and every one of them has grade cows sired by purebred bulls that are producing records which any practical dairymen might well be proud to claim.

That more than 80 per cent of these profitable well-sired grades are Holsteins reflects both upon the good judgment of their owners and the inherited ability of the Holstein bull to transmit something besides hair and horns!

Three daughters of Segis Hengerveld Beets Lyons recently closed records. Keystone Beets Johanna milked 80 lb. a day and produced 536.8 lb. milk, 25.11 lb. butter in a week; Keystone Beets Korndyke Lyons milked 76 lb. milk in a day; 506.7 lb. milk, 22.51 lb. butter in seven days while Keystone Segis Johanna 3d milked 79.3 lb. milk in a day; 530.3 lb. milk, 22.94 lb. butter in a week and 2,104.8 lb. milk, 90.41 lb. butter in thirty days.

In the present Keystone herd there are more than a score of daughters of The Sixth Korndyke, and much is expected from these young cows in the future. This bull is a faultless individual and has transmitted individuality of a high order to his offspring.

The present owner of Keystone Farms is Clement A. Pratt, who modestly passes the credit for the development of this bunch of nice record cows to his son Avery D. Pratt, who cared for and milked the animals. We must all acknowledge that he did well.

At the grade show and sale at the 1922 National Dairy Exposition a splendid chance was afforded to examine and purchase some of the world's very best grade Holsteins. First, we have with us in this assemblage the world's record grade cow. She is Aggie, consigned by D. W. Huenink of Cedar Grove cow testing association, Sheboygan County, Wisconsin. She is entered in the class for cows giving 500 lb. or more, and also in the class of five grade cows from one association. Mr. Huenink, a careful feeder, possesses the high record cow testing association herd in Wisconsin. His 10 cows averaged 560 lb. butterfat, equal to 700 lb. butter, from 15,960 lb. milk.

At six years old, Aggie made the world's grade cow record, as yet undefeated. This was 20,932 lb. milk, testing 3.9 per cent fat, 817.4 lb. butterfat or 1,022.0 lb. butter. Bring on a better one! Her total production for the five years from 1917 to 1922, was 80,097 lb. milk; 4 per cent fat; 3,201.8 lb. butterfat. The return above feed cost on her product for five years was \$1,229.23. This makes a straight average per year of 640 lb. butterfat or 800 lb. butter, valued at \$436.10, with a return of \$245.85 a year above feed cost. Aggie held the Wisconsin state testing association championship for 1919, 1920, 1921, and 1922.

Think of the seven cows in Barn C from the Monroe-Green County (Wisconsin) herd owned by Ludlow & Schild. Four of them are sired by one purebred Holstein bull, and three of them are by another purebred Holstein sire. The first four average 10 years of age, and the other three average five years old. Ludlow & Schild have used purebred bulls on grade and native cows for 10 years. The average size and frame of these animals is marvelous. It is only about two years ago, however, that Ludlow & Schild began systematic testing in an association. The seven cows which were exhibited by the Holstein-Friesian Association of Amer-

ica in Barn C are mighty good producers, as these brief figures show.

Name	Lb. Milk	Lb. Fat	Lb. Butter
Anna	14,941	531	663
Nance	14,105	456	570
Star	13,017	422	527
Matilda	13,070	365	456
Sylvia	11,673	414	517
Nettie	11,271	411	513
Blackie	10,182	403	500

These are cows direct from the top herd in this Green County Association. The 30 cows making up this leading herd are all grade Holsteins. Their average

for the year was 11,145 lb. milk and 459 lb. butter, while the average return over feed cost was \$95.66.

Grades are worthy of investment. Remember that the average production per cow in Wisconsin, the leading dairy state, is 5,000 lb. milk and 190 lb. fat. Cow Test Association cows average 6,936 lb. milk, 265.7 lb. butterfat according to records of 61,000 cows in the associations.

Ninety-six per cent of all Wisconsin members of Cow Test Associations use purebred bulls. They have found that the bull is more than half the herd. Let him be a good purebred."

Breaks State Record at First Try

NEARLY two years ago E. A. Barthelemy of St. Cloud, Minn., decided that a good dairy farm was needed in his part of the country, so, on his farm of 350 acres he built a splendid barn and is stocking up with Holsteins of the highest quality. The great record of 23,286.9 lb. milk, made in a year as a junior two-year-old by Mankato Colantha Ormsby Bess has brought the Barthelemy herd into prominence as this is the Minnesota State record for the class. Mankato Colantha Ormsby Bess produced over 20,000 lb. milk in 305 days and is due to freshen January 5, 1923. She freshened for the first time at two years, three months, twenty-three days on November 13, 1922, so that she will qualify in the 305-day division. Her ten months' milk record is exceeded only by one other heifer in the junior two-year-old class. Her year butter record is 817.45 lb.

The St. Cloud Holstein Farm, as the Barthelemy establishment is called, is located about six miles from St. Cloud on a state highway between that city and Duluth. The main cow barn is 118 feet long and 48 feet wide. It contains stanchions for forty-eight cows, has nine box stalls 9 feet by 12 feet and a bull barn 10 feet by 22 feet. The floors are of cork brick and concrete. The barn is built with drop siding and the inside is ceiled. James equipment is used with individual watercups and an up-to-date ventilating system has been installed. The barn is connected with a two-story

granary 26 feet by 36 feet in which the feed is ground and mixed and then supplied to the barn by chutes. A capacious cellar furnishes storage for beets and mangels. There is an electric lighting plant and a 1,200 gallon water pressure tank. These

are contained in the milk house which is equipped with an electric cream separator and cooler. The silos are made of Lansing glazed tile, are forty-five feet high, one is fourteen and the other sixteen feet in diameter.

The hospital and horse barn are together. This building is 36 by 40 feet and contains four box stalls and four cow stalls beside the horse stalls. It is planned to build a new calf barn next year.

The present St. Cloud herd consists of seventy-five head. All the animals are given a chance to show what they can do in official test. The first animal to complete a year record is Mankato Colantha Ormsby Bess and she broke the Minnesota State record for her class and stands second in the world for ten months' milk production. Two other two-year-old daughters of King Colantha Ormsby Bess are on test in this herd. Mankato Mechthilde Ormsby Bess, freshening at two years and twenty-four days made over 20 lb. butter in seven days, and in 267 days, has 12,303.7 lb. milk and 546 lb. butter. The other, Lillamere Bonnie Clothilde, at two years and one month just finished a year's record of 12,481.7 lb. milk, 690 lb. butter.

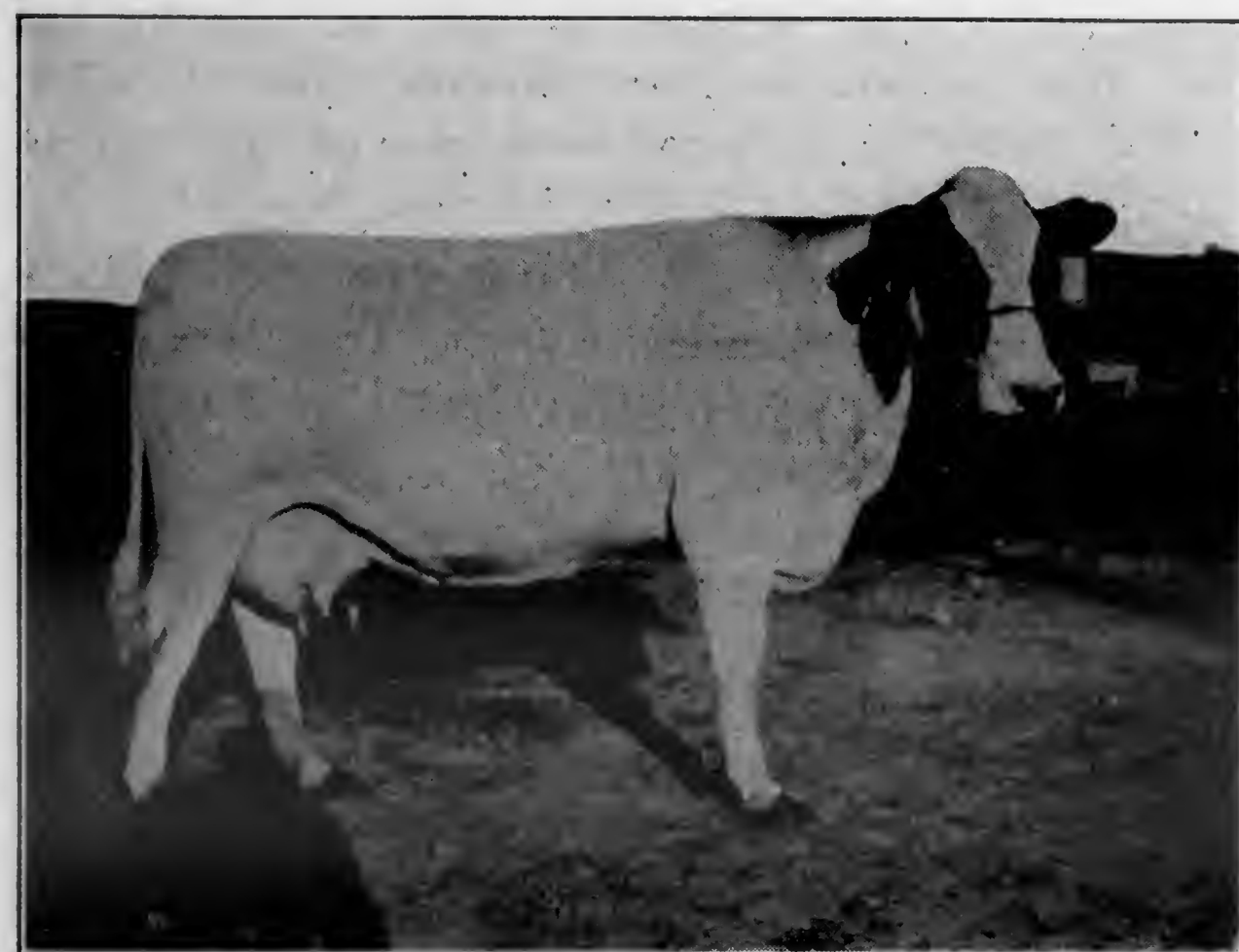
Mr. Barthelemy purchased his first foundation animals, fourteen head, in the Blue Earth County Consignment Sale at Mankato in March, 1921. Then at the Minnesota State Sale held at Fairbault, May, 1921, he secured a number of the tops. One of his purchases made a year record of over 1,000 lb. butter; a three-year-old made over 960 lb. butter; and several others exceeded 700 lb. It is the intention to line-breed along the lines of the Ormsby strain. A half interest was purchased in two herds owned by the Mankato Holstein Farms. These are



Barns and Herd on the St. Cloud Holstein Farm, St. Cloud, Minn. E. A. Barthelemy, proprietor.

Mankota Ruby Marathon Ormsby and Ormsby Korn-dyke Lad 8th.

Mankato Ruby Marathon Ormsby is a son of Marathon Bess Burke and of the well-known Ruby Karen



MANKATO COLANTHA ORMSBY BESS

817.45 lb. butter, 23,286.9 lb. milk in a year as a junior two-year-old; Minnesota State record for milk. Over 20,000 lb. milk in ten months, second highest record in the world for age. Owned by E. A. Barthelemy, St. Cloud, Minnesota.

Mercedes who has records of 35.03 lb. butter, 524.4 lb. milk made in seven days as a junior four-year-old. In 340 days at the same age she made 17,193.1 lb. milk,

901.56 lb. butter. She has four-year records that average better than 900 lb. butter. Ormsby Korn-dyke Lad 8th as his name indicates is a son of the great New York sire Ormsby Korn-dyke Lad and his dam is Beaver Dam Alcartra. Calving at thirty months of age, this young cow produced 26.12 lb. butter, 560.4 lb. milk in seven days and 1,003.42 lb. butter, 23,497.9 lb. milk in a year. She is a daughter of King of the Alcartras from the 27-lb. two-year-old Beaver Dam Lass 2d who has a record of over 13,000 lb. milk and nearly 600 lb. butter made in ten months as a three-year-old.

Mankato Colantha Ormsby Bess is the first animal in the St. Cloud herd to complete a year test and she made a state record. With high-class foundation animals given the best of care; splendidly housed and plenty of good feed, the future success of the St. Cloud herd is practically assured.

Rip Van Winkle found a still,
A bootleg still.
He took a drink, as some men will,
Beside the rill.

It was a funny brand they kept,
My little dears.
'Twas there old Rip Van Winkle slept,
For twenty years.
—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Feed in Relation to Fat

By George Leslie

PROFIT being the excess of returns over expenditures, the greater the volume or amount of returns, the more profit. In dairying the returns are milk and butterfat, progeny and fertilizing material, and the expenditure we are mainly here concerned with is for feed to keep the cow in condition and allow her to produce a maximum amount of milk and fat, and a strong calf.

All intelligent dairy farmers know the great increase of milk which comes from good feeding; but many are in doubt about whether feed can increase the butterfat. Here there arises a difference in understanding. Feed can increase the *total butterfat* for the lactation period, but it cannot make a permanent increase of the cow's normal, natural average *percentage of fat*.

Again, the feeding to increase the total fat must be done in the two or three months your cow is dry and about the first six weeks she is in milk. This means liberal grain for the first named time and light feeding for the second. But when, at the end of this six, or possibly ten weeks, the cow has come back to her normal, fixed fat percentage, she cannot, by any legitimate means of feeding, be made to raise it during that lactation.

In other words, we can, by feed, increase materially the amount of milk, and raise the fat *percentage* above normal for a limited period, both increases followed by more profit over cost of feed; but we cannot by any process of feeding or kind of feed permanently change

the cow's fixed *ratio* of butterfat to milk.

For instance, a cow with four records, all authenticated by her breed Association, made at full age, gave a little short of 10,000 lb. milk and 500 lb. fat as the lowest production, and 14,500 lb. milk and 750 lb. fat as the highest. Her low fat was 4.9 per cent and her highest 5.18 per cent, but her average for the four years was 5 per cent which was undoubtedly her normal fat. Her high record was the result of careful feeding through the dry period as well as while she was in milk.

Another, whose normal fat was not over 3.5 per cent, was fed so that she did not fall below 5 per cent for the first 25 days after calving and for 47 days kept to not less than 4 per cent. Her fat for that lactation was, we'll say, raised possibly one per cent for that year, entirely due to careful feeding.

It is entirely probable that a continuation of such practice will tend to fix in the cow the habit of maximum production in response to feeding, and this habit and ability her progeny would inherit. This phase of the question has its importance, as the dam's high production materially increases the calf's value either for breeding or selling.

A third, in doubling her milk and *Total Fat* in making a record when she was properly fed, had for the second year exactly the same fat *Percentage* as she showed the first year, not even a tenth of one per cent higher or lower. This cow made a very high fat milk for the early weeks of her milking period on a small

amount of feed, having been fitted carefully when dry. But, in spite of the great increase in total production, her fixed, normal percentage of fat remained constant.

We have, in traveling in the middle west and south this year, heard this question of the effect of feed on the butterfat yield discussed by many dairymen who have varied views, some insisting that their changes of feed tend to either raise or lower their individual cow's fat per cent; others being undecided, and wanting to know the truth, because of hearing conflicting stories from different sources. Among them were readers of *THE BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN*, so we take this way of getting the message across to them in a form that will, we hope, be convincing. This is information gained from facts that are within the knowledge of the writer and we all know that "an ounce of fact is worth a ton of theory."

Ten Little Motorists

Ten little motorists driving down the line,
One hit a trolley car—then there were nine.

Nine little motorists, monkeying with Fate,
One bumped a motor truck—then there were eight.

Eight little motorists trusting much in Heaven,
One tried to hog the road—then there were seven.

Seven little motorists trying clever tricks,
One met a railroad train—then there were six.

Six little motorists thought that they could drive,
One skidded off a bridge—then there were five.

Five little motorists speeding more and more,
One struck a Thank-you-ma'am—then there were four.

Four little motorists driving recklessly,
One sassed a traffic cop—then there were three.

Three little motorists heaving into view,
One passed upon a curve—then there were two.

Two little motorists out to make a run,
One hit a granite wall—then there was one.

One little motorist packing quite a bun,
He's in a prison cell—so there was none!

Here is a history it is well to heed,
It has a moral he who drives may read!

—Berton Braley.

League Milk Prices For January

At the regular monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of the Dairymen's League Coöperative Association, Inc., held at the general offices in Utica, New York, on December 20th, it was recommended that the prices to be paid by dealers for January milk be practically the same as those which have prevailed in December. These prices which are for 3% milk in 201-210-mile base zone, are as follows:

Class 1. \$3.37. Milk in this class is disposed of in the fluid markets.

Class 2. \$2.90. Milk in this class is manufactured into ice cream and soft cheeses.

Class 3-A. Fifty-nine cents above the average wholesale quotations for butter in the New York City market with the usual allowance of 5c for making and the differential of 4c per lb. for butterfat. Milk in this class is used in the manufacture of condensed and evaporated milk and milk products.

Class 3-B. Price to be 40c above the average wholesale

quotations for butter in New York City, with the usual allowance for making and butterfat. Milk of this class is manufactured into hard cheeses.

Class 4-A. Milk manufactured into butter, based on the average wholesale quotations in New York City figured on an overrun of 16% with the usual allowance for making. When no profitable disposition for skimmed milk is made, 5c per hundred lb. to be added to above price.

Class 4-B. Milk that is made into American cheese, average New York City wholesale market quotations with the usual allowance for making and butterfat.

Jessie—"I can't imagine how you get money out of your husband."

Bessie—"Oh, I simply say I'm going back to mother, and he immediately hands me the fare."

Letters to the Editor

HOLSTEINS FOR BEEF

The large exhibits of milking Shorthorns as a dual-purpose breed at the recent Chicago International and the many people that were interested in them, is evidence that Holstein breeders are standing in their own light by not making a corresponding exhibit of their cattle. While they need not compete in the same ring, the public could see their dual purpose value. Along side of the dual purpose class, it would be well to have a beef class; showing grade steers of different ages as the Shorthorn men did; also fat, dry cows, also have dressed beef classes.

Such exhibits at the International and several other prominent fairs would be of immense value to the breed. The Central States Fair at Aurora, Illinois, should be one of them; for from present indications this will become one of the leading fairs of the United States. If a few prominent Holstein breeders would take hold of this scheme is earnest, there is no doubt of its ultimate success and great value.

Then, I believe, we should have an annex to the Advanced Registry admitting only such cows—grades or full bloods—as are owned by dairymen, fed and handled as ordinary dairy cows are, milked only twice a day. The first cow of that class to give as high as 16,000 lb. in a year was one I imported in the first lot for Wm. A. Russell in 1874. She had just ordinary dairy keep while making that record.

It is well-known that those excessive records made by different breeds are produced by systematic cramming and milking three and four times in twenty-four hours, a practice that ordinary dairymen cannot follow. GEORGE W. BROWN.

THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN,
Harrisburg, Pa.

Gentlemen:

We invariably find in every city, men devoting their efforts to the uplifting of their fellow men and for the betterment of the place in which they reside. If we did not have such men to display an interest, many times we would lose the good things in life, our city would not grow and things in general would become stagnant. Therefore, *THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN* is to be congratulated for establishing a publication which will protect "the interests of the men who breed Holsteins and make dairying their business."

Have enjoyed reading of the events which transpired at the "behind closed doors" meeting which has been brought to the attention of the small breeder through your paper. Keep it up.

As Father Time is bringing,
Your Birthday first to view,
Here's wishing *BREEDER-DAIRYMAN*,
The best success to you.

Wishing the *HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN* the best of success for the coming year, I am, Very truly yours,
OHIO.

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Published in the interest of the breeder and dairyman everywhere.

HOWARD C. REYNOLDS, *Managing Editor*
G. H. TRUCKELL, *Associate Editor*

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January 8, 1923

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman was established for the purpose of promoting the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle and to protect the interests of the men who breed purebred cattle, basing the value of the cattle on their ability to produce and reproduce.

We stand for progressive yet conservative administration of the National Association. We stand for Honest Records, Honest Advertising, and Honest Sales. We will at all times endeavor to promote any interests that have for their purpose the advancement of the Holstein cow, the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, and the breed and breeders generally.

Another Way to Milk the Membership

WE were amused while reading an editorial in what Used To Be the leading Holstein publication and which for the last few years has been notorious for its policy of working for everything that was against the breeders and against everything that was for the breeders. The editor now anticipates that the breeders, through the National Association are going to support his publication financially by paying for space in the Advertising Columns in which to print the Association reports which other publications have been printing and are perfectly willing to continue to publish without charge. Judge Pooley's decision evidently has come in time to stop this form of *Graft*.

Justice

ON another page of this issue, we have printed the decision of Justice Charles A. Pooley, Judge of the Supreme Court of the state of New York, handed down in the action brought by Edward P. George against the Holstein-Friesian Association of America.

THE BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN yields to the temptation to say, "We told you so!" and, while the decision handed down by Judge Pooley speaks for itself, we cannot refrain from calling the attention of our readers and the membership generally, as to what this means to our Association.

It is a distinct, positive victory for the small breeder and dairyman whose rights as members of the Asso-

ciation have been so ruthlessly disregarded by the political clique, who, illegally elected at Philadelphia, and by the use of so-called "steam roller" methods, have, since 1919, rode rough shod over the rank and file of the membership in a wild orgy of extravagance such as this Association or any other purebred registry association has never before witnessed.

It marks the downfall of tyranny, political intrigue and greed that first became manifested publicly in June, 1919, following the illegal action taken at Philadelphia, when an illegal Board of Directors in direct violation of the by-laws and their self-evident duty voted a salary of \$12,000.00 per year to D. D. Aitken, as President of the Association, and began a wild-eyed reign of extravagance that resulted in the expenditure of over \$140,000.00 in one year for so-called "extension purposes."

It has brought to an abrupt halt, the rapacity of political greed, in its attempt to take away from the membership their right, as members, to handle their own affairs, and it completely nullifies the wholesale changes of the Association by-laws, whereby power has been taken away from the plain people and placed in the hands of men who have boasted of their political cunning and laughed at the efforts of honest men with honest intentions to keep the Holstein Association of America true to its course as a "Record Association," and not an aggregation of political cow sales' manipulators whose sole object has seemed to be one of personal gain.

It nullifies the Delegate System of electing Association officers whereby fully ninety per cent of the Association membership were disfranchised, and again restores to them the right to "elect their officers by ballot," voting in person or by proxy, as provided by the constitution and by-laws, as they existed prior to the so-called "special meeting" held at St. Paul, Minn., in October, 1921, more than a thousand miles west of the center of Holstein population, when paid state secretaries and paid officers of the Association, spending the money of the plain breeder and dairyman, and by the use of their proxies strangled the principle of "Home Rule," and dealt a death blow to the Holstein industry.

This decision further directs an election to be held for the purpose of electing six directors, as was originally provided by the Constitution, and this would seem to imply that every illegal act done or committed by the "various Board of Illegal Directors" to which Justice Pooley calls attention, must be undone, and the Association made to function as a membership corporation and under the laws of the State of New York governing such Association.

Taken all in all it leaves our Association affairs in a most deplorable and chaotic state.

We are informed that papers in an action to compel D. D. Aitken to return into the Association treasury the sum of \$24,000.00 received at the hands of the illegal Board of Directors chosen at Philadelphia in 1919, and again at St. Paul in 1920, are already being prepared.

It is also rumored that big court actions for damages are contemplated being brought against directors individually for their illegal conduct of Association affairs, and injunction proceedings threaten to stop further ex-

travagant expenditure of the Association funds. Surely, no illegal body of directors can perform a legal act, and the Supreme Court has held all these Boards of Directors elected outside New York State to be illegal.

While official incompetency, stubbornness and political intrigue has brought the Holstein Association into disgrace, and subjected it to ridicule in the eyes of the world, let us hope that the plain people, the plain breeders and dairymen who make up fully ninety per cent of the membership, will so arouse and assert themselves so that every politician in the Association shall be driven out of high official positions and relegated to that obscurity that his conduct merits.

Unconsciously, no doubt, but none the less surely, Justice Pooley by the decision rendered in the action brought by Edward P. George, has done the Holstein-Friesian Association of America a great service.

Justice has laid its restraining hand on those who have been willing to follow the teachings of false gods and to perpetuate a political oligarchy upon the ruins of what was intended to be a simple, record Association, seeking to function under the Membership Corporations Law of the State of New York by virtue of which it was created. It has pointed the right road and every member of the Association having its best interests at heart will be glad to lend his full cooperation to its restoration under by-laws that we earnestly hope will give to every member the fullest right of self-expression in Association affairs and bring back the Association itself to its former prestige as a breed organization of value to the industry it was created to serve.

Another and very important chapter has been written into the history of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, by the Supreme Court of the State of New York. It furnishes food for serious thought and careful consideration. It points the folly and the futility of entrusting the management of Association affairs to the hands of those who persistently disregard the law and by so doing waste the resources of the Association

and bring it into disrepute with the law-abiding element everywhere.

This decision of the Supreme Court completely vindicates the position which THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN has always taken upon the questions at issue, and proves very conclusively that there must be a "house cleaning," and at once. To this we earnestly pledge our fullest cooperation and will use the full power and influence of this journal to inaugurate in the management of Association affairs, a plan of economy, sanity, and a restoration of the rights of the membership to manage Association affairs freed from the baneful influences of political intrigue and a desire for personal gain and personal exploitation.

The Holstein-Friesian Association of America prospered for more than a quarter of a century under the guidance of Frederick L. Houghton, its secretary who has devoted his life to the interests of the Association and the industry it serves.

The Holstein-Friesian Association of America built up a reserve fund of more than a quarter of a million dollars on a 25c transfer fee and made the Holstein cow the acknowledged superior of any breed of cattle in the world, and without the expenditure of thousands upon thousands of dollars for so-called "extension service" or the promoting of "whirlwind campaigns."

The Holstein-Friesian Association of America must be restored to the plain breeders and dairymen who make up ninety per cent of its membership. It must be freed from those elements of incompetency and political chicanery which has been dragging it down into the gutter of disrepute among the breed associations of the world and which has brought it to its present condition before the court of Justice.

To this we again pledge our best efforts and we want every man who breeds purebred Holstein cattle as a livelihood and *not* as a hobby, to enlist under our banner and to pledge himself to fight for the rights of the small breeder and dairyman until justice and right shall prevail.

Paid State Secretary a Failure

IN reviewing the Public Sale Reports for the year ending December 31st, noting the prices received for cattle in the different states and comparing the average prices for which cattle have sold in the states where the Aitken Whirlwind Campaign Paid Secretary Movement had been in operation, with prices received for cattle in states that have never been invaded by Professional Organizers or have employed a State Sale Promoter, the results are remarkably interesting. They show that the State Sale Organizers, born by the Aitken Whirlwind Campaign methods, have operated to the detriment of the breeders, that the breeders are more capable of managing their own selling problems, secure higher average prices for their cattle and maintain the confidence of the public.

In making the comparison we will take the state of Pennsylvania, a state that revolted against the Aitken Whirlwind Campaign and the employing of a Paid State Sale Promoter. Compare the prices received in Pennsylvania for cattle sold at public auction

during the past 12 months with prices received in other Holstein states where the Aitken Whirlwind Campaign Paid Secretary Movement was in operation.

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The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Published in the interest of the breeder and dairyman everywhere.

HOWARD C. REYNOLDS, *Managing Editor*
G. H. TRUCKELL, *Associate Editor*

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January 8, 1923

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman was established for the purpose of promoting the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle and to protect the interests of the men who breed purebred cattle, basing the value of the cattle on their ability to produce and reproduce.

We stand for progressive yet conservative administration of the National Association. We stand for Honest Records, Honest Advertising, and Honest Sales. We will at all times endeavor to promote any interests that have for their purpose the advancement of the Holstein cow, the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, and the breed and breeders generally.

Another Way to Milk the Membership

WE were amused while reading an editorial in what Used To Be the leading Holstein publication and which for the last few years has been notorious for its policy of working for everything that was against the breeders and against everything that was for the breeders. The editor now anticipates that the breeders, through the National Association are going to support his publication financially by paying for space in the Advertising Columns in which to print the Association reports which other publications have been printing and are perfectly willing to continue to publish without charge. Judge Pooley's decision evidently has come in time to stop this form of *Graft*.

Justice

ON another page of this issue, we have printed the decision of Justice Charles A. Pooley, Judge of the Supreme Court of the state of New York, handed down in the action brought by Edward P. George against the Holstein-Friesian Association of America.

THE BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN yields to the temptation to say, "We told you so!" and, while the decision handed down by Judge Pooley speaks for itself, we cannot refrain from calling the attention of our readers and the membership generally, as to what this means to our Association.

It is a distinct, positive victory for the small breeder and dairyman whose rights as members of the Asso-

ciation have been so ruthlessly disregarded by the political clique, who, illegally elected at Philadelphia, and by the use of so-called "steam roller" methods, have, since 1919, rode rough shod over the rank and file of the membership in a wild orgy of extravagance such as this Association or any other purebred registry association has never before witnessed.

It marks the downfall of tyranny, political intrigue and greed that first became manifested publicly in June, 1919, following the illegal action taken at Philadelphia, when an illegal Board of Directors in direct violation of the by-laws and their self-evident duty voted a salary of \$12,000.00 per year to D. D. Aitken, as President of the Association, and began a wild-eyed reign of extravagance that resulted in the expenditure of over \$140,000.00 in one year for so-called "extension purposes."

It has brought to an abrupt halt, the rapacity of political greed, in its attempt to take away from the membership their right, as members, to handle their own affairs, and it completely nullifies the wholesale changes of the Association by-laws, whereby power has been taken away from the plain people and placed in the hands of men who have boasted of their political cunning and laughed at the efforts of honest men with honest intentions to keep the Holstein Association of America true to its course as a "Record Association," and not an aggregation of political cow sales' manipulators whose sole object has seemed to be one of personal gain.

It nullifies the Delegate System of electing Association officers whereby fully ninety per cent of the Association membership were disfranchised, and again restores to them the right to "elect their officers by ballot," voting in person or by proxy, as provided by the constitution and by-laws, as they existed prior to the so-called "special meeting" held at St. Paul, Minn., in October, 1921, more than a thousand miles west of the center of Holstein population, when paid state secretaries and paid officers of the Association, spending the money of the plain breeder and dairyman, and by the use of their proxies strangled the principle of "Home Rule," and dealt a death blow to the Holstein industry.

This decision further directs an election to be held for the purpose of electing six directors, as was originally provided by the Constitution, and this would seem to imply that every illegal act done or committed by the "various Board of Illegal Directors" to which Justice Pooley calls attention, must be undone, and the Association made to function as a membership corporation and under the laws of the State of New York governing such Association.

Taken all in all it leaves our Association affairs in a most deplorable and chaotic state.

We are informed that papers in an action to compel D. D. Aitken to return into the Association treasury the sum of \$24,000.00 received at the hands of the illegal Board of Directors chosen at Philadelphia in 1919, and again at St. Paul in 1920, are already being prepared.

It is also rumored that big court actions for damages are contemplated being brought against directors individually for their illegal conduct of Association affairs, and injunction proceedings threaten to stop further ex-

travagant expenditure of the Association funds. Surely, no illegal body of directors can perform a legal act, and the Supreme Court has held all these Boards of Directors elected outside New York State to be illegal.

While official incompetency, stubbornness and political intrigue has brought the Holstein Association into disgrace, and subjected it to ridicule in the eyes of the world, let us hope that the plain people, the plain breeders and dairyman who make up fully ninety per cent of the membership, will so arouse and assert themselves so that every politician in the Association shall be driven out of high official positions and relegated to that obscurity that his conduct merits.

Unconsciously, no doubt, but none the less surely, Justice Pooley by the decision rendered in the action brought by Edward P. George, has done the Holstein-Friesian Association of America a great service.

Justice has laid its restraining hand on those who have been willing to follow the teachings of false gods and to perpetuate a political oligarchy upon the ruins of what was intended to be a simple, record Association, seeking to function under the Membership Corporations Law of the State of New York by virtue of which it was created. It has pointed the right road and every member of the Association having its best interests at heart will be glad to lend his full coöperation to its restoration under by-laws that we earnestly hope will give to every member the fullest right of self-expression in Association affairs and bring back the Association itself to its former prestige as a breed organization of value to the industry it was created to serve.

Another and very important chapter has been written into the history of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, by the Supreme Court of the State of New York. It furnishes food for serious thought and careful consideration. It points the folly and the futility of entrusting the management of Association affairs to the hands of those who persistently disregard the law and by so doing waste the resources of the Association

and bring it into disrepute with the law-abiding element everywhere.

This decision of the Supreme Court completely vindicates the position which THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN has always taken upon the questions at issue, and proves very conclusively that there must be a "house cleaning," and at once. To this we earnestly pledge our fullest coöperation and will use the full power and influence of this journal to inaugurate in the management of Association affairs, a plan of economy, sanity, and a restoration of the rights of the membership to manage Association affairs freed from the baneful influences of political intrigue and a desire for personal gain and personal exploitation.

The Holstein-Friesian Association of America prospered for more than a quarter of a century under the guidance of Frederick L. Houghton, its secretary who has devoted his life to the interests of the Association and the industry it serves.

The Holstein-Friesian Association of America built up a reserve fund of more than a quarter of a million dollars on a 25c transfer fee and made the Holstein cow the acknowledged superior of any breed of cattle in the world, and without the expenditure of thousands upon thousands of dollars for so-called "extension service" or the promoting of "whirlwind campaigns."

The Holstein-Friesian Association of America must be restored to the plain breeders and dairyman who make up ninety per cent of its membership. It must be freed from those elements of incompetency and political chicanery which has been dragging it down into the gutter of disrepute among the breed associations of the world and which has brought it to its present condition before the court of Justice.

To this we again pledge our best efforts and we want every man who breeds purebred Holstein cattle as a livelihood and *not* as a hobby, to enlist under our banner and to pledge himself to fight for the rights of the small breeder and dairyman until justice and right shall prevail.

Paid State Secretary a Failure

IN reviewing the Public Sale Reports for the year ending December 31st, noting the prices received for cattle in the different states and comparing the average prices for which cattle have sold in the states where the Aitken Whirlwind Campaign Paid Secretary Movement had been in operation, with prices received for cattle in states that have never been invaded by Professional Organizers or have employed a State Sale Promoter, the results are remarkably interesting. They show that the State Sale Organizers, born by the Aitken Whirlwind Campaign methods, have operated to the detriment of the breeders, that the breeders are more capable of managing their own selling problems, secure higher average prices for their cattle and maintain the confidence of the public.

In making the comparison we will take the state of Pennsylvania, a state that revolted against the Aitken Whirlwind Campaign and the employing of a Paid State Sale Promoter. Compare the prices received in Pennsylvania for cattle sold at public auction

during the past 12 months with prices received in other Holstein states where the Aitken Whirlwind Campaign Paid Secretary Movement was in operation.

Begin, if you please, with the New England States where Mr. Aitken staged one of his famous whirlwind campaigns which cost the National Association over \$5,400 including Mr. Aitken's salary of \$12,000 per year and expenses and his assistant, Mr. Pollock at \$6,500 per year and expenses and Fred Koenig who was acting as press agent at \$4,000 per year and expenses, together with some two or three other employees of the association. This outfit, composed of professional organizers and promoters, were able to collect in money and pledges from the New England breeders, some \$6,800 with which to employ a sale manager to look after the buying and selling interests of the breeders in the New England States.

Mr. C. L. Blackman was employed to take charge of the work in New England and the report of the New England sale reveals that cattle brought an aver-

age, of \$159 per head or \$35 per head less than the average price received for Holsteins sold during the same period of time in the state of Pennsylvania. If this is a just comparison, it might be inferred that Mr. Blackman's services cost the New England breeders in addition to his salary and expenses the tidy sum of \$10,290, a sum which represents an additional amount which the New England cattle would have brought had they been sold at the Pennsylvania price.

It is very interesting also to compare prices in New York with those in Pennsylvania. The Aitken Whirlwind Campaign Paid Secretary outfit carried a high hand in the state of New York. They succeeded in collecting from the breeders in sums ranging from \$5 to \$550, the handsome total of \$12,500 and from other sources, additional sums, making a total amount available to carry on state association work of something over \$17,000. They began operations in May 1920 with E. R. Zimmer acting as secretary. Mr. Zimmer's report presented the following January, 1921 at the meeting in Rochester, disclosed that \$16,600 of the \$17,000 had been expended by the association in the short period of eight months with the small balance in the treasury of \$361. The annual report the following year reveals that the sale and banquet held at Rochester during the time the first report was rendered resulted in an indebtedness to the association of \$1,916.14 or at the time the first report was rendered the association, while it had a balance in the treasury of \$361 it was in debt \$1,916.14. This was an extraordinary record of extravagance and the report shows that the Holstein-Friesian World had milked the state organization during the first eight months to the tune of \$2,600 for advertising. But extravagance did not cease. The annual report of December 31st, the year following the Rochester Sale and meeting, the financial statement shows that their total liabilities were \$4,874.63 and their assets consisted of office furniture, a few unpaid pledges and a small cash balance of \$178.78. Yet with such a record of extravagance, the New York State Association and similar organizations in other states were able by the means of the Delegate System to control the last annual convention of the Holstein-Friesian Association and levy a tax of 50c on each transfer fee towards their future support.

As this article is being prepared, we are wondering if it will be necessary for the New York State Association to solicit alms at their coming annual meeting or are the returns from the National Association enough to keep those in charge of the State Association in spending money?

With all this extravagance, the prices for which cattle have been selling at public auction in the state of New York is \$17 per head lower than the price received in Pennsylvania. We have received reports on the sale of 1,699 head of cattle being sold at public auction. Multiply \$17 per head, the difference between the selling price in Pennsylvania and New York, and it would give a handsome little nest-egg of \$28,883.

We will not devote any further space to relating the extravagant methods that have been pursued by the various state organizations that were organized under the Aitken Whirlwind Campaign Paid Secretary

Movement, as conditions in New York is a fair representation of the conditions that prevail generally among state organizations where state secretaries have been employed, all having a similar record of extravagance with little or no funds remaining in the treasury, representing only a small portion of the members of the National Association residing within the state, and the paid state secretary performing no legitimate services for the breeder that he cannot receive free of charge from the Extension Department of his state agricultural college, aside from managing and promoting public auction sales and the reports do not prove that he is an efficient sale manager. Quite the contrary.

In the state of Michigan where the Aitken Whirlwind Campaign State Paid Secretary Outfit put on a campaign, raised money and employed a secretary in the person of H. W. Norton, Jr., the report covering the sale of 399 head of cattle at public auction during the past year shows that an average price of \$149 was received or \$45 per head less than cattle were selling for in the state of Pennsylvania.

In the state of Wisconsin, where Mr. L. L. Oldham has been employed as paid state secretary and has been very active in promoting public sales, we have reports showing that 1,977 head of cattle were sold at public auction at an average price of a little over \$155 per head or \$39 per head less than the average price received for cattle sold at public auction in the state of Pennsylvania.

If the cattle that were sold in the state of Wisconsin had brought the prevailing price that was paid in Pennsylvania, it would have netted the consigners the tidy additional sum of \$75,000.00.

We do not believe a fairer comparison could be drawn than to compare the conditions and prevailing prices in the state of Ohio with those in the state of Pennsylvania, as the number of breeders of purebred cattle and number of members in the National Association is about equal in each state as is the total number of purebreds.

In comparing conditions in these two states we have a record of 568 head of cattle that were sold in the state of Ohio at an average price of \$171 per head or \$19 less than the prevailing price received for cattle at public auction in the state of Pennsylvania.

A study of the facts will conclusively prove that the State Paid Secretary Movement is a failure and that the industry is in a much more healthy and prosperous condition in the states where they have never operated than where they have operated and if we would go further in our comparison, it would reveal that there is just as much being accomplished in the way of eliminating tuberculosis and controlling diseases in dairy cattle, organizing bull associations, calf clubs and promoting cow testing association work, by the State and Federal authorities and the Dairy Extension Departments of the State Agricultural Colleges in the states where the State Paid Sale Organizers are not employed.

Wedded Eight Times, Is Broke.—Headline. The clearest case of cause and effect ever recorded.—*New York Sun*.

Finishing the Year Right

The Holstein-Friesian cow ended the year 1922 in a blaze of record-making glory. The capacity of the Black and White bovine when given unlimited feed and handled with skill appears practically unlimited from the point of maximum production. First came the breaking of the United States fat production record in year-test by May Walker Ollie Homestead, as reported in the December 22d issue of *THE BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN*. The official announcement came from Superintendent Gardner's office dated December 21st. Five days later from the same office came the report that the California cow, Aralia De Kol Mead 2d had produced nearly 27,000 lb. milk and butterfat equivalent to more than 1,300 lb. butter in the year.

On December 28th, Mr. Gardner announced that we have a new forty-lb. record on the California cow Bessie Snowball De Kol.

On December 29th, another report announced that the Minnesota cow Princess Changeling Segis had made over 31,000 lb. milk and nearly 1,300 lb. butter in a year. While gossip has it that the 30,000-lb. mark has been reached by one or more cows in the Carnation herd. The maximum production of the Holstein-Friesian cow under forced feeding apparently has no limit. The official announcements are as follows:

THE U. S. BUTTER CHAMPION

I am pleased to be able to report that the Holstein-Friesian cow May Walker Ollie Homestead, No. 300043 has broken all records for fat production in the semi-official yearly division, by producing in 365 consecutive days, 31,610.6 lb. milk containing 1,218.59 lb. fat. She freshened at the age of 6 years, 7 months, 25 days. Her sire is Piebe Laura Ollie Homestead King, No. 110474; her dam is May Walker of Arden, No. 186994. She was bred by J. M. Hackney, St. Paul, Minn., and is now owned by Minnesota Holstein Co., Austin, Minn. Her best seven-days' official production, made 39 days from freshening, is 714.6 lb. milk containing 27.91 lb. fat. In addition to three not less than seven-day strictly official test periods, she had 20 other test periods, of which ten were retests. Twenty different supervisors were employed in the conduct of the test. Freshening at the age of 2 years, 7 months, 21 days, she is credited with 13,166.6 lb. milk containing 507.52 lb. fat in 305 days. Next, at the age of 3 years, 6 months, 6 days during a 304-day test she is credited with 11,623.9 lb. milk containing 467.06 lb. fat, carrying her calf 192 days. At the age of 4 years, 7 months, 6 days she is credited with 22,535.8 lb. milk containing 877.28 lb. fat, in 365 days. She displaces Duchess Skylark Ormsby No. 124514, whose record for 365 days is 27,761.7 lb. milk containing 1,205.09 lb. fat. May Walker Ollie Homestead with her 365-day production of 1,218.59 lb. fat equivalent to 1,523.23 lb. butter on the 80 per cent basis now stands first in butterfat production among all cows and is the 59th Holstein-Friesian cow credited with a production exceeding 1,000 lb. fat in 365 days.

Dec. 21, 1922. MALCOLM H. GARDNER, Supt. of A. R.

IT RUNS IN THE FAMILY

I am pleased to announce that the Holstein-Friesian cow Aralia De Kol Mead 2d, No. 326061, has just closed a long-time test, and is credited with 26,938.5 lb. milk containing 1,043.07 lb. fat in 365 days, thus showing an average of 3.87 per cent in the milk. She freshened at the age of 6 years, 6 months, 11 days. Her sire is Segis Pontiac De Kol Burke No. 97472; her dam is Aralia De Kol Mead No. 182592. She was bred and is now owned by A. W. Morris & Sons Corporation, Woodland, Cal. Her best seven days' official production, made in the early part of the lactation period, is 570.7 lb. milk containing 29.7 lb. fat. At the age of 2 years, 5 months, 7 days she is credited with 17,295 lb. fat in seven days, and 67.213 lb. fat in thirty days; while during this lactation she is credited semi-officially with 18,785.6 lb. milk containing 680.81 lb. fat in 365 days. At the age of 4 years, 5 months, 25 days her seven-day official test shows 25.624 lb. fat; her thirty-day test, 95.414 lb. fat; and 305-day test 21,217.2 lb. milk containing 708.93 lb. fat, carrying her calf 241 days. In addition to two not less than

seven-day strictly official test periods, she had 12 other test periods, of which two were retests. Ten different supervisors were employed in the conduct of the test. Her 365-day production of 1,043.07 lb. fat equivalent to 1,303.83 lb. butter on the 80 per cent basis, gives her 32d place among cows producing above 1,000 lb. fat, she being the 60th cow to gain the high honor of producing 1,000 lb. in 365 days.

Dec. 26, 1922. MALCOLM H. GARDNER, Supt. of A. R.

THE NEW 40-LB. COW

I am advised through preliminary reports and by wire that the Holstein-Friesian cow Bessie Snowball De Kol No. 301028 has shown a production of 719.6 lb. milk containing 32.295 lb. fat in seven consecutive days, with the test still in progress. She freshened at the age of 7 years, 11 months. Her sire is Billy Snowball, No. 103220; her dam is Bessie Kantje De Kol 2d, No. 104127. She was bred by Mr. F. B. Stabler, Brodhead, Wis., and is now owned by Mr. Fred Hartsook, Lankershim, Cal. The production by days is as follows: 94.2 lb. milk, 4.428 lb. fat; 97 lb. milk, 4.557 lb. fat; 99.3 lb. milk, 4.857 lb. fat; 103.2 lb. milk; 4.747 lb. fat; 106.6 lb. milk, 4.654 lb. fat; 109.4 lb. milk, 4.293 lb. fat; 109.9 lb. milk, 4.759 lb. fat. At the age of 6 years, 1 month, 1 day, she is credited with 605.5 lb. milk containing 24.380 lb. fat in 7 days, 2,809.3 lb. milk containing 97.642 lb. fat in 30 days, and 8,225.6 lb. milk containing 276.181 lb. fat in 90 days; while continued on long-time test she is credited with 27,616.8 lb. milk containing 897.51 lb. fat in 365 days. The conduct of the test was thoroughly inspected by Mr. Robert A. Condee, acting for the National Association and the California State Association, and by Mr. Arthur Folger, superintendent of Official Testing in California. Two separate verifications were made, each substantiating the production claimed, with both Mr. Folger and Mr. Condee present at the last verification. Computed on the 80 per cent basis, the equivalent butter claimed for Bessie Snowball De Kol amounts to 40.368 lb.

Dec. 28, 1922. MALCOLM H. GARDNER, Supt. of A. R.

ANOTHER OVER THIRTY-ONE THOUSAND

I am pleased to announce that the Holstein-Friesian cow Princess Changeling Segis, No. 239070 has just closed a long-time test, and is credited with 31,063.3 lb. milk containing 1,030.05 lb. fat in 365 days, thus showing an average of 3.32 per cent in milk. She freshened at the age of 7 years, 9 months, 26 days. Her sire is King Segis Pontiac Count, No. 93909; her dam is Princess Gisella Changeling, No. 179476. She was bred and is now owned by J. M. Hackney, St. Paul, Minn. Her best seven-days' official production during the test is 628.5 lb. milk containing 24.635 lb. fat; and she is credited with 2,440.7 lb. milk containing 95.714 lb. fat in thirty days. Previous to the record just completed she has been officially tested for a longer or shorter time during three consecutive lactation periods, beginning with her first calving. The fat production for best seven-days in each lactation shown are 12.883 lb., 16.289 lb., and 21.262 lb. The best thirty-day tests for the last three lactation period are 52.928 lb., 64.113 lb., and 88.076 lb. fat. Her only previous long-time test begun at the age of 5 years, 11 months, 23 days, shows 776.54 lb. fat. During the test just finished, in addition to a 44-day strictly official period she had ten other test periods. Ten different supervisors were employed in the conduct of the test. Her 365-day fat production of 1,030.05 lb. equivalent to 1,287.56 lb. butter on the 80 per cent basis, gives her 41st place among cows producing above 1,000 lb. fat, she being the 61st cow to gain the honor of producing more than 1,000 lb. in 365 days.

Dec. 29, 1922. MALCOLM H. GARDNER, Supt. of A. R.

Your friends come in without knocking; your enemies knock without coming in.

If the good die young, where does the oldest inhabitant get off?

HELP! HELP!! HELP!!!

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman,
Harrisburg, Pa.

Editor:-

I have read with great interest the Holstein Breeder and Dairyman since receiving my first copy and I think the breeders are very fortunate indeed in having a Live Holstein publication that is not continuously championing the cause of the Speculator and trying to put over some visionary, impracticable, worthless scheme on the industry and the breeders under the pretense that such is Extension work. More Speed and Power to you in the Good Work that you are doing.

I do not know the attitude your Good, Live Magazine will take towards the proposed expenditure of \$30,000 by the Holstein-Friesian Association of America to be spent in a campaign to advertise increased consumption of Holstein milk. However, I am going to give you my views and I hope you will pardon me if they do not coincide with the policy of your paper.

I am not in favor of the Association acting independently in conducting a National Campaign as is proposed. We have in existence, the National Dairy Council, organized for the sole purpose of advertising milk by acquainting the public with its superior nutritive value as compared with other foods. The Holstein-Friesian Association of America is contributing \$500 per month or \$6,000 per year to assist in this good work. If they have more money to spend for advertising milk, why not increase the appropriation?

We are informed by the Extension Committee that such an investment on the part of the owners of purebred Holstein cattle will prove to be profitable, but I am unable

to determine just how they arrive at this conclusion. It is reported that 85% of the total amount of market milk produced in the United States is produced by Holsteins, either grade or purebreds and we are told that 2% of the dairy cows are purebred Holsteins. This being the case, how does the Committee determine that an expenditure of \$30,000 by 2% of the 85% would net them a profit?

If 85% of the market milk is Holstein milk and 2% of the 85% invested \$30,000 in an advertising campaign and expect to receive a profit or even get their money back, this 2% cannot expect to receive over two eighty-fifths of the total returns from the money invested in advertising. Therefore, if \$30,000 represents two eighty-fifths it will mean that before the Holstein breeders receive Dollar for Dollar for the money they invested, there will have to be a net return on the \$30,000 invested of approximately \$12,750,000 or Four thousand One hundred and fifty percent profit. These figures look preposterous to me.

I am a member of the Dairymen's League and their report shows that they spent \$40,000 in the month of May, 1922, on advertising. If they found it such a wonderful investment, what in the world are they doing with the money? I have not seen any of it.

I am fully in accord with advertising milk and in paying my pro rata share through the Dairymen's League assessment, and I believe that is the way advertising money should be raised. There should be a tax on the amount of milk produced rather than a tax on 2% of the producers who happen to be fortunate or possibly unfortunate enough to be owning purebred Holsteins.

May I ask the discussion of the problem through the columns of your paper? Possibly some of your readers who are in favor of such an expenditure, can HELP me as one of the 2% of the 85%, to determine just what my pro rata share of the profits will be?

Cordially yours,

J. H. C.

Junior Department

The Story of Charles Beever

By HARRY AUSTIN CLAPP

This is not the story of a "Prodigal Son" but the story of a Provident Son for such is Charles Beever. The writer was at Hondo assisting Mr. Merritt, the county agent in organizing a Calf Club when he received a telegram from the People's State Bank of Pearsall, expressing their interest in forming a Holstein Calf Club. Arriving at Pearsall and meeting the officers of the bank he soon had their promise to finance a registered Holstein Calf Club and their notice that the money would be paid in on application. A visit to the Public School where the superintendent, also a club fan, allowed the privilege of giving a talk on club work to the school pupils. As result, ten boys signified their intention to become members. They met in the office of the county agent, elected officers and gave a formal order for their heifers and it was not long before registered Holstein heifers were delivered to the members.

The club work was under the direction of Mr. O. G. Tumlinson, county agent and done according to the rules of the Extension Service of the Texas A. & M. College. Suitable prizes were offered to those who developed the best heifers. Among the members was Charles Beever. Charles followed his instructions with the result that he not only won the first prize in the club which was \$25.00 in cash, but when he entered his heifer in the group competition of four clubs he again won first place the prize for which was a trip to the Farmers Short Course at the Texas A. & M. College.

This trip lasted one week and all expenses were paid including board, room and transportation from home to return. The county agent reports that as result of the success of Charles Beever four other boys and six men attended the short course. No one can properly estimate the value to any community of this fact. Charles entered his heifer at the Frio County Fair but was defeated by Roscoe Schott who took first and Championship with a heifer which stood second in the club competition. Every boy who joined this club has received invaluable



CHARLES BEEVER AND HIS PRIZE-WINNING HOLSTEIN HEIFER

instruction which will be of life-long benefit. They are all better young business farmers and have been taught the fundamentals of a safe, sane, farm business. Ever anxious to stimulate interest in "the breed that leads" the writer has for this year arranged several new and attractive features for club work and gives with this article the plan. As a direct result of the Holstein Calf Club work done by the writer several Holstein centers have been formed in this State. Places where the Black and White was unknown are now familiar with this great breed. Men who used to laugh at the Holstein now willingly acknowledge that she is all her admirers claim and more for wherever she has been treated right she has made good at the bucket.

Conditions. Any girl or boy between the ages of ten and eighteen years will be eligible to membership. The work will be done under the rules and regulations of the Extension Service of the Texas A. & M. College and in charge of the County Agent or some other reputable person if there is no county agent.

Two Classes. Class 1-A grade club will consist of twenty members at \$50.00 each. Class 2-A registered club will consist of ten members at \$100.00 each. In the first class twenty high grade heifers will be delivered and in the second class ten registered heifers will be delivered. In addition each club will be provided with a registered bull of no kin to the heifers. This will be club property and each member will enjoy an undivided interest in the bull. In order to relieve club members from the expense connected with the care of the bull, a registered heifer will be provided which will be the compensation to the custodian for the keep and care of the bull.

Prizes. The sum of fifty dollars will be placed in a local bank, to the credit of each club. This money will be subject to the order of the club manager and will be divided into four cash prizes when the heifers are judged.

The best heifer in each group of four clubs will win for its owner a Scholarship in the Texas A. & M. Summer Course of four weeks. This includes transportation from home and return. The County which is judged to have produced the best heifer will receive a registered heifer. This heifer is to be sold at auction during the annual encampment and money used by the County Agent to aid boys and girls to attend the Farmers Short Course at the Texas A. & M. College.

Delivery. All animals are delivered free of transportation charges to the station of the member. Safe arrival is guaranteed. This means that if an animal arrives dead, crippled or sick it will be replaced without cost to the member. Registration and transfer papers delivered without cost soon as issued. An extended pedigree showing four generations will be provided with each bull.

Insurance. Until January 1, 1923, all animals will carry insurance until noon of the day they are six months old. This means that any animal that dies from disease before it is six months old will be replaced without cost. This feature applies only to clubs organized before January 1, 1923.

Total Consideration. In each class of the total consideration will be the sum of One Thousand Dollars. Prizes, Club bulls, Heifers, for Bull care, Safe arrival guarantee and Insurance are all included in the total consideration.

Collegeport, Texas.

Holsteins as I Know Them

Competing in a class of 40 at the Chester County Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Association meeting, Towns End Farm, West Chester, Pa., on October 28th, Miss Ann W. Barclay, of Lionville, aged 13, carried off the first prize for skill in judging. There were two rings, one of cows and one of heifers. These were first scored by Professor A. A. Borland of the Dairy Department of the Pennsylvania State College. The juniors had to place the animals and then write their reasons for their judging, the placing counting 60% and the reasons 40%. Miss Barclay made a score of 95% while the second score was made by her brother Joseph who is 16 years old. The first prize was a heifer donated by the Keen Syndicate which consists of E. Page Allinson of Towns End Farm, F. C. Brinton, Jr., treasurer of the Pennsylvania Federation and Frank A. Keen, all of West Chester. The second prize, a heifer calf donated by Marshall L. Jones, was won by Joseph Barclay.

Miss Barclay and her brother have only lived on the



Miss Ann W. Barclay and her brother Joseph, winner of first and second prizes at the junior contest, Chester County breeders' field day.

farm a couple of years, but in that short time have gained knowledge and skill superior to that of many boys and girls who are farm bred. Miss Barclay, who is an artist and an accomplished musician, has favored the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN with a special article which is herewith reproduced in her own words.

"I have lived on a farm only two years but in that short time I have learned more about cattle in general and Holsteins in particular than anything else. When we had been here about a year my brother and I joined a pig club under the supervision of Mr. B. A. Jarrett, county agent. From him we learned all we know of stock judging.

My first impression concerning the quality of milk was cream. Since coming to the farm we have reveled in the cream we received. I never thought of the other ingredients of which milk is composed, or their subsequent value, until I attended a Holstein-Friesian Association banquet. Since then I have read pamphlets and literature galore, have converted my family into believers of the true breed and resolved to raise a herd.

When we came to the farm I was like the city girl who, hearing a cow low, cried "Oh listen to the poor cow *Mewing* for her *Colt*." I feel a little better now. I judge cattle by three main points, the constitution, milk system and capacity. The constitution, lung power, is noticeable in the side, between the foreleg and barrel. A poor constitution shows in a depression at this point. The milk system is good when the udder is even, the milk veins large and the wells corresponding. The capacity is noticeable in a large barrel and well-sprung ribs. Under the head of capacity would also come the type, that is, whether the cow in question is beefy or angular. The ideal dairy cow, of course, is alert and angular.

I have now displayed all my knowledge, but not half my ignorance, which I hope you will excuse.

I can remember but one time, while living in the city, that I had any interest in cows or incidentally, butter making. At that time I was seized with a frenzy for making my fortune. An enthusiastic magazine article caught my attention. It told of a girl who, by dint of making butter, won as a prize a full-grown cow, which she kept, and at last was the owner of a large herd. We had quite a lot of skimmed milk in the house at the time, and a cat. Keep the cat in mind. I hastened into the kitchen, seized a bowl, a large egg-beater, and on the strength of my enthusiasm, some skimmed milk. I began to beat the skimmed milk—I beat and beat, I beat some more, then I suddenly remembered that I had not decided what to do with my wealth-to-be. I was lost in meditation. The cat—did you remember the cat? was lost in the skimmed milk. At last I turned around to continue the bent of my fortunes, but the early bird catches the worm, and the cat had beaten me to it, and was snugly settled in the sun. That was my first and last experience with butter making until we came to the farm.

My knowledge of the Holstein type began when visiting a neighbor who owned that breed. I was impressed by the splendid type they represented, and since then constant facts in their favor have proven to me that they are the finest and best type of dairy cow bred.

Signed, ANN W. BARCLAY.

CLUB ACTIVITIES

CALENDAR OF HOLSTEIN DOINGS

Jan. 16—Syracuse, N. Y., New York State Holstein Breeders' Association.
 Jan. 16-19, 1923—Trenton, N. J., New Jersey Farm Products Show.
 Jan. 22-27—Harrisburg, Pa., Penna. Farm Products Show.
 Jan. 24—Harrisburg, Pa., Penna. Breeders' Banquet.
 Jan. 25—Harrisburg, Pa., Annual Meeting Penna. Federation of Holstein-Friesian Clubs.
 Feb. 1—Columbus, Ohio, Ohio Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Association Annual Meeting.
 Feb. 1—Brookings, S. D., Annual Meeting of the South Dakota Holstein-Friesian Association.

EVERSON AGAIN HONORED

At the annual meeting of the Jefferson County, Wisconsin Holstein Breeders' Association, the following officers were elected: William Everson, president, Lake Mills; Henry Anthes, Oakland, vice-president; A. F. Gafke, secretary, Jefferson; William Leonard, Fort Atkinson, treasurer.

PLAN CLUB STOCK FARM

The Holstein Breeders of Carter County, Oklahoma, have formed an organization for the purpose of promoting the dairy industry in Carter County and increasing the Holstein representation. Among the plans is one for the establishment of a stock farm and \$15,000 will be set aside as finances. This farm will be under the management of W. A. Ward, formerly in charge of the Holstein herd owned by the Modern Woodmen of America.

KANSAS BREEDERS ORGANIZE

There were twenty-eight Holstein breeders living around Fort Scott, Kansas, that met at the Goodlander Hotel, Saturday, December 9th, and organized a breeders' association for the promotion of Holstein breeding and the use of Holstein cows in the dairying business. The following officers were elected: Earl Williams, of Hiattville, president; Arthur Towles, of Fulton, vice-president, and Harry L. O'Bryan, of Fort Scott, secretary.

MUNCE TALKS TO BREEDERS

The principal speaker at a meeting of the cattle breeders of Lancaster County, which was held in the Farm Bureau rooms at Lancaster, Pa., December 12th, was Dr. T. A. Munce, a national figure in the cattle-breeding industry. Dr. Munce who is State Veterinarian of Pennsylvania was recently elected President of the United States Livestock Sanitary Association. He came to Lancaster at the request of the Lancaster County Holstein-Friesian Association. His subject was "The Eradication of Bovine Tuberculosis." He explained the causes of the disease, told how the State aided in eradicating the trouble and made suggestions as to preventative treatment.

EAU CLAIRE BREEDERS ELECT OFFICERS

The annual meeting of the Eau Claire County Holstein Breeders' Association was held at Augusta, Wisconsin, on December 9th. The officers for the coming year will be: Charles Newhouse, president; B. M. Arries, vice-president; and B. F. Von Berg, secretary-treasurer. The above officers, together with George McClelland, Foster, and W. S. Comings, Eau Claire, will make up the Board of Directors.

The Association voted to show a county herd at the Northern Wisconsin state fair to be held at Chippewa Falls in the fall of 1923. A committee of three consisting of Earl Newhouse, Augusta; George McClelland, Foster, and W. S. Comings, Eau Claire, were appointed to canvas the county early in the Summer and select the animals. The plans are to get as big a showing as possible out for the Eau Claire County

Fair and from the exhibits there select the best for the exhibit at Chippewa Falls.

The problem of financing the county assessment for the support of the State Holstein Breeders' Association was discussed by B. M. Arries, who is a director of the State organization and is now soliciting for members in the county. He said the need of keeping the State organization on its feet was a very real one because as long as there is a State Association one-third of the money paid by the breeders for transfer fees will be returned to be used in the State for advertising and extension work. The membership fees are now \$2.00 a year, which pays dues in both the local and state organizations.

FORM KENT COUNTY ASSOCIATION

The Kent County Holstein Breeders' Association was organized in the Association of Commerce rooms at Grand Rapids, Michigan on December 15th. An address was delivered by J. G. Hayes of Howell. The Constitution and By-laws are patterned after those of the Livingston County Association. John Buth of Grand Rapids, was appointed sales manager. The officers are as follows: President, D. R. Edgerly; Vice-president, J. Neil Lamoreaux; Secretary, Dudley H. Waters; Directors comprise Otto Fisher, Caledonia; John Buth, Grand Rapids; T. J. Blanchard, Cedar Springs; J. M. Spangelberg, Sparta, and the officers.

ELECT ASSOCIATE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Montgomery Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Association held their annual meeting on December 15th at Fonda, N. Y. The meeting was largely attended. Besides the election of officers and directors a Board of Associate Directors was elected from each town. This associate board is to work for greater expansion of the association and consists of the following: Lewis Waterstreet of Amsterdam, town of Amsterdam; George Dygert of Canajoharie, town of Canajoharie; R. B. Veeder of Sloansville, Charlestown; Raymond Youngs of Amsterdam, Florida; I. Newton Voorhees of Amsterdam, Glen; Chauncey Moyer of Fort Plain, Minden; Charles L. Gros of Fonda, Mohawk; George Everson of Fort Plain, Palatine; A. J. Pollock of Sprakers, Root; Aaron Failing of St. Johnsville, St. Johnsville. H. O. Wilkie of Amsterdam was elected President. The other officers are Vice-president, John Ingersoll, Fultonville; Secretary-Treasurer, Lee Dygert, Fort Plain; directors, in addition to officers, Jacob Rutishauser, Canajoharie; Frank Klock, St. Johnsville; George Everson, Fort Plain.

DAIRYMEN AND BUSINESS MEN MINGLE

The Littleton Commercial Club on December 5th entertained the dairymen and farmers in the territory immediately south of Denver at a dinner and smoker at Littleton, Colorado.

The guest of honor was Mrs. R. G. Douglas, who recently moved her celebrated Holstein herd to the Shirley Green farm at Fort Logan. Mrs. Douglas spoke of the great strides in cattle breeding that Colorado had made during the past year and hinted that there might be over-production in the near future.

James Gibson, formerly of New York State and now owner of a herd in Colorado, warned his hearers against inferior animals, remarking that there were "scrub purebreds" as well as plain scrubs.

H. R. Lascelles of the dairy extension force of the State Agricultural College said that people of the towns and business communities should be acquainted with some of the breeders' problems, and he urged better breeding and better treatment of dairy cows.

EXTENSION WORK

A meeting of the Holstein owners of Calumet County was held at Chilton, Wisconsin, December 5th. The principal speaker was Secretary L. L. Oldham of the Wisconsin Holstein Breeders' Association who gave a brief history of the State Holstein Association and its works. He said that proper advertising had brought a staple and profitable market to Calumet County farmers for surplus Holstein grades, and that the price of dairy cows was several times the beef prices. He stated that the dairy farmer has been very negligent in advertising his products and that there had been an under consumption of dairy products due to lack of organized, judicial advertising. He outlined a plan whereby members of a community Holstein club automatically became members of the State Holstein Association when the local club remits part of its dues to the State Organization. The Calumet County Association adopted this plan for 1922 and the coming year, 1923.

Dr. Klotzka briefly outlined the history of the Calumet County Holstein Association and there was a discussion of the plan of work for the ensuing year. The following officers were elected: Dr. Royal Klotzka, Chilton, president; Frank Kloehn, Forest Junction, vice-president; Leonard Seybold, Forest Junction, secretary; Orin C. Leverenz, New Holstein, treasurer. The directors were John Seybold, Forest Junction, Anton Molg, Chilton.

LIVINGSTON BREEDERS HAVE BUSY MEETING

The members of the Livingston County Holstein Club held their Annual Meeting at Caledonia, New York, December 14th. L. E. Doty of Geneseo, secretary of the organization presiding.

State Secretary E. R. Zimmer made the opening speech and stressed the importance of advertising Holstein milk and of Holstein breeders exhibiting at local, county and State fairs. He outlined the plan of the National Association to have sign boards advertising Holsteins and Holstein milk erected at strategic points throughout the country.

County club agent J. A. Reynolds talked on Holstein calf clubs and asked that a man be elected to represent Holstein interests on the Livingston County Board of Junior Extension. As a result of his talk Charles Perhamus of Caledonia was elected.

Louis P. Zumstein, tester of the Livonia Dairy Improvement Association reported the Hemlock Holstein sale and said it would be repeated next Fall. George S. Donnan discussed the value of seven-day records, yearly records and Dairy Improvement Association records, and stated that he believes that for the majority of Holstein breeders dairy improvement association records were extremely valuable.

D. H. T. Brooks, instructor of agriculture at the Avon High School emphasized the necessity of breeding good cattle. William Sheldon of Avon, a graduate of the agricultural course of the Avon High School related his experiences in breeding and exhibiting. Mr. Sheldon showed a heifer at the Rochester Exhibition and won the junior championship.

A Nominating Committee submitted a list of names for officers and directors and the report was accepted. The officers are as follows: William P. Thompson of Hunts, president of the association; Arthur E. Johnson of Caledonia, vice-president, and L. E. Doty, of Geneseo, secretary. Arthur Delany, of Livonia, was chosen executive committeeman, and George S. Donnan of York, advisory councilman. L. E. Doty was elected as delegate of the state convention with George Donnan as alternate.

COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAM FOR ROCK COUNTY

The Rock County Holstein Breeders' Association held their annual meeting at Janesville, Wisconsin. County Association dues were advanced to \$2.00 to meet the quota of Rock County with its one hundred and twenty members has to pay to support the state organization. Earl Cooper, calf club leader of the National Holstein Association praised the county for their calf club work and for the showing made by Edith Clark, the county first-prize winner, who also won at the Wisconsin State Fair and obtained a place at the National Dairy Show.

Officers were elected as follows: President, J. A. Craig,

Janesville; Vice-president, E. L. Benedict, Clinton; Secretary, J. W. Jones, Milton Junction; Treasurer, Archie Reed, Jr.; Directors, J. A. Craig, E. L. Benedict, J. W. Jones, Archie Reed, Jr., J. L. Fisher, Frank Milbrandt, Harold Ward, W. H. Latta, Arthur Tollefson, Henry Wieland, Jr., Orrie Steele and E. P. Coon.

The program for Association work for 1923 was outlined as follows: 1. Making Rock County an accredited area with 2,000 accredited herds, as many as there are in the entire state at the present time; 2. Better sires to build up the quality of the herds and having high record bulls in the Holstein herds of the county; 3. Junior club work to improve upon the first prize Rock County Holstein Club of 1922 winner at the Wisconsin State Fair and at the Junior Livestock Exposition; 4. More and better cow testing associations for Holstein cattle to increase production records; 5. A county Holstein show herd for the fair circuit; 6. Improvements at the county fairs for showing Holsteins; 7. A centralized method of listing all Holstein stock in the county through one central exchange; 8. Advertising Holstein dairy products within the county.

ONONDAGA COUNTY CLUB MEETS

The Onondaga County Association met at the Court House in Syracuse, N. Y., December 19th and enjoyed a busy meeting.

Wing R. Smith, treasurer of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America told a little about the finances and plans of the National Association.

E. A. Powell who has been a breeder of Holsteins for over fifty years urged every breeder to take an active part in the development of the breed's popularity.

Dr. W. Bales of the United States Department outlined the results and possibilities of area work in eliminating Bovine Tuberculosis.

The Club voted to hold a picnic at the farm of a prominent breeder in the county during the Summer and to tender a smoker to the members of the State Organization. This will be held at the Yates Hotel on January 17, 1923.

At the meeting the following officers were elected:—T. J. Murphy of Hawley & Murphy, at Liverpool, was elected president; Stephen C. Pendergast, of Phoenix, vice-president, and R. E. Deuel of Manlius, secretary-treasurer, John G. Horner of Lamson, Collin Armstrong of Fayetteville, and Mr. Pendergast were chosen members of the executive committee. Mr. Murphy was appointed to the advisory council of the New York State Holstein-Friesian Association, C. L. Amos, Syracuse, was elected delegate to the state convention in January, with Mr. Murphy as alternate.

The Treasurer's report showed a balance of \$134.17 in the treasury. The gathering was preceeded by a meeting of the dairymen interested in the eradication of Tuberculosis. Dr. George B. Derrick, county veterinarian, presented a report showing that 145 herds and 3,406 cattle are under supervision in the county. Last year 24 herds were accredited and this year 20 herds, numbering about 800 cattle, were added to the list.

DELAWARE BREEDERS ENDORSE DISTRICT PLAN

About forty breeders of Holstein cattle attended a meeting of the Delaware Holstein-Friesian Association held at the farm of J. Irvin Dayett, Cooch's Bridge, December 6th. Representative breeders of black and white cattle were present from New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Maryland, as well as from Delaware. They inspected the Dayett herd and voiced many favorable comments on the Dayett animals, which have been exhibited at the Delaware State Fair for the past two or three years and have won a number of prizes.

The plan to incorporate Delaware, New Jersey and Pennsylvania into one district which would be placed in the charge of a field man appointed by the National Association was endorsed. After the business meeting the party visited the University Farm at Newark and looked over the college herd and then went to Wolfe Hall for a speaking program.

R. R. Graves of the United States Department of Agriculture

ture told of some of the results in the breeding experiments being carried on in various parts of the country under the supervision of the Federal Agriculture Department. A. D. Cobb, State Boys' and Girls' club leader, told of the club work in the state and said that over 130 purebred calves and heifers are now owned by Delaware boys and girls. Many of the heifers were able to win in the show ring defeating animals owned by old established breeders and several had made very creditable A. R. O. records. Holstein films were shown and greatly enjoyed.

FEES IN MINNESOTA

In a talk to the Northfield Community Holstein Club, November 18th, Robert Geiger, secretary of the Minnesota State Association explained the present status of that organization. He stated that of the state membership fee of 50 cents per animal of breeding age, with the minimum of \$10; for owners of purebreds, 40% is returned to the county associations in counties where the membership is less than 150. Counties having a membership of 150 or more get 50% of the fees back from the state association. The membership fee for owners of grades is 25 cents per animal with \$5 as the minimum.

There was considerable discussion as to whether or not Northfield Club should retain its identity or become one of the four locals of a Federated Rice County Club.

FAVOR BILLBOARD ADVERTISING

The Genesee Holstein Club met at Batavia, New York, December 16th, and elected as officers: E. H. Waite of Alexander, president; G. B. Robertson of Corfu, vice-president and C. L. Ford of West Bergen, secretary and treasurer. State Secretary Zimmer told of the state association's program for the coming year.

The matter of the erection of advertising sign boards was discussed and it was decided to erect at least one in Genesee County. The committee in charge are: R. E. Chapin of Batavia; G. B. Robertson; W. N. Aiken of LeRoy; and D. D. Nevinger of Alexander.

Active cooperation will be given the farm bureau in calf club work. The committee in charge are: C. R. Ogilvie and M. Judd of Batavia; D. A. Lantz of Basom; N. C. McCall of LeRoy; and E. Waite of Alexander. The membership committee was made up of M. Judd, C. D. Plu, of Basom; C. K. Ford, W. N. Aiken, and Ellsworth Waite.

Ellsworth Waite was named as delegate to the advisory council of the state association and M. Judd as delegate to the annual meeting with C. L. Ford as alternate.

GOOD TALKS AT WAUPACA

There was a large attendance at the annual meeting of the Waupaca County Breeders' Association. The business meeting was presided over by A. W. Ritchie, president of the Association. R. J. Schaefer of Appleton, a director of the National Association, emphasized the value of cow testing associations to purebred breeders as well as grade breeders especially during these times when official testing costs seem high in comparison with the prices of purebred cattle. A number of breeders present agreed with Mr. Schaefer and some of them said that they believed that cow testing association work was worth more than seven-day or short-time records. Mr. Moss of Delavan, spoke on Mineral Mixtures. This subject is one of considerable importance to Wisconsin dairymen and the Wisconsin College of Agriculture is one of the leading authorities on the subject. Other speakers were J. E. Christy of Waupaca, L. L. Oldham, state secretary; County Agent J. R. Dance, while short talks were given by quite a number of other breeders present, their subjects being given to them extemporaneous.

SEVEN ESSENTIAL POINTS

"Agriculture and Livestock are inseparable," said Leon Robbins, livestock editor of the Wisconsin *Agriculturist*, in an address to the members of the LaCrosse County Holstein Breeders' Association at their annual meeting, December 12th,

in the Chamber of Commerce rooms at La Crosse. He said there were seven essential points in building up of a good herd of livestock and he elaborated on these. The first is the desire to have a good herd; second, the necessity of knowing a good herd; third, individuality and breeding; fourth, necessity of building on a good foundation and taking every precaution to keep the herd clean; fifth, feeding, ninety per cent of the problem was to feed the cattle enough when they were young; sixth, cooperation; seventh, advertising.

Reid Murray, secretary of the Wisconsin Livestock Association, corroborated Mr. Robbins' statements. He urged the breeders to consign only good cattle to sales and said there was a good market for purebreds especially sires, right in the La Crosse district.

L. L. Oldham said that the towns and country districts are twins of the business world, the prosperity of one depends on the other. He appealed for support for the state association.

Chas Kohn, head of the Agricultural Bureau of the Chamber of Commerce, who were the hosts of the breeders at the meeting, told about the plans for the interstate fair. He said that a new \$125,000 pavilion will be completed by next year.

According to the Board of Directors the main efforts of the La Crosse Association next year will be centered on three things; first, county wide campaign to make the membership in the county 100%; second, for a big exhibit of Holsteins at least one hundred head at the next interstate fair with perhaps a Holstein day and a special Holstein judge; third, to have every breeder a member of a cow testing association.

The officers elected for the coming year at the meeting were: President, Alfred Nuttleman; Vice-president, James D. McDonald; Secretary, Sam Hyde; Treasurer, Jess Roberts. The board of directors is composed of the president and secretary of each local organization within the county. They are: Bangor, Walter Hesselberg, Dave Elliott; Campbell, Ray Hawkins, Howard Houser; Holmen, Arthur Nuttleman, Abner Engaas; Mormon Coulee, Sam Hyde, Henry Schild; Washington, Nich Arenz, Clarence Brye; West Salem, Alfred Nuttleman, J. D. McDonald. One director is elected by the board, the man chosen to act next year being Jess Roberts of Bangor.

DAUPHIN COUNTY CLUB FORMED

Holstein breeders of Dauphin County met at the Bonny-meads farm, Paxtang, Pa., and organized the Dauphin County Holstein-Friesian club, adopted constitution and by-laws and elected officers.

Hiram Billitt, superintendent of Bonnymeads farm presided at the meeting. It was decided to affiliate with the Pennsylvania Federation of Holstein-Friesian clubs. R. R. Burtner, assistant county agent for Dauphin County was elected honorary member. Hiram Billitt was elected president, Sam T. Witmer, vice-president, Dr. J. L. Lenker, treasurer, G. H. Truckell, secretary, and as directors, C. E. Cassell, E. H. Walters, Aaron Erdman, and Dr. Kirkpatrick. Dues were fixed at three dollars a year, one-third of which is to be remitted to the Pennsylvania Federation of Holstein-Friesian clubs and each member of the Dauphin County club will automatically become a paid-up member of the state organization. The objects of the Dauphin County club were stated to be as follows:

- To promote the best interests of the Holstein-Friesian breed of cattle.
- To raise the breed's standard of excellence.
- To discuss the best methods of breeding, rearing and exhibiting of dairy cattle.
- To interest the beginner, and especially the coming generation in becoming more efficient breeders and dairymen.
- To assist in the organization of calf clubs, cow testing associations and bull associations.
- To assist in disposing of surplus cattle, and securing foundation stock.
- To acquaint dairymen with the economic supremacy of the Holstein cow as a dairy animal.

Sometimes people who boast that they pay as they go are in no hurry about going.

Cow Testing Association Reports

WISCONSIN ASSOCIATIONS

Forty-six cows in the Oconomowoc Association produced over 40 lb. fat in the month of October and twenty-two produced over 50 lb. The high cow was a purebred Holstein belonging to H. E. Dickenson and she produced 2,028 lb. milk and exactly 76 lb. fat. The Dickenson herd had the high average of 1,175 lb. milk, 43.8 lb. fat.

The purebred Holstein herd owned by Mrs. J. M. Wagner headed the Hillsboro Association for the month of November with 707 lb. milk, 30.3 lb. fat. The mixed grade and purebred herd of Albert Kahler was second and the purebred Holstein herd owned by Albert Fick was third.

A purebred Holstein owned by Julius Fick led for individual production with 1,618 lb. milk and exactly 68 lb. fat.

The high herd in the Washington association consisted of 23 Holsteins owned by Frank Misna & Sons with an average of 963 lb. milk, 36.06 lb. fat. One of the Misna cows was second high individual producer with 1,481 lb. milk, 62.2 lb. fat. Misna cows stood fourth, fifth and sixth. The leader, owned by Victor Anderson, produced 1,113 lb. milk, 62.3 lb. fat.

A total of 384 cows were tested during November in the Shirley-Denmark association. The highest cow was a grade Holstein, nine years old, owned by Louis Schaetz of Denmark. She gave 1,658 lb. milk testing 3.8% equivalent to 63 lb. fat. The Schaetz herd consisting of sixteen grade Holsteins was high with an average of 981 lb. milk, 38.2 lb. fat.

The grade Holstein, Nig, owned by H. Boshier & Son, headed the Eau Claire Association No. 1 during November with 58.5 lb. butter, 1,027 lb. milk. Her daughter, Nig 2d, also was one of the honor cows.

A fine showing was made for the Monroe Association during November, according to the report of tester H. M. Auby. The first five cows are all registered Holsteins and are as follows:

Owner	Breed	Milk	Butterfat
Roderick & Steurry	RH	1,482	83.0
Henry Haberman	RH	2,040	73.4
Henry Haberman	RH	1,934	69.6
A. Barth & Son	RH	1,541	60.1
Fred Detwiler	RH	1,547	58.8

The five highest herd averages are:

Owner	Breed	Milk	Butterfat
A. Barth & Son	G & RH	995.69	31.93
Henry Haberman	RH	940.22	31.19
Fred Detwiler	G & RH	874.47	30.72
I. Ellingson	RH	790.15	26.29
F. Trumphy & Son	RH	720.96	25.50

Roderick & Steurry's cow, with eighty-three pounds of butterfat, is the highest cow in fat production shown in any of the reports issued by southwest Wisconsin test associations for November.

A herd of purebred Holsteins owned by Mrs. Anna Gillmore of Pleasant Prairie led the Kenosha County No. 1 association for the month of November. The thirteen head averaged 1,269 lb. milk, testing 3.6% and making 45.7 lb. butterfat. The high cow was a member of this herd and produced 1,941 lb. milk, 77.6 lb. fat.

Earl F. Smith reports that twenty-seven herds containing 385 cows were tested during the month of October in the Beloit Association, the average yield was 587 lb. milk, 22.4 lb. butterfat. Rockwell and Katterhenry had seventeen grade Holsteins that averaged 970 lb. milk, 35.1 lb. butterfat. A Guernsey herd was second; Albert Narston's ten grade Holsteins were third with an average of 911 lb. milk, 30.4 lb. fat.

Daisy, a grade Holstein four-year-old, owned by George Vergin was high cow in the Poy Sippi-Aurora Association for the month of October. This cow produced 1,070 lb. milk and 49.2 lb. butterfat. A grade Jersey was second with 924 lb. milk, 49.0 lb. fat. Mr. Vergin owned the high herd for the month, the average of this herd of grade Holsteins being 787 lb. milk, 28.7 lb. fat. The tester is C. J. Harrison.

There were 360 cows tested in the Mineral Point Association; fifty of these made more than 40 lb. butterfat, twenty-three more than 50 lb. and four more than 60 lb.

The high cow for fat production for the month was a grade Holstein owned by John T. McNeil, with a production of 1,522 lb. milk and 70 lb. fat while the high cow for milk production was a Grade Holstein owned by Ley Bros., with 1,606 lb. milk, 64.2 lb. fat. High herd was composed of grade Holsteins and averaged 960 lb. milk, 38.9 lb. fat. This herd was owned by Joe McGinnity.

Second high herd was owned by Ley Bros. This herd produced 902.9 lb. milk, 38.9 lb. fat.

Grade Holsteins led the Mishicot Association for the month of October. The leader, Nellie, owned by George Bartels, produced 1,398 lb. milk, 55.9 lb. fat for the month; Lapohr, owned by Albert Lorenz, was second with 53.7 lb. fat from 1,629 lb. milk. Fred Kappelman owned the high herd which had a record of 657.7 lb. milk, 27 lb. fat.

IN ALL WISCONSIN

Reports of 109 Wisconsin Cow Testing Associations show that during November registered Holsteins made a splendid showing although grade Guernseys show up better than they have for many months, there being no less than thirty-three grade Guernsey association leaders, with two purebred Guernsey leaders. There were thirty-three grade Holstein leaders, twenty-seven purebred Holsteins and three designated in the report as just Holsteins, making sixty-three of the 109 or 57%. There were six grade Jerseys leading and one registered Jersey while one leader is reported as a Holstein and Jersey cross; two of the leaders are grade Shorthorns, one a registered Shorthorn, one a registered Ayrshire and two are said to be Natives.

The state leader is owned by H. Jueds of the Leopolis-Tilled Association. Her breed is not given but she made 90.5 lb. fat in a month, and is the only cow that exceeded the 90-lb. mark. Second is a registered Holstein owned by Gillis & Draxler of the Dunn County No. 2 association. She has 84.4 lb. fat to her credit. Third is a registered Holstein

Holsteins that Will Please and Pay

Write your needs—or better—come and see our stock.

**BLAIR COUNTY
HOLSTEIN ASSOCIATION**

S. F. ZOOK, Sec'y
Curryville Penna.

owned by Harry Wieverdink of the Cedar Grove-Oostburg Association with 84.2 lb. fat. There were eight cows producing between 80 lb. and 90 lb. fat, seven of these are registered Holsteins and one is a grade Holstein. They are as follows:

Association	Owner	Breed	Lb. Fat
Dunn Co. No. 2	Gillis & Draxler	RH	84.4
Cedar Grove-Oostburg	Harry Wieverdink	RH	84.2
Farmington	W. Jaehning	H	83.9
La Grange	L. H. Phelps	RH	80.7
Richfield	A. Kurtz	RH	81.7
Monroe	Roderik & Steurry	RH	83.0
Sabin	J. Lawton	RH	81.8

A PROMISING START

The East Snyder County, Pennsylvania Cow Testing Association completed its first month. Eleven cows produced over 40 lb. butterfat and three over 50 lb. while 18 cows produced over 1,000 lb. milk and 10 over 1,200 lb. The high cow was a grade Holstein owned by D. E. Naugle with 53.4 lb. butterfat and 1,617 lb. milk, average test being 3.3%. The high cow for milk was a purebred Holstein, Retha Crumhorn De Kol Burke owned by Geo. Gemberling, she producing 1,860 lb. milk for the 30 days. The average for the ten leading cows was 1,421 lb. milk and 46.6 lb. butterfat. The ten leading cows were all Holsteins, six grade and four purebred. The highest averaging herd was owned by Geo. Gemberling of Selinsgrove whose eight cows in milk averaged 1,208 lb. per cow. The herd consists of mostly purebred Holsteins.

W. A. MARKLEY, Tester.

TESTING IN STANISLAUS COUNTY

The November report of the Stanislaus County Farm Bureau Dairy Department shows that during the month 3,008 cows were tested and averaged 661 lb. milk and 25.6 lb. butterfat. There were 232 cows that produced over 40 lb. in the month.

The herds are divided into classes. The first is for herds of 40 cows or more, the second for herds between 15 and 40 cows and the third for herds

containing less than 15 cows. The four highest averaging herds in the first class were all grade Holsteins, Kaiser Brothers with 60 cows leading with an average of 33.1 lb. fat and 958 lb. milk; John Gulart was second with 32 cows averaging 30.6 lb. fat and 790 lb. milk; Gon-

THIS IS ALL BULL

As a general rule, dairymen look upon the sort of bull they use as of minor importance. But when we consider the actual improvement of the quality of our dairy herds that may be brought about by the use of a good sire, it is a most important subject to consider. The dairy industry of the United States is a great industry, producing over 90 billion lb. of milk annually from 24 million cows, or less than 4,000 lb. per cow. The Netherlands have an average production of over 7,500 lb. of milk with 154 cows per square mile. Denmark has an average production of 5,666 lb. with 147 cows per square mile. Switzerland's average production is 6,950 lb. with 60 cows per square mile, while United States has only 8 cows per square mile.

It may be interesting to know something of the history of the development of dairying in these countries. It is a story of improving poorly bred stock of beef tendencies through weeding by cow testing associations, breeding done through bull associations and proper feeding. The accomplishments of the bull associations and cow testing associations in Europe are impressive, but no more so than in certain sections in this country. Evidence certainly indicates that the dairyman who would succeed is passing up a good business proposition if he refuses to accept the aid of these organizations, for they helpfully direct him in practices that lead to success.

Reports from 41 cow testing associations in the eleven Western States indicate that most of the members have eliminated scrub bulls. The testers of 41 associations report 1,010 herds containing 24,132 cows with 786 purebred bulls and 103 scrub bulls. Seven associations failed to report the number of members and eight failed to report the number of purebred sires used. Of the 41 associations reported, there are no scrub bulls used in 15 of them and only one scrub bull in each of 10 other associations, and but two scrub bulls in 4 other associations. In three associations, having a combined membership of 144 herds, there are 35 of the 103 scrub bulls now in use, and two of these three associations are in one county.

The degree of success that it is possible for a dairyman to attain is determined by the sort of cows he owns to-day; but what it will be to-morrow is determined largely by the sire he uses to-day. If the herd is a herd of scrubs capable of low production only to-day, a good sire will make it a good herd capable of high production to-morrow. And likewise the most desirable herd to-day may be converted by the bull into a herd of miserably low producers to-morrow.—Western Office U. S. Dairy Division.

WHAT WON'T THEY DO

"I'm worried about my complexion doctor; look at my face."

"My dear young lady, you'll have to diet."

"Oh, I never thought of that! What color do you think would suit me best?"

FAIRFAX COUNTY, VIRGINIA

The November report of the Fairfax County, Virginia No. 1 Cow Testing Association on tests of 588 cows in 27 herds shows 77 cows tested over 40-lb. butterfat and 16 over 50-lb. butterfat. The association averages were 705.1 lb. milk and 28 lb. butterfat.

The high cow for the month was a registered Holstein, owned by P. B. Crandall, Herndon, Va., producing 2,272 lb. milk and 70.4 lb. butterfat. The high herd were the 28 grade Holsteins owned by Ben. Middleton, Herndon, Va., averaging 889.1 lb. milk and 33.8 lb. butterfat. Four of the ten leading cows were purebred Holsteins, four were grade Holsteins, one was a grade Ayrshire and the other a grade Jersey.

TESTING IN THE WESTERN STATES

Oregon Association lead for average fat production in the seven western states. The three reported show 2,965 cows with an average of 31.4 lb. fat. The Lone Idaho Association has only 191 cows but of these twenty-six made over 40 lb. fat and the entire number averaged 29.8 lb. The eight Washington Associations show 2,240 cows with an average of 29.5 lb.; California has eighteen associations with 15,996 cows averaging 26.9 lb.; Colorado, Utah and Arizona show in the order named. In the states reporting there are thirty-nine associations, in which 23,894 cows are enrolled.

Holstein supremacy for average production received a setback this time as the high herd consisted of registered and grade Guernsey enrolled in the Still-aquamish, Washington Association. These nineteen cows, owned by the Valley Gem Farms, averaged 897 lb. milk, 46.5 lb. fat. The twenty-three Holsteins owned by M. Babylon of Santa Anna, California is second with an average of 1,087 lb. milk, 45.2 lb. fat. The sixteen cow Holstein dairy of the Green Mt. Dairy, Lamar, Colorado are third with an average of 1,445 lb. milk, and exactly 45 lb. fat.

The four leading places for herds consisting of fifteen or less cows are occupied by Holstein herds. John Hagglof of Oakville, Washington has seven cows that averaged 1,607 lb. milk, 59.9 lb. fat. J. Chapman of Salida, California has only three registered Holsteins but they averaged 1,512 lb. milk and 58 lb. fat. The ten cow Holstein dairy of J. L. Sebastian of Wasco, California is third with an average of 1,772 lb. milk, 51.6 lb. fat. The leading herd in the great Jersey state of Oregon consists of only four Holsteins with an average of 1,472 lb. milk, 51.5 lb. fat. They are owned by R. Anlicker, Goble, Ore., who is to be congratulated on the showing by his small but splendid producing dairy.

The individual leader for fat production is Crickett, a grade Holstein owned by C. S. Walker of Santa Anna, Calif., with a production of 2,145 lb. milk, 114.5 lb. fat. Second is Aaggie Segis Jr., a registered Holstein owned by A. E. Comfort of Hanford, Calif., with 2,628 lb. milk, 101 lb. fat. Aurelia, a registered Holstein owned by J. L. Sebastian of Wasco produced no less than 3,018 lb. milk, 93.6 lb. fat. She is the leader for milk production in the Western division. A cow of mixed breeding is next followed by Dairyland a registered Holstein owned by J. Chapman of Salida, Calif., with a production of 2,100 lb. milk, 84 lb. fat.

FRANKLIN COUNTY, OHIO

The Holstein herd of J. E. Baldwin and Ray Van Schoyck repeated their October triumphs in the Darby County Association during November. The Baldwin herd had seven cows in the list of twenty on the honor roll, while the

Schoyck herd had ten representatives on the list. A Baldwin cow was first with 62.5 lb. butterfat, 1,737 lb. milk and the Baldwin herd was high with an average of 2,120 lb. milk, 36.8 lb. butterfat. In the Madison Township Association, a Holstein owned by W. B. Turnbull of Gahanna led with 1,461 lb. milk, 54 lb. butterfat. The Turnbull herd consists of a dozen Jerseys and Holsteins and they averaged 786 lb. milk, 33.4 lb. fat. The lowest herd in the association averaged only 231 lb. milk, 12.8 lb. fat.

HONORS FOR WETTERING AND FITCHOME

During November, 643 cows were tested in the Kane County, Illinois, Association No. 3 and averaged 786 lb. milk, 26.2 lb. fat against 747 lb. milk, 23.9 lb. fat for November of 1921. Twelve purebred and three grade Holsteins were purchased by members of the association. Fred L. Wettering had the highest of the twenty-three herds tested with an average of 1,054 lb. milk, 34.8 lb. fat. Nine cows in this herd each exceeded 40 lb. fat; one of them was the second highest producing individual in the association with 1,657 lb. milk, 57.6 lb. fat. The State Training School for Girls had the second highest producing herd with Oscar Engstrom third.

The leader for production came from the Fitchome Farms and produced 1,911 lb. milk, 61.2 lb. fat. The sixty-two purebred Holsteins of this establishment averaged 910 lb. milk and 30.94 lb. fat. Due to the high price of feed the cost of producing 100 lb. milk was \$1.05 for feed alone is the statement of the association supervisor, Claude H. Heim.

A KENTUCKY LADY

Lady, a purebred Holstein owned by John Dellinger & Sons, led the Clark-Scott Counties Testing Associations with the production of 1,404 lb. milk, 58.9 lb. fat. Arta, another member of this herd, produced 1,731 lb. milk, but she produced only 50.1 lb. fat, ranking seventh on the list in the production of butterfat.

Louis H. Dreyer had two cows among the first ten, and George Potter, Louisville Cement Company, and John Carr each had one, all these of Clark County. Clifford Reid of Scott County held fifth place and Lawrence Baker, from Scott, eighth and ninth places. Oscar Erni of Sellersburg, Kentucky, had the best herd average of 32 lb. for fourteen cows.

SETS NEW HIGH MARKS

A purebred cow, Loma, owned by Cleland & Williams of Hiattville, led the Bourbon County, Kansas, Association with 1,854 lb. milk, 83.3 lb. fat produced during November. The Cleland & Williams herd of nine animals averaged 1,118 lb. milk, 39.2 lb. fat. This production and herd average are the highest ever recorded in the association. The nineteen highest cows were all Holsteins, ten were grades and nine purebreds and their average was 1,193 lb. milk, 42.2 lb. fat.

HOLSTEINS LED MICHIGAN DURING OCTOBER

During October, 1922, a purebred Holstein owned by T. C. Tiedebohl of Coloma, Michigan, led the Van Buren County Association and made the highest record of any cow tested in the seventeen Michigan Cow Testing Associations. She produced 104.2 lb. butterfat during the month and was milked three times daily. The eight purebred Holsteins owned by the Sherman Dairy Company of South Haven averaged 57.31 lb. fat which is the highest average for a Michigan herd during October.

HANSON FURNISHES THE LEADERS

The Long Prairie Cow Testing Association has finished another year's work. The leader of the Association for production was a registered Holstein, Lady De Kol Homestead Longfield, owned by Ivan Hanson of Clarissa, Minnesota, with 24,826 lb. milk and 1,025.3 lb. butter in 291 days.

The Hanson herd was the leader for herd average, with ten registered Holsteins averaging 380 lb. fat and 8,959 lb. milk.

STEFFENS HAVE HIGH AVERAGE

A herd of seventeen purebred Holsteins owned by H. Steffen & Son of Monroe, Washington, led the Snohomish Valley Association during November, with an average of 1,093 lb. milk, 36.4 lb. butterfat. The best individual record was that of Model Ruth Wayne, a five-year-old, owned by the Steffens with a production of 2,119 lb. milk, 62.6 lb. fat.

LED ALL KENTUCKY

A total of 170 cows consisting of 130 Jerseys and 34 Holsteins belonging to thirty-one different breeders were tested in Kentucky during October. Rhoda Overton Segis, owned by the Kentucky Holstein Farm of Bardstown was the highest producing cow.

BALED SHAVINGS

The best BEDDING for cows

Write for delivered price in Car Lots
Oscar Smith & Son, Albany, N. Y.

Bonnie View Farms, Inc.

Java Village, N. Y.



"A modern breeding establishment for re-acting Holstein-Friesian Cattle."

High-class producing re-actors bred on a share basis.

LET US TAN YOUR HIDE—Cow and Horse hides for fur coats and Robes. Cow and Steer hides into Harness or Sole Leather. Catalog on request. We repair and remodel worn furs; estimates furnished. The Crosby Frisian Fur Co., Rochester, N. Y.

"MAKING ANIMAL TAGGING EASY"

Ketchum Clincher
EAR TAG

The new Ear Tag for Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, 3 sizes, simplest, best and cheapest. Requires but one movement to pierce ear and clinch itself. Made of bright steel, light but durable. Stamped with name (and address on larger) and numbered. Already endorsed by government, states, veterinarians, breeders and farmers that have used them. Write for description and prices.

Dept. E. Ketchum Mfg. Co., Luzerne, N. Y.

A WORD FROM ILLINOIS

Every man belonging to a cow testing association should make it his business to make the association a paying proposition. It is an investment, not a donation, and should be made to pay.

I have had men tell me that they have made more than enough the first month to pay for the year's work, and I have had others tell me that they had gotten but little, if any, benefit from it. Why the difference? The difference is just this: The man who was well pleased was a man who took advantage of his records, who discussed his various problems with the tester, and who made it his business to find out how the other fellow was doing it. He was a man who sold the unprofitable cow after she had been pointed out to him. He, too, was a man who believed in monthly meetings so that he could get acquainted with his fellow dairymen and could talk matters over with them.

Have you ever noticed that good cows are selling for more money in districts where cow testing associations have operated? The answer is easy. Those men have learned to know and appreciate the value of good cows.

Just keeping records does not mean anything to you, but keeping records on your cows for the sake of breeding, feeding, and weeding does mean more to you than your membership fee each year. Study your records; grade up your herd with them. These records on your cows are a cheap but safe and accurate basis on which you can in a short time breed up a profitable herd of dairy cattle.

C. S. RHODE.

ILLINOIS COW TESTING

A purebred Holstein owned by the Rock River Farms, Byron, lead all Illinois Association cows for production during the month of November with 2,109 lb. milk, 80.1 lb. butterfat.

The Rock River Farm cows made a wonderful showing, standing first, fourth

King Segis Patent Lock

EAR TAGS for Cattle, Sheep and Swine ALSO



King Segis Bull Staff and Rings.

Descriptions, prices and sample tags on application.

H. A. MOYER, Inc. Syracuse, N. Y.

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and fifth in the list. A grade Guernsey was second with 1,272 lb. milk, 78.9 lb. fat and a purebred Holstein owned by Leo Bauman of Madison County was third with 2,055 lb. milk and 78.1 lb. fat. A Rock River Farm cow is fourth with 77.9 lb. fat and another is fifth with 76.2 lb. fat from 2,178 lb. milk. Of the five others on the list of ten highest producing cows two are grade Holsteins, one a grade Jersey, one a purebred Jersey and one a Holstein and Jersey grade.

There are 18 associations reporting. In five instances the highest record cow is a purebred Holstein and in seven others a grade Holstein, while the leader in Lee County is a Holstein-Jersey grade.

The highest producing herd in the State consists of 8 grade Holsteins owned by Anna B. Pillatt of Adams County, with an average production of 1,182 lb. milk and 45.7 lb. fat. A Jersey herd is second while the 11-cow dairy of Earnest Sedgwick, all purebred Holsteins, is third with 1,228 lb. milk and 42.6 lb. fat. The splendid herd at the Rock River Farms make a remarkable showing, the 87 purebred and grade Holsteins averaging 1,078 lb. milk and 38.4 lb. fat. Mr. and Mrs. Medill McCormick have every reason to be proud of the showing their dairy is making. Eugene Nagel, with 29 purebred and grade Holsteins, leads Madison County Association with an average production of 828 lb. milk and 37.1 lb. fat, while the 16-cow dairy of Barmore & Rosentel heads Stephenson County with an average of 909 lb. milk and 35.8 lb. fat from 16 purebred and grade Holsteins.

TWO GOOD HOLSTEIN HERDS

A grade Holstein owned by O. Gustafson Bros. produced 1,845 lb. milk, 75.65 lb. butterfat during November in the New Sweden, Minn., testing association. Gustafson Brothers owned the second and third highest producers, one with 61.36 lb. butterfat, 1,461 lb. milk and the other with 57.96 lb. fat from 1,380 lb. milk. Despite this, however, the average of the herd was exceeded by the twelve Holsteins of Carl Borgeson with an average of 985 lb. milk, 37.43 lb. butterfat while the twelve Gustafson Bros. cows averaged 878 lb. milk and exactly 36 lb. fat. The November report is the best of the year in the association. In all, 228 cows were tested with 74 that exceeded 30 lb. fat and 23 that exceeded 40 lb. fat.

GOOD BUSINESS PROSPECT

"For Sale—First-class furniture, undertaking and beautiful cemetery for sale. In good town of 1,000 in the best part of Central Illinois. Only business of the kind in the town and twenty miles of good territory to draw from."—Classified Ad.

TO MOTORISTS

It is better to "Stop, Look and Listen" than it is to hurry, stall and hear the angels.

PENNSYLVANIA GRANGE AND LEGISLATION

The Pennsylvania State Grange at its Annual Meeting at Williamsport, December 12th and 14th, devoted some time to consideration of National Legislation. It ratified the recent action of the National Grange with reference to the Muscle Shoals project, reaffirmed its opposition to the Ship Subsidy bill, asked that Congress enact the "filled" milk bill as it passed the House of Representatives, favored the elimination of the electoral college and the election of the President and Vice-President by the direct vote of the people, opposed any attempt to remove the Bureau of Forestry from the Federal Department of Agriculture, favored the enactment of the Truth in Fabrics bill and demanded the rigid enforcement of the National Prohibition Law.

Pennsylvania now has 975 Subordinate Granges with a total membership of 96,000. The Treasurer's report showed a balance on hand at the end of the Grange year of \$42,935.51.

John A. McSparran of Lancaster County, recently defeated for the Governorship of the State, was reelected Master for the next two years.

WHY MILK FOR EXERCISE?

Why milk a lot of cows for exercise is the question asked by the Manchester, Iowa, *Democrat*, in reporting the production of the herd of H. C. Nieman which is located on Anandale Farm, near Manchester. The Nieman herd is enrolled in the local cow testing association and averaged 449.9 lb. butterfat, 13,314 lb. milk during the past association year. No herd in the state of Iowa came up to this average a year ago and while the complete records are not yet out, it is doubtful if any other herd equals these figures this year.

Mr. Nieman attributes his high average to the fact that he has culled close and fed well during the past few years and by belonging to a testing association he knew at the end of each month what each cow earned in dollars and cents.

EMMA IN THE LEAD

The herd of Maurice Jones of Big Rock, Ill., averaged the highest for milk and fat production during November in the Kane County Association No. 2. This herd averaged 1,114 lb. milk, 42.3 lb. fat. The highest producer was Emma, a purebred Holstein of the Jones herd. During the last twenty-seven days of November she produced 1,620 lb. of 4% milk containing 64.8 lb.

The R. D. Weseman herd of Virgil averaged 1,077 lb. milk, 36.6 lb. fat. Henry Lee's large herd of purebred and grade Holsteins was third with an average of 1,004 lb. milk, 36.14 lb. butterfat.

STRIKING

"Mr. X., when the lightning struck the barn, jumped over the cow he was milking and is resting very easily this afternoon."—From a News Item in the *Springfield, (Mass.) Union*.

THE KETCHUM EAR TAG

Repeat orders amounting to 200,000 show that the Ketchum Clincher Tag is making good with the Veterinary Department of the Dominion of Canada.

It is against the regulations for the United States Government or the government of any one state to recommend or endorse goods sold on the open market, but the fact that over one-quarter of a million Ketchum Clincher Tags have been used by the Federal and State Governments is an equally sure indication that Ketchum Tags have made good in the U. S. A. Testimonials from owners of cattle and from hog breeders in New York State, Georgia, California and intermediate states tell the same story, while among the testimonials prized by the Ketchum Company is a repeat order from Portugal, in which the European breeder says, "These are the best tags we have ever had." Veterinarians endorse them from the medical standpoint as well as for the ease of operation. They make a neat and business-like job.

It is very easy to place the tag in the animal's ear. They are light and very easily read and they "stay put." The Ketchum tag is rapidly growing in popularity and the many repeat orders show that they are giving satisfaction.

DR. COUE AND AUCTIONEER MEAD

"Every day and in every way he grows better and better." Dr. Emile Coue's words can be applied to Glenn R. Mead, the Live Wire Auctioneer of New York State. Mr. Mead is a worker and has made good, not only in his own State but in others, wherever he has been called upon to dispose of high class cattle. Mr. Mead is a breed booster and is vice-president of the Erie County Holstein Club, while he is in request as a speaker at gatherings of Holstein Breeders anywhere in western New York.

As an Auctioneer—well—we have only to refer you to what those who have employed him say and you can see for yourselves on the page advertisement appearing in this issue.

BOUND TO BRING GOOD RESULTS

A number of good young bulls have been brought into Green Lake County, Wisconsin, during the past few weeks.

A. G. Oelke of Princeton, purchased a grandson of Creator. The two nearest dams of this young bull averaged 32 lb. butter in seven days and he is a show animal.

V. E. Kutchin of Green Lake recently secured a very handsome young bull, a grandson of Ormsby Korndyke Lad.

Lyle Loveland of Dalton and Clarence McClelland of Berlin each purchased a grandson of Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes 37th, while Earl Dalton of Dalton bought a grandson of Sir P. O. M. 37th and of Wisconsin Forbes. Walter Frost of Princeton also purchased a grandson of "37th" for his future herdsire.

SHOW AT DAIRYMEN'S MEETING

The 49th Annual Convention of the Illinois State Dairymen's Association will be held in Clinton on January 9th, 10th, and 11th. In connection with the event will be a dairy cattle show and cattle judging contest. Cattle exhibited must come from accredited herds or have passed a clean tuberculin test within ninety days of the day of the show. There are eight classes for the four great dairy breeds besides the championships in each breed. One of the judging contests is open to boys under twenty-one, the other to farmers above that age. Some valuable prizes will be given.

EX-SOLDIERS TO RUN DAIRIES

A recent visitor to the Model Dairy Farm located near Sioux City, South Dakota, and owned by the Sioux Falls Savings Bank, was Colonel Boyd Wales of Pierre, Land Settlement Commissioner. The Colonel is anxious to get the ex-service men who have bought farms with Government loans started with dairy cattle so that they may be able to make the most of their agricultural opportunities. Up to the present time 278 ex-service men of South Dakota have borrowed money from the Government to buy farm lands and it is expected the number up to January 1st will be 330. The men are required to have from 10 to 30% of the value of the land in livestock and machinery in order that they may have enough equipment to work with.

In South Dakota most of the men have selected cheaper land west of the river. Each man is required to live on his own farm, for the primary purpose of the legislation was to keep the boys away from the towns and on the farms.

Colonel Wales was in the 147th Field Artillery when in France and many of the men who are taking up farms formerly fought under his command.

LOLAND STOCK FARM

At the present time S. C. Jensen and Son of Clinton, Wisconsin, own 38 head of purebred Holsteins. This herd has passed a clean test and is expected to qualify for the accredited list. The Jensen herd recently led the Clinton Cow Testing Association for production.

Donalad It De Kol Bessie, four-year-old, was the leader in October, with 1,366 lb. milk and 60.1 lb. butterfat, while another member of the herd produced 1,550 lb. milk and 48.1 lb. butterfat.

The Jensen herd has been built up in the past decade, as it is just ten years ago since they obtained their first registered animal. The farm consists of 105 acres, is named Loland Stock Farm and is situated about a mile east of Clinton.

"Did you remember to remove the price marks from all the Christmas presents before you wrapped them up, Henry?"

"No, dear. Only from the inexpensive ones."—*Life*.

TRY IT FOR YOURSELF

That waving a red flag does not make a bull mad, was the declaration of Professor George M. Stratton of the University of California before the American Psychological Association at Cambridge, Mass., December 28th.

The Professor further stated that "Experiments show, that the real causes are general strangeness of the object, its brightness and its movement." "More attention," he said, "was paid to white than to red; about as much attention to green as to red; a sudden flutter of any color is mildly startling. It is probable that the popular belief arises from the fact that cattle, and particularly bulls, have attacked persons displaying red, when the cause of the attack lay in the behavior of the person or in other factors apart from the color itself."

BIG RECORD HELPS HERE

H. E. Robertson has just finished building a new certified barn on the Robertson Farms at York, Pa. He reports that he has sold a son of King Piebe of York to a dairyman in York County. The young bull won first prize in the senior calf class at the Maryland State Fair and also at the York Fair last Fall.

In the Robertson herd there are twenty daughters of the herd sire that will be developed this Winter. The great record of 1,523.23 lb. butter and 31,610.6 lb. milk made in a year by May Walker Ollie Homestead will enhance the selling value of the daughters of King Piebe of York, as he is a brother of the new American champion.

PROOF POSITIVE

Mother, said a little boy after coming from a walk. "I've seen a man who makes horses."

"Are you sure?" asked his mother. "Yes," he replied. "He had a horse nearly finished when I saw him; he was just nailing on its back feet."

YOUNG BULL
READY for SERVICE

Born February 5, 1922

Sire's Sire . . . From 37.15 lb. Dam
Sire From 34.93 lb. Dam

Dam—25.11 lb. butter from 652.4 lb. milk in seven days.

PRICE, \$90.00
F.O.B., OUR STATION

Herd Fully Accredited—Inquire

HORTON, CRARY & CO.
Warren, Penna.

SIOUX FALLS DAIRY DAY

While rather belated, a brief report of the doings at the opening of the Sioux Falls Holstein Dairy Company model barn on November 20th will be interesting to our readers, as the leading article in our December 8th issue told of the enterprise of the Sioux Falls Savings Bank, which owns the Sioux Falls Farm and herd.

A large crowd, including farmers and bankers from various parts of the State attended the event and closely inspected the barn, which has just been finished. One of the attractions was "Aggie," the champion grade cow of the world. Another was Mankato Pietertje Ormsby Lad, the eleven-year-old herdsire.

Busses were furnished to take the crowd from Sioux Falls to the farm and at noon all visitors were furnished with a lunch served in the hay mow of the new building. The opening address was made by John Wadden, president of the Sioux Falls Chamber of Commerce, who said that business at the present time in South Dakota was suffering, owing to the low prices the farmers were receiving. The great need of agriculture in the state is diversification, and dairying must be encouraged.

United States Senator Peter Norbeck called attention to the depressed condition of the agricultural and banking industries two years ago and said the revival of the War Finances Corporation was necessary to relieve the situation.

Hugh Van Pelt, one of the leading dairy experts and judges of the country told of coöperation and cow testing associations in Denmark, as an indication that dairying properly attended to brought adequate financial rewards. He said that people should drink more milk and said if they drank the amount of milk they should the twenty-three million cows in the United States would have to be doubled.

Mr. Johnson and his co-workers of the Sioux Falls Savings Bank are doing a good work in South Dakota for the welfare of the farmer and for agriculture said Mr. J. C. Marlow of Mankato, Minn. Mr. Marlow addressed most of his talk to the bankers present, commending the work of the Sioux Falls institution.

F. W. Schaeffer, in charge of the bank extension department, also made a brief address

Live Stock Auctioneer

E. Newlin Brown,
Wycombe, Pa.

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Pedigrees, Type, Records and Men.
Years of Association with Holsteins qualifies
Donald T. Graves, Alden, N. Y.

PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS
AND REPORTS

Jan. 17-18, 1923—Syracuse, N. Y., Third New York Sale.
Jan. 25—Wichita, Kan., Holstein-Friesian Association, W. H. Mott, Mgr.
March 1—Ponca City, Okla., Wm. H. England Dispersal.
March 5—Richland, Pa., M. H. Bennet, 60-day retest with few consignments.
March 6—Kiron, Iowa, B. A. Samuelson & Son.
March 7—Coldwater, Mich., E. E. Butters Dispersal.
March 24—Watsonstown, Pa., H. R. Remley's Sale.
May 2—Clintonville, Spring Consignment Sale.
June 4—Mentor, Ohio, Pinery Farms, Annual Sale.
June 14—Thorpe, Wis., W. H. Krause Annual Bred Heifer Sale.

HOLT HERD DISPERSAL

At the sale of the B. J. Holt and F. H. Holt herd at Kenosha, Wisconsin, December 12th, good prices were realized, 55 head averaging \$205. The high price was \$345 for a cow, paid by J. Krauser of Somers. Among the largest buyers were Henry Lewis of Racine, the Edgewater Stock Farms of Fort Atkinson and Clauson Brothers of Russell, Illinois. The auctioneer was L. C. Christensen of Franksville, with J. P. Torrey as pedigree man.

GOOD ACCREDITED HERD SALE

A large crowd attended the Whowell & Polley sale at Johnstown, Colorado, on November 22d. Seventy-two head of all ages averaged \$191.51. Most of the stock sold went to farms in the immediate vicinity of Johnstown. The herd was on the accredited list and the sale was the result of a five-year partnership contract between J. W. Whowell and Harry Whowell and their herdsman W. H. Polley. At the end of the five years the herd was to be dispersed and the proceeds divided. The Whowells own the 240-acre ranch on which the dairy has been located. This dairy has always held a high position in Colorado Cow Testing Association work and has headed the State list a number of months.

The top price was \$625, which Crowley & Letford of Johnstown paid for a cow. The following sale summary was prepared by County Agent H. H. Simpson:—

72 animals averaged	\$191.51
The 33 cows averaged	255.90
The 10 heifers averaged	224.00
The 8 heifer calves averaged	143.75
The 2 aged bulls averaged	340.00
The 6 young bulls averaged	107.50
The 12 bull calves averaged	43.75

CALIFORNIA BULL SALE

A consignment sale of bulls was held at Dos Palos, California, by the Dos Palos Holstein Breeders' Association and fifteen bulls were sold, ranging in age from six weeks to eighteen months. The highest price was \$175 for King Korndyke Segis Prilly, who was purchased by A. A. Sousa of Los Banos. King Prilly Hengerveld Inka brought the second highest price, \$110. He was purchased by Mr. Roduner of Merced. Both bulls came from the Carmignani herd. The sale was considered a success and will be repeated.

HALL BROTHERS DISPERSAL

The noted Hall Herd, owned by Hall Brothers of Denver, Colorado, was dispersed on the Western Holstein Farm, Denver, Colorado, November 20th. The top price was \$600, and it was paid by Mrs. Emma Snyder of the Western Dairy Farm which is also located near Denver. Her purchase was one of the high record cows. The entire herd averaged \$211 for over sixty head. Four head or more were purchased by the University of Wyoming, Mrs. M. E. Penrose, of Denver, B. F. Simpson of Denver and James Gibson of Morrison.

The Hall Herd was one of the oldest breeding establishments in Colorado and in it have been developed a number of Colorado champions. Both of the Hall Brothers have been prominent in Holstein cattle affairs.

GOOD GRADES SELL WELL

The dispersal of the Minor & Thornton herd of registered and grade Holsteins at Fresno, California, brought buyers from a long distance, as this herd had the history of being free from tuberculosis and abortion. The cattle were sold right off pasture and there were no official records on the animals. The top price for a registered cow was \$300 and 55 head averaged \$141. The demand for grades was a feature of the sale as the top cow brought \$310 and 32 head averaged \$111. More than half the sale offerings were young stock. The largest buyers came from southern California.

THE THIRD CHEHALIS SALE

The third annual Lewis County Sale held at Chehalis, Washington, December 9th, was handicapped by cold weather and the fact that many of the offerings were young. The top price was \$350 for Pauline Bergsma Hengerveld purchased by Mrs. Kate Stevens Bates of Cloverfield Farm, Olympia, Wash. L. L. Goff of Adna paid \$310 for Riverview Cordelia Felling, a three-year-old consigned by C. A. Ives of Centralia, Wash. The average price received for the forty-three females was \$138. Bulls sold low. F. R. Beals, Tillamook, Oregon, was the only buyer from a distance and he took several good ones.

The animals bringing \$200 or more with names and addresses of their purchasers are:

Pauline Bergsma Hengerveld, 6 yrs., Mrs. Kate S. Bates, Olympia, Wash.	\$350
Consigned by A. C. Mills, Curtis, Wash.	
Tussie Queen, 7 yrs., John Gerrets, Chehalis, Wash.	200
Riverview Constance Felling, 2 yrs., W. I. Rector, Bucoda	275
Riverview Cordelia Felling, 3 yrs., L. L. Goff, Adna	310
Consigned by Jas. C. Chamberlain, Ceres, Wash.	
Ceres Alpha Pontiac, 4 yrs., C. A. Ives, Centralia, Wash.	200
Consigned by H. R. Shoultz, Adna, Wash.	
Queen Waldorf Segis, 2 yrs., R. H. Russ, R. 4, Chehalis	205
Countess Ormsby Johanna, 2 yrs., C. A. Ives, Centralia	220
Consigned by George Galvin, Centralia, Wash.	
Chimacum Veeman Lutske, R. Hoffman and O. Skagen, Kent, Wash.	200

HEG HERD SELL WELL

Despite the fact that the Elmer E. Heg Dispersal Sale was handicapped by cold weather, a small crowd, and the cattle being unfitted, yet the sale was considered a success. The twenty-nine animals averaged \$198. The top price was \$400 which Ed Hoem of Snohomish, Wash., paid for Tyee Hiske Fayne world's record four-year-old milk producer in the 305-day division. In addition to her milk record of 25,213.4 lb. milk, Tyee had a butter record of 888.47 lb. in the ten months and a seven-day record of 31.3 lb. butter from 726.8 lb. milk.

John F. Jansen of Stanwood paid \$390 for Sheridan Zozo Johanna one of the handsomest animals in the sale. She had a seven-day butter record of over 26 lb. Kenneth Hodges of Everett started his herd by purchasing ten animals for \$1,720. Practically all the animals were taken by buyers in Snohomish County and Skagit County, the former county getting the bulk of the offerings.

Animals bringing \$200 or more with names and addresses of their purchasers are:

Tyee Hiske Fayne, 6 yrs.	Purchased by Ed. Hoem, Snohomish.	\$400
Tyee Peggy Fayne, 6 yrs.	Purchased by Kenneth Hodges, Everett.	360
Tyee Madcap Johanna, 3 yrs.	Purchased by Chas. E. Taylor.	210
Tyee Mellie Fayne, 5 yrs.	Purchased by Dr. H. Stockwell, Monroe.	255
Tyee Patricia Fayne, 6 yrs.	Purchased by Noble Lee, Mr. Vernon.	335
Tyee Hiske Johanna, 3 yrs.	Purchased by John F. Johnson, Stanwood.	220
Sheridan Zozo Johanna, 7 yrs.	Purchased by John Ellingsen, E. Stanwood.	390
Tyee Fayne Johanna, 1 yr.	Purchased by Carl Satra, E. Stanwood.	210
Tyee Hiske Fayne Johanna, 1 yr.		280
Tyee De Pauline Fayne, 3 yrs.		200



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AUCTIONEER

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DOINGS AT BLOOMINGDALE

Pietertje Fayne Johanna the star cow of the Bloomingdale herd on December 6th dropped a very fine bull calf sired by King Model. The new arrival is a very large young fellow, is growing rapidly and is almost white in color having almost identically the same color markings as his sire. As mentioned in the November 8th issue of the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN, Pietertje Fayne Johanna recently closed a record of 23,151.3 lb. milk and 1,118.32 lb. butter made in 365 days. She is a daughter of Beauty Walker Pietertje Prince and of Segis Fayne Johanna, one of the two cows that are dams of four daughters each with thousand pound year butter records. The year records of her four daughters average 21,194.4 lb. milk and 1,085.52 lb. butter. The daughters of King Model are making splendid records in both short time and long time tests, so it is evident that the young bull inherits producing capacity of the highest order. One of his sisters, Model Pontiac Cornucopia has a year record of 18,324.9 lb. milk and 873.17 lb. butter made as a junior two-year-old, she being only 26 months of age at time of starting this great test.

It is expected that Matador Hengerveld Bess, another good member of the Bloomingdale herd, will reach 1,250 lb. of butter by the time she has completed her year's work. She already is the highest record daughter of Matador Segis Walker whose daughters are certainly making splendid records in both short time and long time tests. In 330 days she produced 24,661 lb. milk and 1,191.97 lb. butter so as she has 35 days to go before completing her year. The three sisters of Matador Hengerveld Bess that have completed a year of test work and made over 1,000 lb. butter are Matador Mechthilde Vera with 1,169.65 lb. butter and 27,488 lb. milk, Segis Clothilde Emma with 1,165.63 lb. butter and 28,801.9 lb. milk and Matador Ormsby Betty with 1,003.3 lb. butter and 25,202 lb. milk. Vera was the first, Bess the second, Emma the third and Betty the sixth heifer sired by the Matador bull. They were all born during 1915 and Betty herself was nearly three months old before her sire had reached his second birthday.

NEW OREGON HERD

F. W. Durbin & Son of Salem, Oregon, recently purchased eight head of good Holsteins from the Waukesha County Holstein Breeders' Association. Mr. Durbin, who was a hop buyer at Salem before the 18th amendment went into effect, made the purchase in person and then left with Mrs. Durbin for Havana, Cuba, for a short vacation. The cattle were shipped to their new home in charge of Frank Durbin, junior member of the firm.

No wonder the Turks want to have war all the time. Each one of them has about thirty wives, and war is a vacation.

THE GOOD DIE YOUNG

The remarkable record of 23,286.9 lb. milk and 817.45 lb. butter made in a year by the junior two-year-old Mankato Colantha Ormsby Bess, the more remarkable because she will freshen again in less than fourteen months from the time of dropping her first calf, calls attention to the fact that her sire, King Colantha Ormsby Bess, although only a young bull, has gone where all good bulls go. The new Minnesota State Champion is his first daughter to complete a year record.

The cause of the death of King Colantha Ormsby Bess is reported as actinomycosis of the stomach which is said to be the only case of this kind on record in the United States. The death of this great young sire was not only a loss to his owners but to the breed as well. This is proven by the records of his first tested daughters and their winnings in the show ring.

In the Mankato Holstein herd, his first three daughters to freshen made the following records, Mankato Segis Ormsby Bess, freshening as a junior two-year-old, made 23,111 lb. of butter and in 8 months, 21 days has produced 15,627 lb. of milk and 627.79 lb. of butter. Mankato Stella Ormsby Bess freshened at two years, six months and nine days and made 20.02 lb. butter in 7 days and in 5 months and 27 days has 12,067.5 lb. of milk and 457.67 lb. of butter. Mankato Lady Ormsby Bess, as a junior two-year-old, 19.79 lb. of butter in seven days, in five months 8,311 lb. of milk and 305 lb. of butter. His six tested daughters average 18.17 lb. of butter in seven days, five of them averaging over 20 lb. A very high average will undoubtedly be made by these first six daughters of this sire to be tested as two-year-olds for the year.

In the St. Cloud Holstein herd owned by E. A. Barthelmy, besides Mankato Colantha Ormsby Bess he has two other daughters that have made a splendid showing as junior two-year-olds.

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Harrisburg,

Penna.

Mankato Mechthilde Ormsby Bess, freshening at two years and 24 days over 20 lb. of butter in seven days and in 267 days has made 12,303.7 lb. of milk and 546 lb. of butter. The other, Lillamere Bonnie Clothilde, at two years and one month just finished a year's record of 12,481.7 lb. of milk and 690 lb. of butter.

The daughters of King Colantha Ormsby Bess combine high production with show ring type, one of them winning first as a senior yearling at the 1921 Dairy Cattle Congress, also winning first and junior championship at the 1921 National Dairy Show. In 1922 in the two-year-old classes his daughters stood second and fourth at the Minnesota State Fair; first at the Dairy Cattle Congress, and fourth and eighth at the National Dairy Show.

TESTING ASSOCIATIONS TELL TRUTH TO DAIRYMEN

The study of production records of large numbers of cows, made possible by the work of the many cow-testing associations that have been organized in almost every part of the country, has brought out a grist of information on the possibilities of dairy cow improvement and on the efficiency of various methods and practices. The records of many thousands of cows have been gone over in the last few years by the United States Department of Agriculture.

From the lowest producing group of cows to the highest producing group every jump of 50 pounds in annual butterfat production was accompanied by an increase of about \$16.00 in income over cost of feed. The more fat produced, the bigger this income. A few heavy producers are better than a larger number of light yielders.

The average production of the 21,234 cows whose 12-month records have been studied was 6,077 pounds of milk and 248 pounds of butterfat, or about 50 per cent more than the average of all the dairy cows in this country. The records show that selection of animals and better methods of feeding raise average production rapidly during the first year or two that the cow-testing association is in operation, but the figures for subsequent years show small gains. This is proof enough that there is still much room for improvement in the breeding of cow-testing association cows.

Each year more farmers realize the value of the testing association as a basis for herd improvement. On July 1, 1922, there were in operation 513 associations, including 12,458 herds and 215,321 cows, as compared with 452 associations the previous year. Wisconsin and Minnesota, two of the greatest dairy states, showed great gains in testing associations. During the year the number in Wisconsin grew from 103 to 127, and in Minnesota, from 23 to 37.

Wife—"The doctor says I must take more exercise." Hub—"All right my dear. Anything you like except running up bills."—*Boston Transcript.*

ALLENCREST FARM HAS NEW HERDSIRE

The new head of the Allencrest Farm herd is a son of King Quality from Valentine Korndyke a daughter of Sir Korndyke Manor De Kol with a record as a five-year-old of 505.7 lb. milk and 35.36 lb. butter in a week. Her dam is a daughter of Hengerveld De Kol and has a seven day butter record of 29.86 lb. and a thirty day record of 110.03 lb. This cow, Valentine De Kol Hengerveld is from Pauline Ida De Kol, a daughter of Lord Netherland De Kol with 26.62 lb. butter and 596.4 lb. milk in a week and 109.48 lb. butter and 2,444.3 lb. milk in thirty days.

Mr. Donald T. Graves has been in search of such a bull for quite a while. He did not want to purchase until he could see daughters of the bull that were in milk. The new herdsire has several daughters that are producing although as yet none have been tested. The promise they show, the capacity they inherit and the individuality they carry decided the purchase.

Back of the new Allencrest sire is a wonderful combination of producing strains. Hengerveld De Kol and Lord Netherland De Kol are both century sires, Hengerveld De Kol being the first and Lord Netherland De Kol the second bull to have 100 daughters with Advanced Registry records. Sir Korndyke Manor De Kol has 51 daughters in the official list. On the sire's side the combination of blood lines represented have a world wide reputation. The daughters and granddaughters of King Quality have made very large records both in short-time and long-time test. His dam, Addie De Kol Hartog is a thirty-lb. four-year-old who has a daughter above the thirty-lb. mark and whose dam Abby Hartog Clothilde is a thirty-one-lb. cow. The sire of King Quality is King Colantha Clothilde who was by the century sire Colantha Johanna Lad and whose dam, Abby Hartog Clothilde, is one of the greatest transmitting cows the breed has ever known, her sons siring producers while her daughters are not only themselves big producers but have evidently inherited the ability to transmit the capacity of large production to their own daughters and granddaughters.

Mr. Graves has certainly secured a splendid herdsire from the standpoint of pedigree. We know of no one better qualified to judge, for Mr. Graves is a student of pedigrees and is in great demand at the sales around Alden as a Pedigree Man. Many years of association with herds of high class Holsteins has qualified him as a judge of pedigrees and a judge of conformation and type, qualifications that are certainly needed in a box man for efficient and profitable work in the public auction ring.

REASSURING

Oh, sir, catch that man! He tried to kiss me. Genial Passerby—That's all right. There'll be another along in a minute.

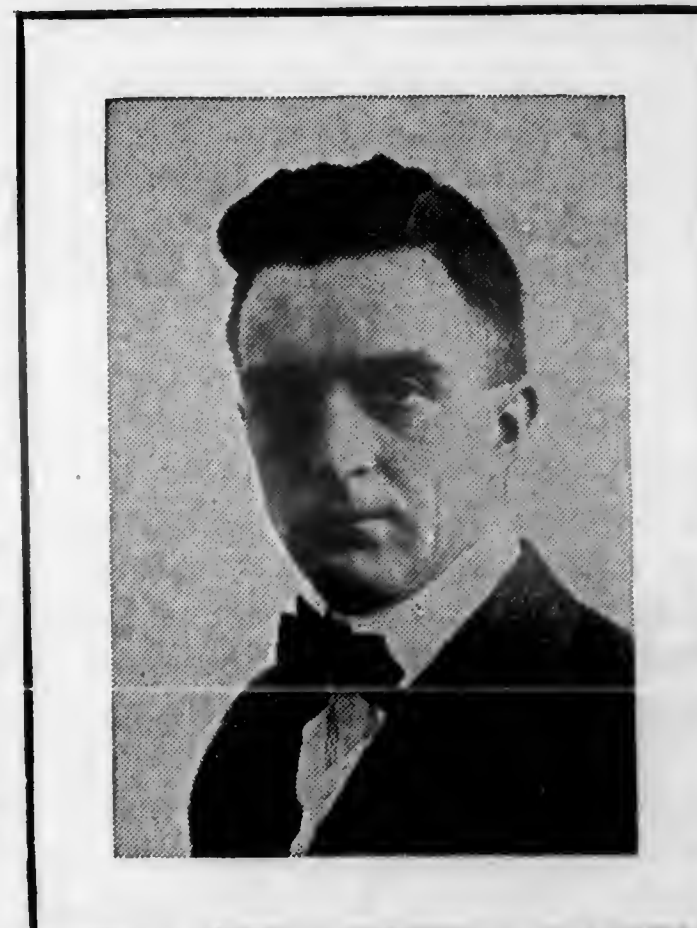
What the Other Fellow Says About The Live Wire Auctioneer

Hearty Appreciation

I take this opportunity to express my hearty appreciation of your services at my sale. If I had the sale to hold over again you would be the only auctioneer, and if I can be of any service to you in the future, you are at liberty to call on me.

With best wishes for your success and assuring you again of my hearty appreciation, I am

Very sincerely yours,
B. B. McFadden,
Apalachin, N. Y.
BBMcF.J



From the Owner of Fancher Farm Maxie

I had a sale of forty-five head of thoroughbred Holstein cattle last fall. Mr. Glenn R. Mead was one of the auctioneers at my sale, and I am pleased to recommend him as a good auctioneer and full of enthusiasm, which extends not only to himself, but to the crowd.

Yours respectfully,
A. T. Fancher,
Salamanca,
New York
Dec. 12, 1922

From Bonalevo Farm

Batavia, New York
Dec. 18, 1922

Mr. Glenn R. Mead,
East Aurora, New York
My dear Mr. Mead:

We certainly are very pleased to write you of our entire satisfaction with your work as auctioneer at our reduction sale, May 6, 1921. Should we have another sale, we will be pleased to consider you as a candidate to auction our cattle.

With kind regards, we are
Yours very truly,
R. E. Chapin & Son
By R. E. Chapin
REC:L

From the Genial Owner of Wheatfield Farms

My old friend Glenn R. Mead in more than one respect has earned his title of being "The Live Wire Auctioneer", and everybody in East Aurora who knows him agrees with this remark.

Mr. Mead is not only popular with the Breeders, but with the general list of buyers, in fact with the audience as well, and he has shown himself to good advantage at the sales we have had at Wheatfield Farms.

In every respect he is a comer sure enough and I predict for him an increasingly successful career as the years

lend power to his voice and experience to his ambition. In fact being an auctioneer I usually wish him much "Jawey" at this holiday season of good will.

Yours very truly,
J. C. Dold,
For Wheatfield Farms
Dec. 18, 1922
JCD-S

Thanks for Good Work

Mr. Glenn R. Mead,
East Aurora, New York
Dear Mr. Mead:

We want to thank you for the good work that you did at our public sale of Holstein-Friesian cattle. We do not hesitate to say you more than earned your money, and that we received the highest price possible to get. We will be glad to say a good word for you whenever possible.

With kind personal regards,
Yours very truly,
I. S. Mabey,
Williamsport, Pa.
M-H.
Dec. 13, 1922

Willingness to Work

Mr. Glenn R. Mead,
East Aurora, New York
Dear Sir:

It perhaps is a little late but I wish to let you know that as a member of the Sales committee of the recent sale of the Allegheny Steuben Holstein As-

sociation, I appreciate the good work you did for us.

Having observed you at this and two other sales this fall I can assure you that your ability, your energy, your pep and your willingness to work hard are the qualifications which with your rapidly increasing experience make you one of the most desirable of present day auctioneers.

One of our consignors recently said to me, "I think he will get bids if any man could get them."

Yours very truly,
Nathaniel H. Fuller
Friendship, N. Y.
Dec. 14, 1922

Work Was Splendid

Mr. Glenn R. Mead,
East Aurora, New York
My dear Glenn:

I am wondering how the Erie County Holstein Club is coming on. You seem to be its backbone so I ask you this question.

You know, Glenn, I have been watching you ever since you started selling Registered Holsteins and have given you some fatherly advice. I watched you carefully at the sale you had at Hornell in November and can say I never saw an auctioneer come faster. Your work was splendid.

With best wishes, I remain,
Very truly yours,
C. F. Bigler
Dec. 22, 1922
President, New York Holstein-Friesian Association

GLENN R. MEAD

East Aurora,

New York

Please mention THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN when writing to our advertisers

GOOD RECORDS IN CROZER HERD

A number of splendid records recently completed in the good Pennsylvania herd owned by John P. Crozer of Upland. Queen Segis Maplecrest produced 876 lb. butter and 15,533 lb. milk in 365 days. When fresh she produced 592.9 lb. milk and 24,321 lb. butter in a week as a senior three-year-old. Aaggie Pontiac Creamelle Nazli, a daughter of Dutchland Creamelle Pietertje Lad, produced 720 lb. butter and 17,471.8 lb. milk in 365 days as a junior two-year-old. Carnation Matador Nena a daughter of Matador Segis Walker and Nena Newman Cornucopia made 568 lb. butter and 15,713 lb. milk in a year. This heifer was born May 16, 1919. Dutchland Konigen Rag, a daughter of King Segis Pontiac Konigen is on test as a junior two-year-old and in 290 days has 560 lb. butter and 12,714 lb. milk to her credit. Lady Beets Colantha Johanna a daughter of Colantha Johanna Lad 8th, is finishing a 305 day record and will make at least 800 lb. butter and 20,000 lb. milk. When fresh, she produced 538.7 lb. milk and 25.3 lb. butter in seven days.

A couple of nice short time official records have been finished, Aaggie De Kol of West Farm at five-years-old made 438.7 lb. milk and 27.66 lb. butter in seven days. As a senior two-year-old she produced 700 lb. butter and 14,444 lb. milk in a year. Nooksack Lunde Segis a daughter of Colony Korndyke Segis and Nooksack Lunde Oregon De Kol, as a senior four-year-old produced 24.95 lb. butter from 578.5 lb. milk. As a two-year-old heifer Nooksack produced 856 lb. butter and 21,000 lb. milk in a year and she is again on semi-official test, as is Aaggie De Kol of West Farm.

The animals of Crozer herd have been selected for pedigree and for producing capacity and are certainly making a nice showing. They are under the care of Manager W. S. Tomlinson.

WHO WANTS A JOB

Wanted—A Real Rough Guy—"I want a cow-hand who knows cows, not under thirty-five years old nor over fifty. One who smokes, drinks, swears, tells the truth and hates sheep herders.—Classified Ad. in the Ajo (Arizona) Copper News.



"Greatest Feed Known to Correct Mineral Deficiencies"

U-COP-BO Special Steam Bone Mineral Meal
A specially prepared product for the dairy cow, high in Calcium and Phosphorous content. Increases milk flow where yield is limited by inadequate mineral supply, insures longer production period; helps produce better calves; helps prevent and correct abortion; improves health and general condition of breeding stock. Order direct from this ad today. Price in 125 lb. sacks F. O. B. our Plant.
125 lbs. at 4c lb. \$5.00 1000 lbs. at 3 3/4c lb. \$37.50
500 lbs. at 4c lb. 20.00 2000 lbs. at 3 1/2c lb. \$70.00
Write for Free Booklet "Feeding Minerals to Dairy Cattle"
United Chemical & Organic Products Co.
4216 S. Marshfield Ave. Chicago, Ill.

THE MISSOURI COW RACE

The final results in the Missouri Cow Race has been announced by the College of Agriculture of the University of Missouri. This competition has extended from 1920 to 1922. It was in the form of a handicap, cows under full age having certain amounts added to their production in order to place them on an equal basis with older competitors. The Jersey cow Golden Fontaine's Susannah owned by Longview Farm at Lees Summit, produced the most butterfat in the year her total being 889.06 lb. and she wins the first prize of \$200.00. Le Gros Cazarine owned by S. R. Head of Hannibal is second with 799.50 lb. to her credit. Campus Josephine Galaxy of the University of Missouri is third with 738.01 lb. butterfat credited to her. University cows, however, did not compete for prizes. The special prize given by the Champion Milling and Grain Co. of Clinton, Iowa for the largest milk production in a year was carried off by Holsteins. Wadmantje FINDERNE Pride Pontiac of the Pickering Farm at Belton is first with a credited production of 24,471.5 lb. milk. Her stable mate, Ora FINDERNE Pontiac is second with 21,733 lb. milk. Campus Josephine Galaxy is in third place with 21,536.6 lb. and Queen FINDERNE Pontiac Clothilde, another Pickering cow is fourth with 21,063.8 lb.

Prizes were given for the largest amount of butterfat produced in 365 days for the cows whose owner had not commenced official testing earlier than September 1, 1920. Pickering carried off the first two prizes, Wadmantje FINDERNE Pride Pontiac with 848.84 lb. butterfat being first and Lady Mayflower Rest Easy being second with 8.72 lb. butterfat.

The A. W. Morrison, Jr. Special donated by A. Morrison, Jr. of Kansas City for the highest average production of butterfat for a Holstein herd, was carried off by Pickering cows whose six cows competing averaged 673.15 lb. butterfat. The special prize of an Air Power Water System donated by the Milwaukee Air Power Pump Co. of Milwaukee, Wisconsin for the herd having the highest average production of butterfat owned by a breeder who began official testing not earlier than September 1, 1920, was carried off by Pickering Farms with six cows averaging 673.15 lb. butterfat. The special prize of a Holstein bull calf donated by G. G. Davis of Columbia for the cow producing the second largest amount of butterfat in 365 days, said cow not milked over twice a day after the 45 days from the beginning of the record, was won by Mollie Hengerveld Model De Kol with a credited production of 602.72 lb. butterfat. She is owned by E. J. Rodekohl of Corder, Missouri. In giving this prize, Mr. Davis who is president of the Missouri Holstein-Friesian Association wished to encourage the testing of Holsteins owned by dairymen who did not make a practice of milking their test cows more than twice a day.

NEW BRITISH ONE DAY CHAMPION

The one day British milk record of 124.75 lb. held by Eastfield Blackberry has been beaten by Dunninald Daphne with 129.75 lb. This cow will be continued on year test as her owner believes that she can equal, if not surpass Brookside Colantha, the present champion for yearly work. In seven days ending November 18th, Daphne produced 869.75 lb. which is 59.25 lb. better than the best week of Brookside Colantha, who was the previous seven day champion, and whose record of 119 lb. milk in a day was surpassed by Eastfield Blackberry. The figures for Daphne's seven days are:

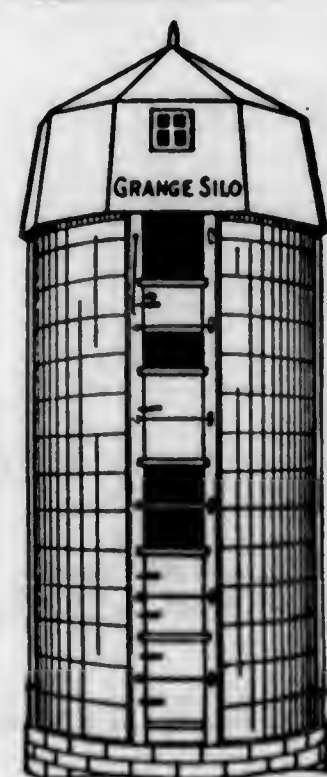
Sunday,	Nov. 12th.,	124 3/4 lb.
Monday,	Nov. 13th.,	129 3/4 lb.
Tuesday,	Nov. 14th.,	129 3/4 lb.
Wednesday,	Nov. 15th.,	115 3/4 lb.
Thursday,	Nov. 16th.,	123 3/4 lb.
Friday,	Nov. 17th.,	121 lb.
Saturday,	Nov. 18th.,	126 lb.

The first three days of the week the cow was milked four times daily and then a change was made to three times. We can imagine what an uproar there would be around an American herd if a cow that was establishing a record was changed from four times a day to three times a day milking. The day of the change she fell off 14 lb. but she came back and Saturday, the last day of the week, she exceeded the first day and her figures of 126 lb. was the third highest of the week.

Dunninald Daphne was born January 1913. Her sire was Dunninald Agility 1165 and her dam Dunninald Amazon. Her breeder was the late Major D. A. Spence and her present owner is Mr. E. Furness of Hamels Park, Buntingford.

Daphne is a show cow as well as a producer. In 1919 she won first prize at the Royal Show where she produced over 90 lb. in a day at two milkings. She was shown at the London Dairy Show in 1920 where she again won first prize in her class. Her present owner, Mr. Furness purchased her in a sale in 1921 paying for her, 1,50 guineas, equivalent to a little more than \$7,500 at the normal rate of exchange.

The Irish have their Free State. Now let us hope they will keep it free from bloodshed.



Grange Silos

Special discounts for early orders.

For Catalogs and prices, write

Keystone Grange Ex.

Incorporated

Mansfield, Penna.

HOLSTEINS

for MILK and PROFIT

I can supply you with purebred or grade Holsteins. Animals of quality—Producers and Profit-makers.

MY HERDSIRE

Lockhart FINDERNE Pride De Kol

is from a 30.61b. junior three-year-old and was sired by

FINDERNE Pride Johanna Korndyke

who has a daughter that produced 31,491.6 lb. milk in a year as a junior four-year-old. You know how other members of the family are producing.

D. B. YORK

TROY,

PENNA.

For Photographs That Please

possible buyers, and show the good points of your animals, get in touch with your old friend

ROBERT F. HILDEBRAND

30 East Forty-Second Street
New York City

who is prepared to serve you even better

in every way during 1923

Please mention THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN when writing to our advertisers

King Pontiac Alcartra Wayne

My senior herd bull, sired

Crestmont Duchess Ormsby

18,243.1 lb. milk, 806.65 lb. butter in 305 days as a junior three-year-old.

Crestmont Ormsby Alcartra

15,883.1 lb. milk, 7,22.98 lb. butter in 305 days as a junior two-year-old.

Pauline Mabel Maid

753.7 lb. milk, 37.76 lb. butter in seven days as a senior three-year-old. She broke seven Pennsylvania State Records.

BRADCO HOLINGEN KORNDYKE

My junior sire is from a junior two-year-old with 873.18 lb. butter, 18,329.4 lb. milk in a year, she is by King Model from K. P. Cornucopia 1,058.78 lb. butter in a year. His sire is from the world champion junior three-year-old, FINDERNE Holingen Fayne, 1,395.06 lb. butter in a year.

How about a bull of this combination?

Let me price one to you.

HARRY C. GATES

CANTON, PA.

Buy Your Bull from an Accredited Herd

Origin Sir Napol Cornucopia

MY NEW

JUNIOR HERDSIRE

IS A SON OF

Cornucopia Plum Johanna 2d

731.6 lb. butter in 305 days, Pennsylvania State Record in the senior four-year-old division. She is a sister of the World's Champion

Keystone Beauty Plum Johanna

whose record of 1294.71 lb. butter in a year has never been equaled by any other senior four-year-old in strict official test. Both are daughters of

Cornucopia Plum Johanna

1056.78 lb. butter in a year who, with her FIVE daughters average 18,723.1 lb. milk, 918.35 lb. butter in long time test, four of the daughters tested as heifers. The SIX average practically 4 per cent fat.

A. W. DOWNTON

STARRUCCA,

PENNA.

CANADIAN TESTING

During the months of October and November reports of the official tests of 49 cows and heifers were accepted for entry in the Record of Merit. The leader in the mature class is Sunnybrook Inka Mercedes, owned by Joseph Kilgour of Eglinton, Ontario, with 750 lb. milk, 32.56 lb. butter. This is the only thirty-pound seven-day record reported in the mature class. The largest milk record is that of Mercedes Canary Girl, owned by W. G. Gooderham, Toronto, Ont., with 798.9 lb. milk, 28.47 lb. butter. De Kol Plus Segis Dixie, who was recently reported with 855.6 lb. milk, 39.57 lb. butter in seven days produced 3,582.2 lb. milk, 163.63 lb. butter in thirty days. She is owned by D. Raymond, Vaudeuil, Quebec. Grace Fayne Aaggie, the great show cow of the Ottawa Experimental Farms, is credited with an official record of 21,066.5 lb. milk, 1,007.27 lb. butter in 300 days.

A record of 30.34 lb. butter, 524.6 lb. milk is reported for the senior three-year-old, Colantha Mercena Ormsby, owned by J. W. Innes, Woodstock, Ont. Colony Ianthe McKinley, the second in this class, produced 631.7 lb. milk, 27.49 lb. butter in seven days, 2,534.6 lb. milk, 109.24 lb. butter in thirty days. She is owned by the Colony Farm, Essondale, B. C.

The junior three-year-old class is headed by Raymondale Queen De Kol 2d with 440.5 lb. milk, 21.32 lb. butter. Springbank Snow Teake with 423.1 lb. milk, 21.24 lb. butter heads the senior two-year class and Springbank Snowflake with 330.1 lb. milk, 16.87 lb. butter leads the junior two-year-old class. Both are owned by T. H. Dent & Son, Woodstock, Ont.

The list of semi-official records is headed with the name of the world champion, Bella Pontiac, with 23,663 lb. milk, 1,141.25 lb. butter. She is still owned by her developer, Thos. A. Barron, of Brantford, Ont., who we understand, is moving to Goshen, N. Y. Grace Allen Ormsby is second with 24,631 lb. milk, 1,002.50 lb. butter. Wimple Abbekerk Corfield is the leader of the three-year-old class with 19,686 lb. milk, 872.50 lb. butter. She is owned by A. & S. Matthews, Westholme, B. C.

A new Canadian record for milk and butter and a world record for milk is shown for the senior two-year-old Colony Grebega Valdessa with 28,358 lb. milk, 1,111.25 lb. butter. She, as well as the second and fourth animals in the two-year-old class, are from the famous Colony Farms.

The remarkable record of 24,119 lb. milk, 1,122.50 lb. butter in 305 days is reported for Orndyke Pietertje Korndyke 2d. This is the world's record for butter in the ten months division. Her half sister, Dolly Hengerveld Burke, is second with 21,998 lb. milk, 1,091.25 lb. butter, and her record stands second in Canada in this class and division. Both are owned by R. R. Stevens, Bowmanville, Ont.

Between two evils don't choose either.

HOLSTEIN MILK FOR SILVER FOXES

During the past two or three years it has been reported that several New York State breeders have quit breeding Holsteins and have started to raise silver foxes. It is a poor rule that does not work both ways—Fromm Brothers of Merrill, Wisconsin, recently purchased twelve head of purebred Holsteins from the John Erickson Farms at Waupaca. The milk from these animals will be used to feed the foxes and for the families of the men employed on the farm. The Fromms have a national reputation for their silver black foxes and have a large ranch devoted to their industry.

The new herd will be headed by Sir Homestead Bess Ormsby, a son of Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes 37th. The females include Daisy Queen Ormsby, with 16,942.7 lb. milk and 719.2 lb. butter in a year as a junior two-year-old and Aaggie Mercedes Piebe 3d, a daughter of "37th" and Aaggie Mercedes Piebe who has a record of 22,353.7 lb. milk and 1,008.53 lb. butter made in a year as a junior four-year-old. There are heifer calves from Aaggie Mercedes Piebe and Aaggie Mercedes Piebe 3d, both sired by Marathon Bess Burke. The others are closely related and of equal value.

A SATISFIED CUSTOMER

Five carloads of Holstein cattle were shipped from Watertown, Wisconsin, on December 13th by Senor Antonio Lopez of Mexico City. Senor Lopez has shipped a number of carloads from around Watertown. Nearly three years ago he came to that city and through Frank G. Lehmann secured a carload which he took home and in the course of time sold them to his neighbors. He has returned about every two months for other shipments. During 1922 he has shipped twenty-seven carloads to Mexico City, or around 550 cows. It costs between \$70 and \$80 per head to ship cattle from Watertown to Mexico.

NICE RECORD IN COLLEGE HERD

A two-year-old heifer, Purdue Segis Bakker Hengerveld owned by Purdue University of Lafayette, Indiana, recently completed a semi-official year test of 16,857.8 lb., 681 lb. butter. The herd records show that this heifer has exceeded her dam and her granddam at the same age by quite a wide margin. Her dam made 496 lb. butter in 365 days and the dam's dam made 401.5 lb. butter in the same time. It pays to use good sires.

WORSE YET

A washerwoman applied to a man for work, and he gave her a note to the manager of a certain club. It read as follows:

"Dear Mr. X: This woman wants washing."

Shortly afterwards the answer came back: "Dear Sir: I dare say she does; but I don't fancy the job."

AFTER A DRINK OF MOON

It was a nice October evening,
Last September in July;
The moon lay thick upon the ground
The mud shone in the sky.

The flowers were singing sweetly,
The birds were full of bloom.
So I went into the cellar
To sweep an upstairs room.

The time was Tuesday morning,
On Wednesday, just at night;
I saw a thousand miles away
A house, just out of sight.

The walls projected backwards,
The front was round the back;
It stood alone with others;
The fence was whitewashed black.

It was moonlight on the ocean,
Not a street car was in sight;
The sun was shining brightly
And it rained all day that night.

It was summer in the winter,
And the rain was falling fast;
A barefoot boy with shoes on
Stood sitting in the grass.

It was evening and the rising sun
Stood sitting in the night;
And everything that I could see
Was hidden from my sight.

—Homer Brew.

LITTLE OLEO IN PENNSYLVANIA

The people of Pennsylvania are getting a discriminating taste or are prejudiced, for during the present year they ate less oleomargarine, even though the price of butter kept high throughout the year in most localities. Licenses must be obtained for all public eating places, including boarding houses if oleomargarine is served with meals. The Department of Agriculture issued 1204 fewer oleo licenses this year than last.

In 1921 there were 5,484 licenses of all kinds issued and this year but 4,280. The biggest slump was in the retail dealer's licenses, for last year 5,323 were issued and this year the number was 4,169.

Only one hotel in the state had an oleo license last year and this year. Three restaurants admitted using oleo. Wholesalers slumped from seventy-five to sixty this year and while eighty-two boarding houses last year used oleomargarine only forty-seven in the entire State had licenses this year.

There are no figures showing what the private home consumption was for the reason that a housewife can use oleo without a license.—Harrisburg Evening News.

TO JOB HOLDERS, PRESENT AND FUTURE

So live, O ye would be exploiters of the Holstein-Friesian Association's resources, that you never are obliged to announce in a voice choked with emotion that you court the fullest investigation.

FROM RAISIN SELLING TO MILK SELLING

Stanley Q. Grady of Fresno, California, has taken charge of the sales activities and advertising of the Dairymen's League Coöperative Association, Inc. Mr. Grady was formerly director of sales and advertising of the Sun Maid Raisin Growers. He has had considerable experience in the coöperative selling work.

When the Sun Maid Raisin Growers' Coöperative of California had 50,000 carloads of raisins they could not sell, it was Mr. Grady who designed and originated the idea of the little red, five-cent box of raisins and supervised its advertising and distribution so successfully that it not only saved the day for the association but opened an unusually prosperous era for the raisin growers. The California raisin growers are now selling their raisins not only in the little red box, but in other kinds of containers all over the United States and Canada, and in many European countries. This advertising and selling campaign directed by Mr. Grady is acknowledged to be one of the record breaking campaigns of its kind in the history of business.

Prior to his service with the raisin growers, Mr. Grady was western manager of Sir Thomas Lipton's Tea Business and had charge of its selling activities in thirty-one states west of the Ohio. He began his career as manager of a fisheries company in Maine. Mr. Grady is a Pennsylvanian by birth and a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania. In the beginning he made salesmanship and advertising his specialty and has always been in that line of work.

FOR A HERD FOUNDATION

Rosa Segis Johanna, a member of the herd at the A & M College, Stillwater, Oklahoma, recently completed her record and will make right around 25,000 lb. milk, 1,100 lb. butterfat. This will be the highest record ever reported for an Oklahoma cow but most of the record was made in Wisconsin as she was purchased a short time before her year ended from John Zoberlin of Plymouth, Wisconsin. Rosa and her stablemate, K. S. P. Walker Aaggie, who completed a year record Thanksgiving day a little below that of Rosa Segis Johanna together with King Korndyke Echo Oakland, will form the foundation for a new Holstein herd at the state college.

BIG MILKER

Countess Goshen Pontiac No. 312810, owned by J. C. Scales, Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, recently produced 800.2 lb. milk, 28.36 lb. butter in seven days. She previously had a slightly larger butter record from less milk.

Peck: The after-dinner nap is my favorite hour of the entire Sunday.

Heck: I thought you never slept after dinner.

Peck: I don't but my wife does.—Boston Transcript.

TILLY'S MENU

When Tilly Alcartra made her first world's record of 30,451.4 lb. milk in a year she is said to have eaten the following:

Pounds	Cost
1,829 oats at \$30 a ton	\$27.44
1,828 barley at \$23 a ton	21.02
1,829 bran at \$27.50 a ton	25.14
1,208 linseed oil meal at \$34 a ton	20.54
69 1/4 dried beet pulp at \$22 a ton	7.61
3,226 corn silage at \$2 a ton	3.23
10,122 hay at \$5 a ton	25.31
15,140 mangles at \$2.50 a ton	18.93

\$149.22

The prices given above were those that were in effect at the time the record was made.

SUGGESTED NEW YEAR RESOLUTIONS

For Scrub Bull Owners

I will not keep a scrub
They don't pay for their grub.
A purebred I'll get
That will be an asset.

For Purebred Bull Owners

I'll test out his daughters
To prove up the bull.
I'll keep up all records
And record them in full.

For the Tester

I'll try to be useful
To Dairymen every day
In promoting the industry
And making dairies pay.
I'll keep up the records
Of production and feed,
And send in reports
That will indicate speed.

DOMESTIC DIFFICULTY

One of the witnesses called upon to testify in a case in a Kentucky court, when asked to explain why he had not been present at a certain transaction wherein he was held to have an interest, stated that he had "a domestic difficulty" just about that time.

"And what was the nature of this 'domestic difficulty'?" asked the examining attorney.

"Well, sir," said the witness with some reluctance, "to tell the truth, I was in jail just then for stealin' a cow."

NO NEW POOLING PLAN

We understand that there is no foundation for the report which has appeared in some New York State papers that the directors of the Dairymen's League Coöperative Association, Inc., are considering a new pooling plan.

A FATE DESERVED

"Sir, your daughter has promised to become my wife."

"Well, don't come to me for sympathy; you might know something would happen to you, hanging around here five nights a week."—Honeycomb Briefs.

LONG'S ADVICE ON DIVERSIFICATION

At the invitation of the local Chamber of Commerce, C. M. Long, Secretary of the Illinois Holstein-Friesian Association, spoke at a meeting at Iola, Kansas, November 17th. Mr. Long contrasted the dairy business in various sections of the country and also discussed the problem of marketing. He suggested that the Iola dairymen investigate coöperative creameries. It was his opinion that there are already more condenseries in the country than can be profitably operated on account of the falling off in the war demand for condensed milk. He expressed his belief that over a period of five years the dairy farmer who sold his cream as butterfat and fed his skimmed milk to pigs and chickens, at the same time diversifying his farming and keeping the manure from his cow barns well distributed over his farm, would be in better shape at the end of the five years than the man who tied himself down to a whole milk market.

MONEY-MAKING FARMS GROW LEGUMES

In Pulaski County, Indiana, recently, four of the best paying farms were visited in a farm management tour in charge of Agent I. J. Matthews. Alfalfa is grown on each one of the four farms and the acreage in legumes runs from one-sixth to one-fourth of the total number of cultivated acres in the entire farm. On one farm the roughages are fed to grade beef cattle. On another, the roughage is fed to purebred Holsteins. On a third the hay and grain produced is marketed to steers and hogs, while the fourth man turns his roughage crops to profit by putting them through good grade dairy cows and hogs.

PROFITABLE HOLSTEIN COW

H. Mosher of Fort Scott, Kansas, has had a purebred Holstein for the past three years. She is now six years old. He showed her at the local dairy show where she took first prize. She is also a producer. In the seven and one-half months between March 1st and November 15th, she produced 14,716 lb. milk containing 460.2 lb. butterfat. The condensery paid Mr. Mosher \$215.68 for her product. He figured that her feed cost \$60.80 so that she paid him about \$27 a month while the cost of her feed was about eight dollars a month.

Mr. Dairyman

If you are in the market for a number of producing Holstein cows, purebreds or grades, or a car of real choice yearlings or two-year-olds.

Write me,

G. H. GOODFELLOW,

Eastview Farm,

Lancaster, Ontario, Canada.

Life experience in buying dairy cattle.

FROM MANKATO TO NEBRASKA

The Mankato Holstein Farms Co., Mankato, Minn., report the sale of Mankato O. K. L. King Bess No. 386664, an eight-months-old son of their senior herdsire, Ormsby Korndyke Lad 8th, and from one of the good two-year-old daughters of King Colantha Ormsby Bess, to Benjamin L. Schobert, of Springfield, Nebraska.

The dam of this young bull has a junior two-year-old record of 19.79 lb. butter and 475.1 lb. milk in 7 days. She is on year test at the present time as a junior two-year-old, and is making a very creditable record. She is a sister to Mankato Colantha Ormsby Bess, that just recently broke the Minnesota State Milk Record with 23,200 lb. milk and 817 lb. butter as a junior two-year-old.

Mr. Schobert has a herd of forty head of females, and among these are to be found a 24-lb. four-year-old, several daughters of a 37-lb. sire, and a fine string of heifers sired by a 32-lb. son of King Segis. The Mankato sire will be given an excellent chance in this good herd.

HOW PAT GOT EVEN

An Irishman got on a crowded street car, and looking into the car as he stood on the platform, saw an overdressed man accompanied by a toy dog, both occupying a seat.

Turning to the conductor the Irishman asked: "Phat koind of roights has thot dawg to a man's sate, en Oi hev paid eight cints to stand?"

The conductor stepped into the car and brusquely asked the man to remove the dog, which he did, and the Irishman took the seat, remarking to the owner:

"Thot's a foine dawg ye have." No response.

He made a second attempt to mollify the ruffled feelings of the man by remarking:

"Phwat koind of a grade of dawg is thot?"

"It's a cross between an Irishman and an ape," was the surly reply.

"Oh is thot so," came the quick rejoinder. "Sure, then, it's related to both av us."

MOST EMBARRASSING

At Ponca City, Okla., three churches occupy three corners at a street intersection. Their close proximity to each other causes some rather embarrassing confusion at times. On one Sunday, "Will There Be Any Stars in My Crown?" was sung in one church, while the other across the way was chanting "No Not One." The congregation of the third church followed closely with "That Will Be Glory for Me." While one pastor was delivering an ardent discourse upon "Degrees in Hell," the pastor across the street was urging his flock to "Meet Me There."

The term "etc." is an article stands for all the rest we don't know.

BIG TIME FOR PENNSYLVANIA BREEDERS

Plans for the Annual Meeting and Banquet of The Pennsylvania Federation of Holstein-Friesian Clubs are now complete. The banquet will be held in honor of Hon. Frank O. Lowden, president of The Holstein-Friesian Association of America, the evening of January 24th, in the Masonic Temple, Harrisburg, Pa. Other speakers will be Gifford Pinchot, Governor of Pennsylvania; Fred Rasmussen, secretary of Agriculture of Pennsylvania; Geo. E. Stevenson, one of the leading breeders of America; and John A. Bell, Jr., president of the Pennsylvania Federation of Holstein-Friesian Clubs.

Dr. John M. Thomas, president of The Pennsylvania State College, and one of the most popular banquet speakers in the Country, will act as Toastmaster.

An unusually large number of local Clubs are becoming affiliated with the State Federation which promises well for a successful and interesting meeting the morning of January 25th, at the Evangelical Building, at 9:30. There will be a business meeting with election of officers and addresses by prominent men.

The Federation is planning a Holstein Booth Exhibit with the cooperation of The National Association, and the Pennsylvania State College. This will be in connection with the State Farm Products Show of which the Holstein Meeting is really a part. This show is one of the largest in the East and is attended by thousands every year. It is hoped that many persons interested in Holsteins, both within and without the state, will attend.

Allen N. Crissey, recently appointed fieldman by the National Association expects to start his organization work at this time.

W. HUGH JONES, Secretary.

WELL PAID

"When I was a justice of the peace in the mountains of Tennessee," says a well-known Nashville lawyer, "a young mountaineer brought his sweetheart to me to get married. When the ceremony had been duly performed, the groom asked:

"Well, jedge, how much do I owe you?"

"The law allows me a dollar, but some give me a little more."

"Is that so?" asked the groom, as he pulled out a quarter, two dimes and five pennies, and dropped them into my hand. "Well, jedge, here's fifty cents; with what the law allows you that makes a dollar and a half, and you can consider yourself well paid for a few minutes' work."

GOOD ALL WINTER

Tramp—I've eaten nothing but snow-balls for three days, mum.

Lady—You poor man? What would you have done had it been summer time? —*Boston Transcript.*

THAT WILL BE HELL

The newly-appointed pastor of a negro church announced that his first sermon would be "Am Dey a Hell or Am Dey Not? An' I Will Prove That Dey Am."

The church was packed as the new parson arose to prove his assertion.

"Brethren," he said, "de Lawd made de world round like a ball."

"Amen," cried the congregation.

"And de Lawd made de world so it could go 'round and 'round."

"Amen," was the response. "And de Lawd made two axles for de world to go 'round on, and he put one axle at de North Pole and one axle at de South Pole."

"Amen," agreed the congregation.

"An' de Lawd put a lot of oil and axle grease in de center ob de world so as to keep de two axles well greased and oiled."

"Amen," said the congregation.

"An' deys a lot of sinners dig wells in Pennsylvania and steal de Lawd's oil and grease. And dey dig wells in Kentucky, Louisiana, Oklahoma and Texas and in Mexico and in Russia and steal de Lawd's grease and dem two axles is goin' to get hot. And den, that will be hell, brethren, that will be hell."

HOLSTEIN IS CHAMPION

The grand champion cow of all breeds at the first annual dairy day of Barton County, Kansas, was a registered Holstein owned by J. Glenn Axtell, who runs the County Farm.

Among the speakers at this event were Professor Fitch, head of the Kansas State Agricultural College, Dairy Department, and State Dairy Commissioner H. M. Jones.

UNIQUE DONATION

Tunis Koops of Fruita, Colorado, made a donation to the local Methodist church that is something out of the ordinary. His gift was a purebred Holstein bull calf about two months old. The calf's mother won the blue ribbon at the local show. The church will have an auction sale at which the calf will be sold.

UNIVERSITY HERD WINS PRIZES

The University of Florida exhibited 18 head of cattle from the experiment station at the recent Florida State Fair and won 21 ribbons besides getting a money prize on every individual animal. Animals of several breeds were shown and first prize was won on a junior yearling Holstein bull.

ARTHUR DANKS HONORED

Arthur Danks, manager of Tranquility Farms, was recently elected President of the Warren County Holstein-Friesian Association. Mr. Danks is considered one of the best farm managers in Warren County and is a practical as well as scientific farmer.

Holsteins That Will Make Money for You!

A
FEW
SAM-
PLES OF
MY
YOUNG
HEIFERS
AT
PAS-
TURE



LET
ME
QUOTE
PRICES
AND
GIVE
YOU
DE-
SCRIPTIONS

SAM T. WITMER

UNION DEPOSIT, PA.

Dauphin County Holstein Breeders

solicit a portion of your business.

They offer you

well - grown,

well - bred

healthy

Holsteins

at reasonable

prices and

invite your

inspection.

Dauphin County Holstein Breeders' Association

HIRAM BILLET, Pres.,
Bonnymeads Farm,
Paxtang, Penna.

G. H. TRUCKELL,
Secretary,
Harrisburg, Penna.

Important

Have you taken advantage of our Special Introductory Subscription Price of two years for \$1.00? If not, cut out, sign and return the attached coupon and receive The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman regularly twice a month for the next two years. Do not delay. Subscriptions are coming in fast and we wish to include you among our regular subscribers.

Special Introductory Offer

*The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman,
Harrisburg, Pa.*

Gentlemen:

I enclose One Dollar for two years' subscription to "The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman."

Name

Post Office

State

Date

Please mention THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN when writing to our advertisers

FOR LADIES ONLY

BY THE ASSISTANT PASTURE

A short while ago as I wuz sitten in my lye-berry browsin 'round mongst th' Potes, i axerently kame akross th' tollerin literary gem:

"Muther, May i goe out tu swim?"
 "Yes, my deerest dotter,"
 "Hang yure cloes on a hickry lim,"
 "But doant goe neer th' watter."

(Arthur unnoan)

On reedin them masterful, vitriolic lines, th' teers jes natchelly kame tu mi eyes & i xklained whith wrapture, "How Gran! How sublime: O How xcrutiatingly luvly!"

There's reel pote-ry koncealed in them lines; pote-ry ov a hi order, ekalled by no Wadsworth, No Emperson, No Long-phello, No not by one Pote—BIG OR SMALL. Be that az it may, deer frens, les not moraleys, rather, (whith due reverence) lets annaleyes.

Furst: She ast her Maws permisham tu talk her regler Satday bath; that alone consignates that she was a dootifull dotter. Since she was xpected to baythe, let it be on the authority ov sum won hyer upp.

Secondly: She wuz told to "hang her cloes on a hickry lim," this indicates caushon az well az orderliness. Hangin 'em up kept out snaiks & uther an'mals ov th' reptyle famby. Also, kept her cloes dry-enlessen it rained.

Third: The Poem speeks feelinly ov a "hickry lim." Wot's that meen? Wy, merely that her cloes when hung up wood be more saif an' no village hicks could sit on 'em & rinkle 'em up.

Forth: The reel gem however ov th' whole produckshun, lies koncealed in these strong & bewtiful, magnificent lines, "But doant go neer th' watter." How gran, how sublime, how carbolec; wot power & wot richly bewtiful sentiments iz exprest in them there fiew overpowerin words. Aint they simplee hart rendering? Note th' apparent contradiskhun—"She baythes, yet she dont baythe"—a paradox delitefully exprest, yet extremely puzzlin tu th' amphibian mind. To enable th' ignernt layman to katch th' vision i hasten tu explain that—she had on a fetchin baythin soot. Whether one piece, two pieces or "oll in pieces" th' pome does not elucidate—ennyway, it does not in the leest koncern th' reeder. Her Maw wanted her tu be dri not wet, therefor th' parental ad-monishon. "But doant goe neer the watter."

We Potes generally closes with sumphin like this:

"The Gran klimax now konfronts us." Tis this. Osker Vandergould was "soosen" along th' hi'way in hiz tin lizzie. Wen he saw th' bewtiful maiden, gracefully reposen in the sand, he gasped twice or maybe thrice, it aint so dern partickel & almost xpired. But, wy, qelay this tail longer? They were married in duetye & Maw, who gave her dotter dutch good advice, iz now okkypyin th' best frunt rume in Oskers magnificent home.

Foxy Mamma, swete dotter, blisfully happy Osker.

"O girls, aint everythin turned out just gran?"

MORL: Th' reel sekret as to how dotter landed Osker is her fair komplexshun—superconducted by drinkin Holsteen milk regler, 3 times daly, Holsteen milk as a bewtifier beats oll yure powders & loshuns.

Don't fail, tu try it gurls.

A GREAT SIRE IN VIRGINIA

The first six daughters of Homestead Superb Vale, No. 120831, to complete yearly records averaged 704 lb. of butter and 17,092 lb. milk. Only one set of daughters of any other sire have exceeded this average.

In Homestead Superb Vale, Virginia has a transmitting sire that stands second in his class of all sires in the Holstein world. Like many other sires his true worth was not known until his daughters came into milk. His present owner, Frank S. Walker of Woodbury Forest, used him a little over a year and then placed him in a grade herd for a while, afterwards selling him to a neighbor who has a purebred herd. He headed this herd for nine months, when Mr. Walker, seeing how his daughters were developing and the records they were making bought him back with four of his daughters. There are now 39 of his young daughters in the Rosni herd and about 25 cows safe in calf to him. Homestead is now being given the opportunity his worth deserves.

Homestead inherits his wonderful transmitting properties from some of the greatest producers of the breed; his daughters are of large type, well sprung ribs and great capacity. He traces back to the greatest milk bull of the breed, De Kol Burke and also to the great sire Pontiac Korndyke. On his dam side he traces twice to De Kol Creamelle, the dam of Creamelle Vale, who once held the world's year record for milk and butter.

In Homestead Superb Vale, Mr. Walker has a sire of remarkable transmitting ability. To test six two-year-olds in one year and have the lowest producing one make 615 lb. butter, this being the only one below 650 lb., to have three make over 700 lb. and one over 837 lb. is a wonderful showing. This bull should be kept in mind when thinking of the real great sires living today.

The first aged daughter of Homestead has made 1,078 lb. butter and 23,439.5 lb. milk in one year. This is the state milk record and the second highest butter record ever made in Virginia. A two-year-old daughter now on test looks good for better than 800 lb. butter.

The remarkable development of the Rosni herd is outstanding evidence that Virginia Holstein breeders are rapidly advancing in the making of foundation blood lines for this great dairy breed.

FRANK A. BUCHANAN.

According as a man spends his money depends the outcome of his income.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

ALFALFA, mixed and timothy hay. Have seven cars, shipped subject to inspection. W. A. WITHROW, ROUTE FOUR, SYRACUSE, NEW YORK.

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BABY CHICKS. Before you buy, get our free illustrated catalog. You will appreciate the reasonable prices on purebred stock. REPP & ZIEMER, 157-159 WASHINGTON MKT., BUFFALO, N. Y.

THEIR ANCESTORS

For about an hour a gentleman from Denver had been boasting about the magnificence of the Rockies to an Irish New Yorker.

"You seem to be mighty proud of thim mountains" the Irishman finally observed.

"You bet I am," the Westerner replied. "And I ought to be, since my ancestors built them."

The Irishman thought this over for a few moments and then asked, "Did you ever happen to hear of the Dead Sea in—in one of the old countries?"

"Yes, indeed," replied the gentleman from Denver, "I know all about the Dead Sea."

"Well do you happen to know that me great-grandfather killed the thing?"

NEW WASHINGTON HERD

A new Holstein herd is being started at the Prosser Irrigation Branch of the Washington State College Experiment Station. It is expected to carry a herd of from 20 to 25 purebreds. Seven animals have been transferred from the State College herd, all are sired by the bull donated to the College by J. M. Hulbert of LaConner. A young bull, Cascade Madcap Violet Fayne has been secured from the Todd herd at Yakima. He is a son of Sir Korndyke Ormsby Piebe. The present plans are to keep this bull until his daughters are about a year old then to exchange him with one of the herd bulls at State College.

ARISTOCRATIC PUSH CART

When Mike Flannigan, the contractor, got up in the world, his wife and daughters surrounded themselves with comforts and household conveniences. One Sunday afternoon an old friend visited them, and while he was there the maid wheeled into the room a vehicle containing light refreshments.

"Phwat's that thing, Mike?" asked the caller.

"Why, that's a tay-wagon," replied Flannigan.

"A tay-wagon, is ut?" rejoined the other. "Shure, I'd call it a pushcart that's broke into sassiety."

"The average woman has a vocabulary of only eight hundred words." It is a small stock, but think of the turnover. —Oakland Tribune.

The Breeder and Dairyman Exchange

Copy must reach us by the 1st or 15th of each month to appear in the current issue.

Advertisements for this department set up without display type or illustration, accepted at the rate of five cents per word, one insertion, minimum of twenty words. Three insertions, ten cents per word. Every word or abbreviation in name and address must be counted as a word.

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HOLSTEIN BULLS and bull calves for sale. Record dam. Herd federally tested. Prices reasonable. Quality considered. Address, CLARK BERRY, SINKING SPRING, PA.

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HOLSTEINS—Service bulls all sold. Have two baby bulls 10 weeks old out of our best cows, \$50.00. One out of cow that won \$365 in Butterfat. B. E. LEWIS, STRANG, OKLA.

NOW IS THE TIME to place your order with me for a nice bull calf. Write for prices and particulars. Herd Federally accredited. ELLIS ELLSWORTH, MESHOPPEN, PA.

REGISTERED Holstein-Friesian Cattle of King Segis Breeding. Have a few bull calves. Can spare a few females. MARINETTE COUNTY ASYLUM, PESHTIGO, WISCONSIN.

IF YOU are interested in a big type Poland China Bred Sow or Gilt for spring farrow, ask for information. Write us to-day. MARINETTE COUNTY ASYLUM, PESHTIGO, WISCONSIN.

165 HEAD of Purebred Improved Chester Whites, priced low, and shipped on approval. Remember this is one of the best big type herds in the East. C. E. CASSEL, HERSHEY, PA.

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THREE MONTH REGISTERED HOLSTEIN HEIFERS, Pontiac Korndyke blood, \$75.00 each. STANLEY HOLLIDAY, PLEASANTVILLE, OHIO.

FOR QUICK SALE—Nine registered and subject to registration, Holstein cows and heifers and three bulls, ranging from six years old down. All Pontiac breeding. The bulls are ready for service and two are prize winners in the county. Price \$600. J. W. H. BRADLEY, KERLIN, ARK.

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CHESTER WHITES. All Ages. Either Sex. Prices Right. SELLERS FARM, RAYLAND, OHIO.

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TURKEYS—Purebred Narragansett, Bronze, Bourbon Red and White Holland. Also some fine White Rock Cockerels. Write for prices. B. H. FRALEY & SONS, BEALSVILLE, OHIO.

MERIHUEW'S BUFF LEGHORNS—WIN best Display again at N. Y. State Fair; also Madison Sq. 1922. Very choice exhibition or utility breeders for sale. Prices from \$3.00 up. L. E. MERIHUEW, MARATHON, N. Y.

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TURKEYS—Mammoth Bronze, Bourbon Red, Narragansett, White Holland. Hens and Toms with size and quality. Pairs and trios not akin. Write. WALTER BROS., POWHATAN POINT, OHIO.

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THE MOST WONDERFUL flower in the world. Make your good wife glad by a small choice collection of really worth-while gladiolas, 20 bulbs of fine named varieties in mixture postpaid for \$1, 100 for \$5. Prize Cultural directions free. A. L. STEPHEN, WABAN GLADIOLA GARDENS, WABAN, MASSACHUSETTS.

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CLOVER or Basswood honey in 60-lb. cans, \$7.50; buckwheat, \$6.50; f. o. b. G. W. BELDEN, BERKSHIRE, N. Y.

PURE Delicious Vermont Maple Syrup \$2.50 gallon. Maple Sugar 10-lb. Can \$2.50. BEAT FRESCOTT, ESSEX JUNCTION, VT.

ALL WOOL Knitting Yarn For Sale, direct from manufacturer at 95 cents, \$1.35 and \$1.60 a pound. Postage paid on \$5 order. Write for samples.

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SEED CROP OF 1922. Timothy, Mammoth, Medium and Alsike Clover, all home-grown and recleaned. Order now to avoid delay. Write for prices. U. J. COVER, MT. GILEAD, OHIO.

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Holstein-Friesian Herd Books, Vol's 1 to 41 inclusive; Holstein Herd Books, 1 to 9 inclusive; Dutch Friesian Herd Books, 1 to 4 inclusive; Advanced Registry, Vol's 1 to 21 inclusive; Complete; Holstein-Friesian Year Book, Complete, (Houghton Series) 9 volumes; Blue Book (Gardner Series) Vols. 24 to 29 inclusive; Western Holstein-Friesian Herd Book, 1 vol., complete—83 Vols. CHAS. G. BROWN, ITHACA, N. Y.

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THE SPRINGDALE HERD

Built up during the past seventeen years on a basis of profitable production and reproduction.

OUR PRESENT HERDSIRE IS

from a 26-lb. three-year-old and was sired by King Echo Sylvia Model, a son of Champion Echo Sylvia Model eleven 30-lb. daughters, and a 28-lb. daughter of a three times 33-lb. cow. Her dam three times over 32 lb. This young bull won second place in a class of sixteen at the 1922 New York State Fair.

OUR YOUNG CALVES ARE Sired BY

WOODMONT ECHO SYLVIA CHAMPION

first prize three-year-old 1922 New York State Fair. His sire, Sir Pietje Echo Sylvia, is also by Champion Echo Sylvia Pontiac, that great son of the champion milk producer, May Echo Sylvia. His dam, Butter Boy Empress, made 30.27 lb. butter in seven days, has milked 100 lb. in a day and was first prize aged cow, first in the A. R. O. class and Grand Champion at the 1921 New York State Fair.

OUR YOUNG COWS ARE BY

KING TWEDE SPRING FARM

His sire is Spring Farm King, full brother to the former World Champion and first 44-lb. cow; regarded as one of the best young sires of the breed. His dam, Dressie Lady Pontiac, has a record of 30.04 lb. butter, 614.8 lb. milk made in seven days and is full sister to the 33.98 lb. cow Dressie Princess Pontiac. Their sire is Spring Farm King Pontiac. Daughters of KING TWEDE SPRING FARM are making a splendid showing under real dairy conditions.

OUR OLDER COWS ARE DAUGHTERS OF

TOBE RAG APPLE KORNDYKE

Son of Christmas Tobe, 2d, 31.66 lb. butter in seven days and former World Champion ten-year-old. She is also the dam of Lady Tobe De Kol, 36.59 lb. butter in a week, 141.24 lb. butter in thirty days as a senior four-year-old, both being World Records when made. She in turn is dam of Geraldine Rag Apple Korndyke, 30.21 lb. butter in seven days, also as a four-year-old. Here is large production, generation after generation.

ANIMALS FROM THIS HERD WILL MAKE GOOD ANYWHERE

B. F. JONES & SON, B. F. JONES
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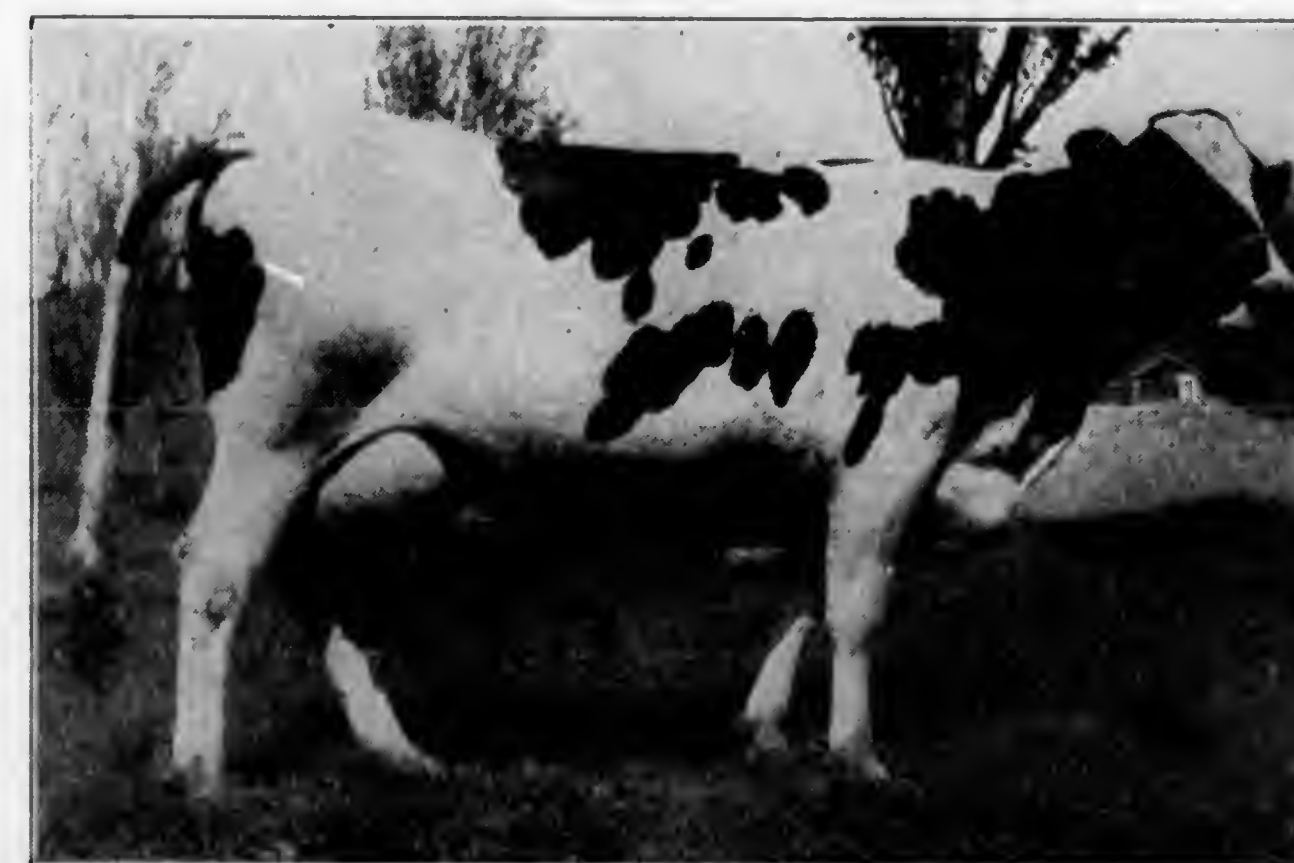
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PIETJE PRIDE HOMESTEAD

THE DAM of No. 1 made above 20 lb. of butter in seven days in heifer form.

This fellow's two nearest dams average better than 30 lb. butter in seven-day official work.

THE DAM of No. 2 is a first-calf heifer, daughter of our PIETJE PRIDE HOMESTEAD with over TWENTY THOUSAND POUNDS MILK and EIGHT HUNDRED POUNDS BUTTER in a year in the Merryall Barns.

Ask anything and everything you want to know about these calves. Come and see them, their dams and their sires. REMEMBER, we guarantee satisfaction.

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of Pennsylvania Federation of Holstein-Friesian Clubs, THURSDAY, JANUARY 25,
Evangelical Building

ANNUAL BANQUET of Pennsylvania Federation of Holstein-Friesian Clubs, WEDNESDAY,
JANUARY 24, at Masonic Temple, 7.00 P. M.

COME AND HEAR:

HON. GIFFORD PINCHOT, Governor of Pennsylvania
DR. JOHN M. THOMAS, President, Pennsylvania State College
HON. FRANK O. LOWDEN, President, Holstein-Friesian Ass'n of America
HON. FRED RASMUSSEN, Secretary of Agriculture of Pennsylvania
DR. T. E. MUNCE, State Veterinarian

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The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Vol. II

HARRISBURG, PA., JANUARY 22, 1923

No. 2

Published Semi-Monthly. Price, 75c. Per Year



VIEW OF THE CAPACIOUS DAIRY BARN AT PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE

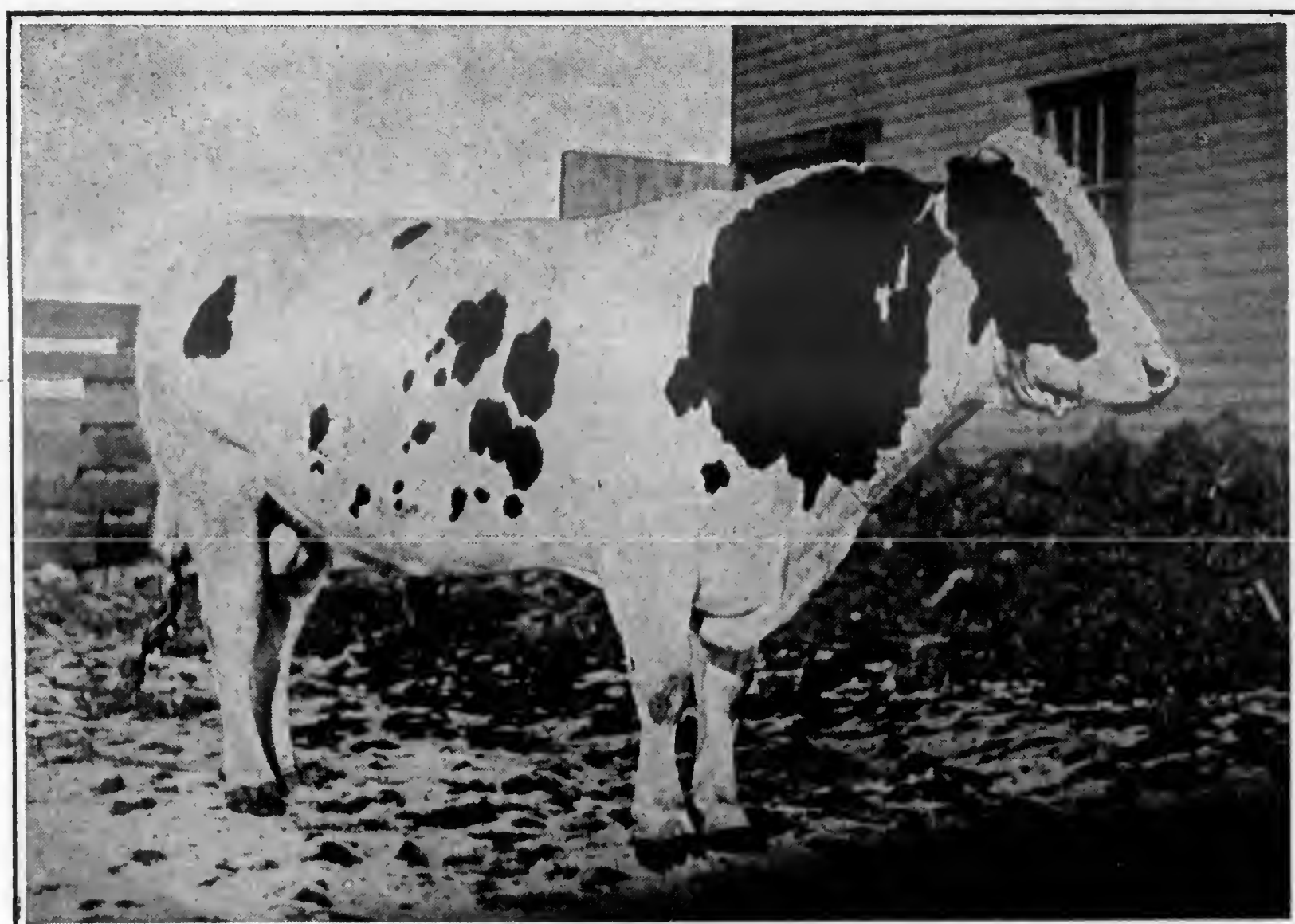
Published in the Interest of Breeders and Dairymen Everywhere



Entered as second-class matter April 8, 1922, at the post office at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, under the act of March 3, 1879.

KING TWEEDE SPRING FARM

SENIOR HERD SIRE AT BERK'S FARM



The Bull that is making good. One of his junior three-year-old daughters has just completed a seven-day official record of 28.29 lbs. of butter and 532.6 lbs. of milk. He now has a good list of junior two-year-olds that average over 20 lbs. of butter in seven days.

Only a few of his sons left, they are going fast, two sold during the past week. Write for pedigrees and information concerning them. Better secure one of these bulls that are left at once to head your herd.

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BERKS FARM

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What the Other Fellow Says About The Live Wire Auctioneer

Hearty Appreciation

I take this opportunity to express my hearty appreciation of your services at my sale. If I had the sale to hold over again you would be the only auctioneer, and if I can be of any service to you in the future, you are at liberty to call on me.

With best wishes for your success and assuring you again of my hearty appreciation, I am

Very sincerely yours,

BBMcF.J B. B. McFadden,
Apalachin, N. Y.



From the Owner of Fancher Farm Maxie

I had a sale of forty-five head of thoroughbred Holstein cattle last fall. Mr. Glenn R. Mead was one of the auctioneers at my sale, and I am pleased to recommend him as a good auctioneer and full of enthusiasm, which extends not only to himself, but to the crowd.

Yours respectfully,

A. T. Fancher,
Salamanca,
New York

Dec. 12,
1922

From Bonalevo Farm

Batavia, New York
Dec. 18, 1922

Mr. Glenn R. Mead,
East Aurora, New York
My dear Mr. Mead:

We certainly are very pleased to write you of our entire satisfaction with your work as auctioneer at our reduction sale, May 6, 1921. Should we have another sale, we will be pleased to consider you as a candidate to auction our cattle.

With kind regards, we are

Yours very truly,
R. E. Chapin & Son
By R. E. Chapin

REC:L

From the Genial Owner of Wheatfield Farms

My old friend Glenn R. Mead in more than one respect has earned his title of being "The Live Wire Auctioneer", and everybody in East Aurora who knows him agrees with this remark.

Mr. Mead is not only popular with the Breeders, but with the general list of buyers, in fact with the audience as well, and he has shown himself to good advantage at the sales we have had at Wheatfield Farms.

In every respect he is a comer sure enough and I predict for him an increasingly successful career as the years

lend power to his voice and experience to his ambition. In fact being an auctioneer I usually wish him much "Jawey" at this holiday season of good will.

Dec. 18, 1922
JCD-S

Yours very truly,
J. C. Dold,
For Wheatfield Farms

Thanks for Good Work

Mr. Glenn R. Mead,
East Aurora, New York
Dear Mr. Mead:

We want to thank you for the good work that you did at our public sale of Holstein-Friesian cattle.

We do not hesitate to say you more than earned your money, and that we received the highest price possible to get. We will be glad to say a good word for you whenever possible.

With kind personal regards,
Yours very truly,

M-H. I. S. Mabey,
Dec. 13, 1922 Williamsport, Pa.

Willingness to Work

Mr. Glenn R. Mead,
East Aurora, New York
Dear Sir:

It perhaps is a little late but I wish to let you know that as a member of the Sales committee of the recent sale of the Allegheny Steuben Holstein As-

sociation, I appreciate the good work you did for us.

Having observed you at this and two other sales this fall I can assure you that your ability, your energy, your pep and your willingness to work hard are the qualifications which with your rapidly increasing experience make you one of the most desirable of present day auctioneers.

One of our consignors recently said to me, "I think he will get bids if any man could get them."

Yours very truly,
Nathaniel H. Fuller
Friendship, N. Y.

Dec. 14, 1922

Work Was Splendid

Mr. Glenn R. Mead,
East Aurora, New York
My dear Glenn:

I am wondering how the Erie County Holstein Club is coming on. You seem to be its backbone so I ask you this question.

You know, Glenn, I have been watching you ever since you started selling Registered Holsteins and have given you some fatherly advice. I watched you carefully at the sale you had at Hornell in November and can say I never saw an auctioneer come faster. Your work was splendid.

With best wishes, I remain,
Very truly yours,

Dec. 22, 1922 C. F. Bigler,
President, New York Holstein-Friesian Association

GLENN R. MEAD

East Aurora,

New York

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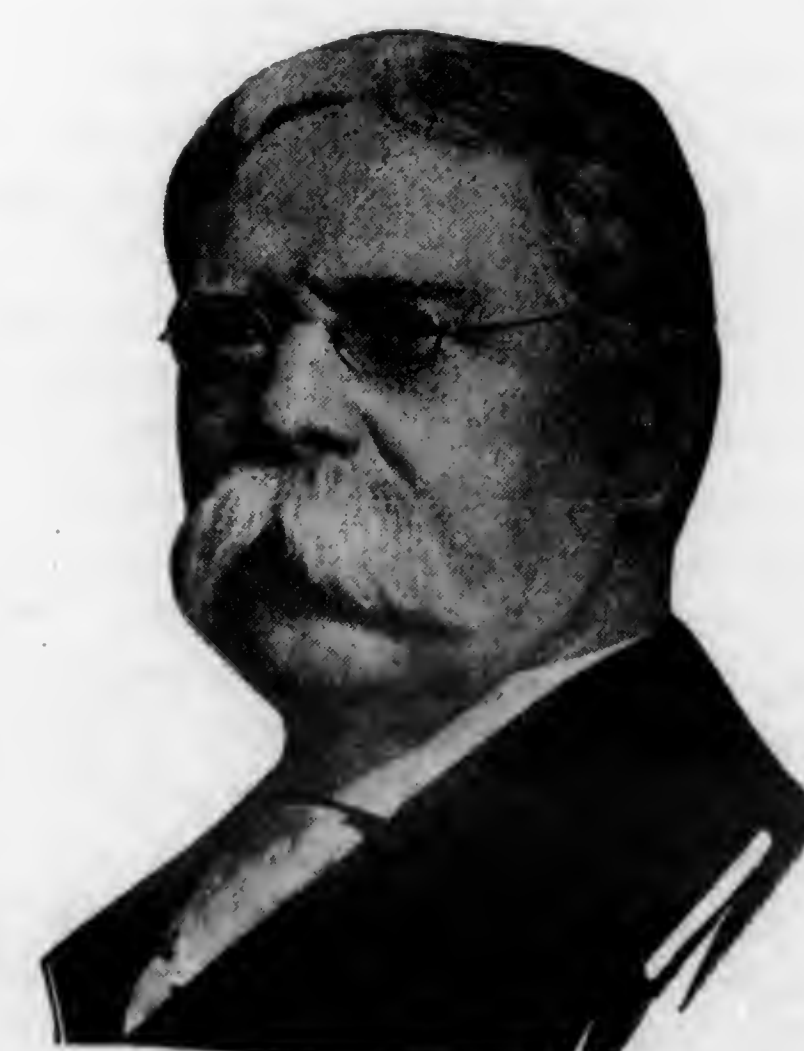
The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

VOL. II

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No. 2

Who's Who in the Holstein-Friesian Association of America
Since the Supreme Court Decision

FRANK O. LOWDEN *President*GEORGE E. STEVENSON
Vice-PresidentWING R. SMITH *Treasurer*F. L. HOUGHTON *Secretary*MALCOLM H. GARDNER
Superintendent of Advanced Registry

Technique of Tuberculosis Testing

By Dr. Henry W. Turner

IN the September 8th issue of THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN, appeared an article by Dr. Henry W. Turner of the Pennsylvania Bureau of Animal Industry, entitled "Technique of Tuberculin Test." This article dealt chiefly with the application of the Subcutaneous Tuberculin Test.



DR. HENRY W. TURNER
Pennsylvania Bureau of Animal Industry.

In the following article is outlined the Technique to be followed in administering the Intradermal and the Ophthalmic Tests. For those of our readers who are not familiar with the methods used in testing cattle with Tuberculin, it might be stated that there are three recognized Tuberculin Tests:—the Subcutaneous, the Ophthalmic and the Intradermal.

The Subcutaneous Test consists in injecting a solution of Tuberculin through the skin into the underlying or subcutaneous tissue and recording the animal's temperature at stated periods over a given length of time. A rise in temperature of a degree and one-half, or more, characterized by a temperature curve is looked upon as a reaction, or is classed as suspicious, and held for further observation and tests.

The Ophthalmic Test consists in administering the Tuberculin in the animal's eyes, either as a liquid or in the tablet form. A reaction consists in the appearance of an inflammatory condition in the eye, characterized by a discharge of pus. In applying the Ophthalmic Test only one eye is used, the other eye being held as a check, and should not show any change.

The Intradermal Test is applied by injecting a quantity of the Tuberculin between the layers of the skin, as is indicated by the name—Intradermal—between the layers of the skin. A reaction in the Intradermal test is determined by the appearance of a characteristic swelling appearing at the point where the injection is made.

"Many of the instructions and also conditions necessary for the proper application of the Subcutaneous Test, (which appeared in the issue of September 8th) are not required in making the Intradermal Test. But a physical examination should be made and the history and identity of each animal should be established and recorded before proceeding with the test. In applying

the Intradermal Test it is only necessary to confine the animal at the time of injection and when observations are to be made. The site of injection generally selected is one of the sub-caudal folds, (loose skin at the base of the tail). The skin in this region should be thoroughly cleaned with a 60% solution of alcohol and dried before the injection is made. Cleanliness is an important factor in this test, as swelling, caused by infection at the time of injection, might complicate conditions and make it impossible to give an accurate reading of the test. A record should be made of all abnormal sub-caudal folds at the time the injection is made.

In applying the test a 1 cubic centimeter glass syringe with a screw needle $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long and 25 gauge is the most suitable. The syringe and needle should be carefully sterilized before starting the test and the needle after each injection should be disinfected in a 60% solution of alcohol. The dose used is from 2 to 5 drops of a 5% solution of powdered tuberculin in one-half of 1% carbolyzed normal salt solution. When properly injected, a nodule about the size of a small pea will appear at the point of injection. In making the injection, the operator should stand directly behind the animal and grasp the sub-caudal folds between the thumb and first finger of the left hand. With the right hand the needle attached to the syringe is slowly inserted the full length into the skin, taking care that it is between the layers of the skin and not through them. Do not have the point of the needle too close to the surface of the skin as superficial injection into the epidermis will not give as definite results as through intradermal injections. The needle should be slowly withdrawn after the injection, thus preventing any loss of tuberculin. The point of injection in any normal sub-caudal fold is the most pendant part but when the fold is loose and flabby, the injection should be made where the fold joins the under surface of the tail, as in flabby folds the reactions are diffuse and not definite. In most animals a swelling will appear at the point of injection within an hour after the tuberculin is injected. This usually disappears after the tenth or twelfth hour and has no diagnostic value. In interpretation of the results of intradermal tests, consideration must be given to the size, character, shape and general appearance of the local swelling and the observations should be made at the 72-hour and the 96-hour after injection and later if necessary. A small hard nodule not larger than a small shot grain, often appears at the point of injection but it is not to be considered as a positive reaction.

Circumscribed Swelling the size of a pea, diameter $\frac{3}{16}$ of an inch is used as a Basic Standard in reading the test. Larger swellings are reported as "P-2, P-3, P-4, etc., in accordance with the finding, meaning two or three or four times the size of a Pea.

When swelling is diffused the extent of the reaction is determined by the thickness of the fold, "2-X" should be used as a Basic Standard and signifies diffuse swelling in which the injected caudal fold is twice as thick

as the normal fold. Larger swellings should be recorded as "Thick 3-X, Thick 4-X," in accordance with the finding. So much depends upon the method pursued and the judgment of the operator, that in the hands of a careless operator or one not experienced, the results of the test may not be reliable. Some veterinarians and some operators are too prone to snap judgment. All operators should receive practical instruction before applying and interpreting the intradermal test if accurate results are to be obtained. "Experience is the best teacher."

Thermic Reactions (rise of temperature) follow the intradermal injections of tuberculin more often than is generally supposed. These reactions may occur any time between the 8th and 20th hour after the injection is made and they may have a bearing on subcutaneous tests and their notation, if recorded, would be of assistance in determining the outcome of the test.

THE ACCURACY OF THE INTRADERMAL TEST MAY BE AFFECTED BY,

1. By using a syringe or needle that has not been properly sterilized.
2. Injecting into unclean sub-caudal folds (before the field is properly sterilized).
3. Pricking the skin a number of times with the needle while attempting to inject, or unduly pinching or bruising it.
4. The use of too strong chemicals or disinfectants.
5. The use of tuberculin not especially prepared for the intradermal test.
6. Using tuberculin that has become contaminated.
7. Using tuberculin that has become too cold. (In extreme northern countries, caution should be taken against injection when the tuberculin is too cold, below 65 degrees.)
8. Making the injection into a loose, flabby fold.
9. By endeavoring to read or making careless reading of results at irregular periods.
10. Recent or repeated injections of tuberculin may produce tolerance.

OPHTHALMIC TEST

While not recognized as an official test when used alone, it is a most valuable adjunct to the other tests. It can be used at any time, or in any combination without interfering with the efficiency of the other tests, or having its own results modified by their influence.

TECHNIQUE OF THE OPHTHALMIC TEST

As in the other tests the identity of each animal must be established and recorded. Examine the eyes for any abnormal conditions, and do not apply the test to any animal which shows local inflammation of the eyes.

Ophthalmic Tuberculin is prepared both in discs and liquid form. The discs are a preparation of powdered tuberculin in sugar of milk, the liquid is a 4 to 8% powdered tuberculin in a 50% glycerine normal saline solution.

In Applying The Liquid a curved glass dropper with an outlet as small as possible is preferable; the animal's head is held by an assistant in such a position that when the operator instills the tuberculin on the eye ball it will be diffused at once over the entire surface of the

eye. Close the eyelid with the hand for a few seconds, to prevent escape of tuberculin.

In Instilling The Discs clean hands with short smooth finger nails are necessary, a disc should be placed between the thumb and first finger, the animal must be held by an assistant in such a way that the operator can with his thumb place the disc well back on the eye ball, under the upper lid, and toward the outer canthus of the eye. The hand should then be placed over the eye lid for a few seconds until the disc dissolves.

APPLICATION OF THE TEST AND HOURS OF OBSERVATIONS

In making an ophthalmic test the eye must be sensitized with 2 or 3 drops of a 4% of ophthalmic tuberculin, or one ophthalmic disc. No record of the results of this sensitization are usually made, although sometimes a distinct reaction occurs. Three or four days after the eye has been sensitized apply the diagnostic dose using either 2 or 3 drops of the 8% solution of ophthalmic tuberculin, or 2 ophthalmic discs, if these have been used.

Observations should be made at the third or fourth hour after the installation of the tuberculin, and continued every two hours until the 12th or 14th hour.

INTERPRETATION OF TEST AND CODE FOR RECORDING RESULTS

1. Animals showing no reaction shall be recorded at each observation as N-(Negative).
2. Reactions shall be recorded as follows:—Small amount of pus, F-1; much pus, or a distinct purulent discharge, P-2; abundant pus, combined with hyperemia of the conjunctiva, and swelling of the lids, P-3.

In observing the results of the test do not be confused by a slight, white mucous discharge that often occurs soon after the tuberculin has been instilled.

Observations must be made at frequent intervals as the animal often destroys the evidence of reaction by rubbing the eye.

In shipped cattle this test is unreliable, due to exposure, contagious ophthalmia, or foreign bodies in the eye.

CLEANING AND DISINFECTING PREMISES

This phase of tuberculosis eradication is too often neglected. It is the duty of the veterinarian making the test to carefully inspect the barn, and its surroundings, and to advise the owner of any defects in sanitation.

Upon the completion of a tuberculin test, where reactors have been found, the veterinarian should instruct the owner in every detail of cleaning the premises, which should be done immediately following the removal of the tuberculous animals. The disinfection should be done under official direction.

In some states disinfection is considered of such importance in the work of tuberculosis eradication that the State has trained agents who supervise the cleaning and disinfecting, and the state also furnishes an officially approved disinfectant free of charge. "Prevention is as important as Eradication."

So often herd owners will spray their barns with some strong smelling material and think they have dis-

infected it, they should have a better understanding of what disinfection means; It is the destruction of the Causative Agents of disease, and can only be accomplished through cleaning of the infected buildings, equipment and surroundings together with the spraying with chemical materials that will kill the germ of the particular disease for which it is being used.

The cleaning and disinfecting of any stable in which there has been diseased animals is of prime importance in the prevention of the recurrence of disease, it should be done in a systematic and thorough manner; remove all animals—materials—utensils and non-stationary equipment, we are now ready to start the work of cleaning and disinfecting.

The ceiling—walls—ledges and windows are cleansed of all accumulated dust and dirt in the order named, where there is manure on the walls they should be scraped and if impossible to remove it in this manner, it should be soaked with water until it can be removed easily. The stall partitions, mangers or stanchions are next to be cleaned, in the same manner, but where there are wooden mangers great care should be used, in many cases it is best to remove them, but where this is not practicable, they should be very thoroughly scraped and cleaned.

This accomplished, the floors are next. If cement they should be scraped, where the deposits are dry and

hard they too, like the walls, should be soaked with water and scraped. If wooden, all rotten or broken boards must be removed and the floors thoroughly scraped and cleansed. If dirt, three or four inches of earth should be removed or at least until you have removed all that is soiled. After the stables have been sprayed they should be refilled with fresh earth.

All the movable utensils and equipment such as manure carriers, milk stools, wheel barrows, feed trucks, boxes, measures, forks, brooms, shovels, etc., as well as all watering troughs and individual watering bowls must be cleaned and disinfected.

Add lye or washing powder to the water used for cleaning and a wire brush, similar to those used by butchers will greatly assist in removing the gummy deposits on the walls, floor mangers, stanchions and partitions. All the manure should be removed from the yards before starting to use the disinfecting materials. The materials used for disinfecting are those approved by the Federal Government, the majority of which are coal tar products. A force pump should be used in spraying the stables to obtain the best results, following the procedure mentioned in the cleaning; from the ceiling to the floor. The doors and windows of the stables, when possible, should be kept open for two or three days to permit the odor of the disinfectant to disappear.

A Little Dope About Century Sires

A CENTURY Sire is a term used by breeders of purebred Holsteins to designate a bull who has 100 or more daughters with Advanced Registry Records. There are 16 of these although the list we are giving shows 17. Pietertje Hengerveld Count De Kol is included because he really belongs on the list. He has 99 daughters in the American Official Registry and two daughters in the Canadian official list. One of these daughters is registered in the herd book of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, the other is not, so Pietertje Hengerveld's Count De Kol really has 100 daughters with official records. We therefore believe he is entitled to be termed a Century Sire.

The first Century Sire was Hengerveld De Kol, the second Lord Netherland De Kol, and the third Paul Beets De Kol. These bulls are all descendants of the imported cow, De Kol 2d. Two are closely related, the other although he carries quite a percentage of her blood, is farther away. Hengerveld De Kol and Paul Beets De Kol were sired by two different sons of this cow. Lord Netherland De Kol traces to her through three of his grandparents, his paternal granddam being a daughter and his maternal grandsire a son of De Kol 2d while his dam's dam Daisy De Kol, is by De Kol 2d's Prince, the eldest son of the foundation animal of the De Kol family.

The only double Century Sire is King of the Pontiacs, but it is very probable that King Segis Pontiac will attain the 200 mark as he has a large number of young daughters scattered through the western states. It is likely that King of the Pontiacs will be the first sire of the breed to have 300 tested daughters as he has

a number of young daughters, but we doubt whether he has as many untested daughters as has King Segis Pontiac.

No sire has 100 daughters with long-time records. The leader in this respect is King Pontiac Champion who is in front by quite a margin, his nearest competitor being his own sire, King of the Pontiacs. The older bulls are at a great disadvantage in making comparisons on the basis of daughters that have been tested for ten months or a year as, in the earlier days of official advanced registry work, very few animals were tested for longer periods than 30 days.

In the table of sons with tested daughters, King of the Pontiacs leads by a wide margin his number being 231. His sire, Pontiac Korndyke comes next with 138. Colantha Johanna Lad is third with 111, King Segis Pontiac is fourth with 97; De Kol 2d's Butter Boy 3d is fifth with 95; King Segis Pontiac Alcartra, a son of King Segis Pontiac and a grandson of King of the Pontiacs is sixth with 94.

King of the Pontiacs again leads in number of daughters who are dams of tested daughters, his number being 119. Next to him comes Pontiac Korndyke with 112. It is evident that this gap will be widened instead of lessened as time will work in favor of the younger sire. Lord Netherland De Kol has 98, Aaggie Cornucopia Johanna Lad has 96 and De Kol 2d's Butter Boy 3d has 91.

King of the Pontiacs and his sire, Pontiac Korndyke are the only bulls that are "Century Sires" in three divisions. Colantha Johanna Lad comes third in this respect with 134 tested daughters and 111 sons who are

sires of daughters with official records. Another year will see King Segis Pontiac Alcartra with more than 100 sons who have sired daughters with official records.

A number of these bulls are closely related. The only example of three direct descendant sires, that is, sire, son, and grandson in the list is Pontiac Korndyke, King of the Pontiacs and King Pontiac Champion. King Segis Pontiac and King Segis Pontiac Alcartra are father and son. King Segis Pontiac and Pietertje Hengerveld Segis are half brothers, both being sired by King Segis. Hengerveld De Kol and Pietertje Hengerveld's Count De Kol have 100% the same blood, their sire being De Kol 2d's Butter Boy and their dams, Magadora and Pietertje Hengerveld, being full sisters sired by Milla's Pietertje Netherland from the former world's champion cow, Netherland Hengerveld. Hengerveld De Kol is the maternal grandsire of King of the Pontiacs and of King Segis Pontiac while Pietertje Hengerveld's Count De Kol is the maternal grandsire of Pietertje Hengerveld Segis whose dam, Blanche Lyons De Kol is the highest record daughter of the near-century sire. Homestead Girl De Kol's Sarcastic Lad and Aaggie Cornucopia Johanna Lad are half brothers, both being sired by Johanna Aaggie's Sarcastic Lad a son of the great Missouri and Illinois bull, Sarcastic Lad who is the sire of Colantha Johanna Lad.

Studying the pedigrees of these sires you are impressed with the fact that every one with the exception

of Tidy Abbekerk Prince, is a descendant of De Kol 2d. This cow is the dam of De Kol 2d's Butter Boy 3d and the granddam of Hengerveld De Kol, Pietertje Hengerveld's Count De Kol and Paul Beets De Kol, while she is the great-granddam of several others in the list. No other cow is so close in the pedigree of a number as is De Kol 2d, which we cannot regard as a happenstance, for a number of these sires trace through several different lines to the foundation cow of the De Kol family.

TABLE OF THE CENTURY SIRES AS SHOWN BY VOLUME 33 OF THE BLUE BOOK.

Names of Century Sires	A. R. O. daughters	Daughters with long-time records	Sons with tested daughters	Daughters with tested daughters
Hengerveld De Kol	116	9	67	85
Lord Netherland De Kol	128	1	37	16
Paul Beets De Kol	105	4	50	98
De Kol 2d's Butter Boy 3d	119	10	95	91
Homestead Girl De Kol's Sarcastic Lad	107	22	47	65
King of the Pontiacs	280	48	231	119
Pontiac Korndyke	151	13	138	112
Aaggie Cornucopia Johanna Lad	107	6	81	96
Colantha Johanna Lad	134	26	111	78
Sir Veeman Hengerveld	138	15	34	73
King Segis Pontiac	186	18	97	52
Pietertje Hengerveld Segis	122	15	70	49
Changeling Butter Boy	113	6	26	62
King Pontiac Champion	124	70	53	62
King Segis Pontiac Alcartra	120	15	94	23
Tidy Abbekerk Prince	104	6	26	66
Pietertje Hengerveld's Count De Kol	99	1	60	72

Necessity for Prompt Cooling Milk

COOLING milk and cream on the farm promptly and properly would prevent to a very great extent the enormous waste which occurs every year. Milk dealers and cheese makers often may be obliged to return to the farmer any milk or cream that is about to sour. Part of the returned milk is fed to livestock, and frequently the remainder is a total loss. In addition some of the cream that is accepted by creameries is in poor condition and cannot be manufactured into the best grades of butter.

More than 85% of all the milk and cream sold from farms in the United States is produced in sections where natural ice can be had for the harvesting. Therefore with the proper use of ice at least 85% of the milk and cream can be cooled on the farm to a temperature so low that they will reach the dealer and the consumer in good condition. To bring about a general improvement of the milk and cream supply it must be cooled promptly and efficiently every day. The most advantageous use of the cooling facilities which are available on every farm would result in great improvement in the quality of milk and cream and at little if any additional cost.

DEVELOPMENT OF BACTERIA IN MILK

Milk as it leaves the udder of a healthy cow contains only a few bacteria, but others are added by careless handling and improper methods. Bacteria multiply rapidly in warm milk and soon cause souring or other undesirable fermentation. No matter how clean the

utensils, milk will soon deteriorate in quality and contain many thousands of bacteria if it is not effectively cooled. Bacteria may get into milk from the stable air, but by far the greater number come from unclean and unsterilized utensils and the dust and dirt that fall from the flanks and udder of the cow during milking. Even though produced under the best of conditions, milk just drawn always contains a few bacteria.

Bacteria grow and multiply much more slowly in cold than in warm milk. When drawn from the cow, milk has a temperature of little above ninety degrees Fahrenheit, a temperature at which bacteria grow very rapidly. The effect of temperature upon the development of bacteria is well illustrated by two samples of milk, one of which had 280,000 and the other 16,400 bacteria per cubic centimeter at the beginning. Each sample was divided into four parts, and the eight parts were set away at certain temperatures to determine what length of time would elapse before the milk soured. The high-bacteria sample, set at a temperature of 100 degrees Fahrenheit, soured in twelve hours, while the low-bacteria sample at the same temperature kept sweet thirty-six hours. When kept at 40 degrees Fahrenheit the high-bacteria sample soured in 180 hours, while the low-bacteria sample soured in 396 hours. The high-bacteria sample represented milk of ordinary quality, while that containing the smaller number was representative of milk of a higher quality. The effect of low temperature in checking bacterial growth and multiplication is very evident.

If cooling is delayed bacteria may develop rapidly and be present in large numbers, even though the milk is eventually cooled to a low temperature. On dairy farms where only a few men are employed, milk is often kept in the barn for an hour or more before being cooled. Under such conditions it may be several hours after the milk is drawn before it is cold enough to check the growth of bacteria. This condition is especially true when the water used for cooling is at a temperature of 55 degrees Fahrenheit or higher and ice is not used. Cooling should be begun immediately after the milk is drawn from the cow if best results are to be obtained. Prompt cooling necessitates the immediate removal of milk from the barn to the place of cooling, which also is good practice because it shortens the time that the milk is exposed to the air of the barn. Since, in general, bacteria multiply more slowly as the temperature is lowered, the more rapid the drop in temperature the less time for their multiplication and growth.

As now distributed, milk is from a few to as high as 72 hours old before it reaches the consumer. There is, therefore, plenty of time for the growth and development of bacteria if conditions favor them. Milk that has not been cooled promptly spoils very quickly when warmed as frequently happens in hot weather during transit from the farm to the city. It is not uncommon also for the temperature of milk to rise ten degrees between the time it is delivered to the consumer and the time it is placed in the ice-box.

While cleanliness is the first essential in the production of milk, prompt cooling and storage at low temperatures are the most important factors in preventing souring. For best results, then, milk should be cooled immediately after milking and kept at a temperature low enough to check the growth of bacteria. Cream, likewise, should be cooled immediately after separation and be kept cold until used.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

A New Member of the Penn State Herd

AMONG the beautiful Holsteins recently donated to the Pennsylvania State College herd, was Tranquillity Sadie Vale Pudmina, who was the gift of Eugene B. Bennett, formerly President of the Pennsylvania Federation of Holstein-Friesian Clubs, and a member of THE BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN Publishing Company.

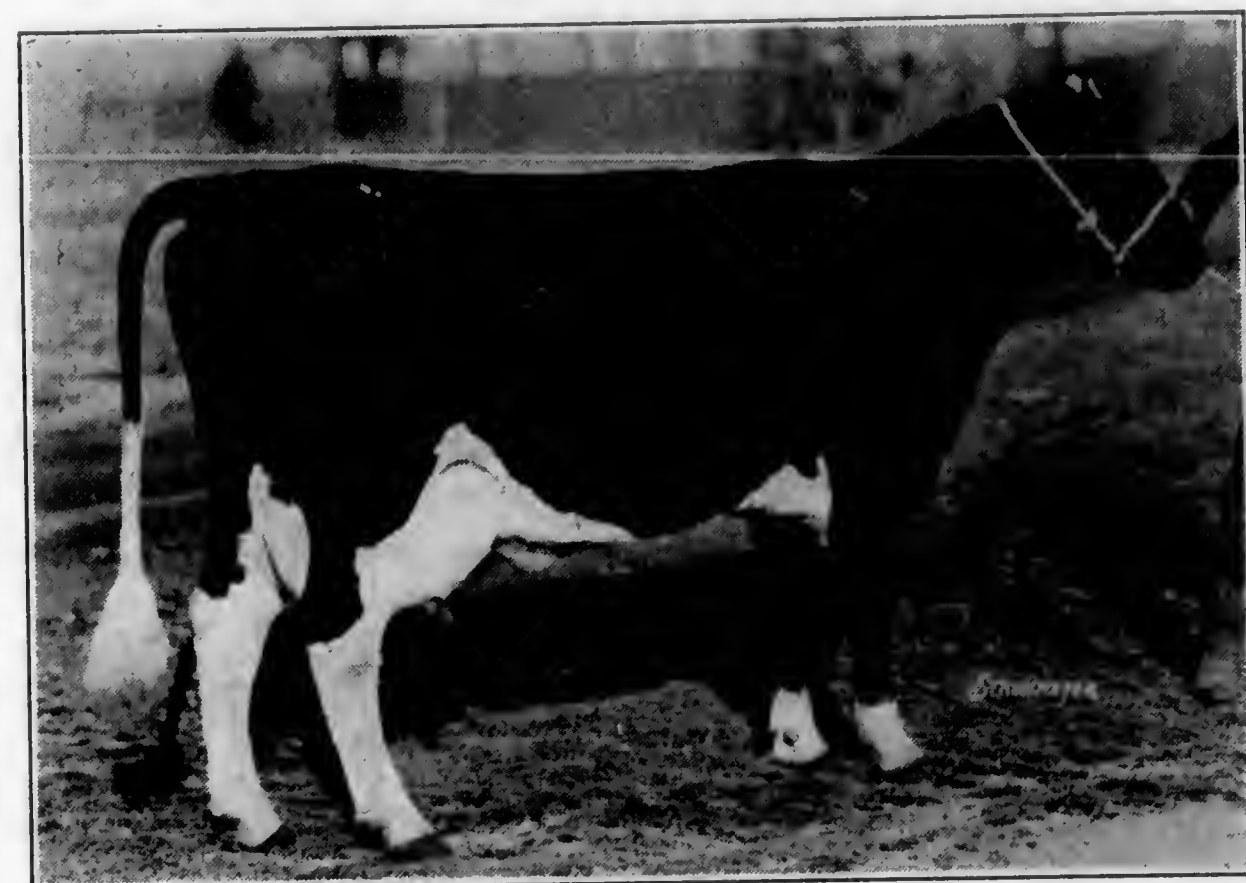
Tranquillity Sadie Vale Pudmina is a daughter of King of the Sadie Vales. Her dam is Laurel Ledge Beryl Pudmina, with a seven-day official record of 21.16 lb. butter and 465.6 lb. milk. She is a daughter of Laurel Ledge Duke; a bull with two 30-lb. daughters, in fact, we believe, he was the first son of the great Colantha Johanna Lad to have a daughter make 30 lb. butter in seven-day official test. The dam's dam and her dam have good official records, the latter being a 20-lb. daughter of De Kol 2d's Butter Boy 3d.

King of the Sadie Vales is the sire of this good young cow. His daughters are making a splendid showing in the good Holstein herds on the Tranquillity & Allamuchy Farms. One of his daughters made 32.46 lb.

butter, 699.7 lb. milk in a week. She was just 5 years and 3 days old at the time of making this record. His sire, King Korndyke Sadie Vale, has a long list of good record daughters and is said to be the only bull with a 40 lb. daughter, a 40 lb. sister and a 40 lb. dam. His own dam was Sadie Concordia 4th, with 41.06 lb. butter in seven days, and his two grand dams were respectively the first 30 lb. cow and the first 37 lb. cow, both being former world champions.

The dam of King of the Sadie Vales is Sadie Vale Concordia 4th Pietje, 38.43 lb. butter and 729.7 lb. milk in seven days. Her dam was Sadie Vale Concordia 4th with 41.06 lb. butter, 691.4 lb. milk in a week and her dam was Sadie Vale Concordia 30.64 lb. butter and 694.3 lb. milk in a week, the first 30 lb. cow.

The pedigree of Tranquillity Sadie Vale Pudmina shows a wonderful combination of producing and transmitting blood lines. In the pedigree appear the names of some of the greatest cows the breed has ever



TRANQUILLITY SADIE VALE PUDMINA
Presented by Eugene B. Bennett to the Pennsylvania State College.

known, at least five different cows have held world's records over all ages and breeds and were truly the world's champions of their day, while quite a number of others have been world champions in their respective classes.

The cow herself was selected for individuality and producing capacity rather than for her splendid breeding. Mr. Bennett has always taken a deep interest in the welfare of the Pennsylvania State College, as well as in Holstein affairs, both in the Keystone State and those of national scope and importance. He is planning a Brazilian trip and will start early in February. During his tour he will visit some of the prominent herds in the country of our great Southern neighbor and will endeavor to gather, at first hand, on idea of the possibilities of Holstein expansion in that land with a view of increasing the demand for American bred cattle of the great black and white breed.

Appeal Direct to Their Customers

THAT local milk distributors are capable of advertising the goods they have to sell without any outside help is shown by a series of articles and advertisements being run weekly by the *Commercial Appeal*, Memphis, Tenn. Twelve wholesale and retail milk distributors jointly take a small advertisement in which their name appears. On December 25th this was

headed "Drink More Milk for Health's Sake." The *Commercial Appeal* cooperates by articles on milk and dairy products and the December 25th issue contained the article "The Source of Milk" and told a little about the great dairy breeds of cattle, and of goats and also told what animals were used in other lands to furnish milk and other dairy products, such as sheep in parts of France, reindeer in Lapland, mares in Central Asia, the buffalo in countries of the East and the camel in desert regions.

A Manager of Men

WHEN the Dauphin County Holstein Breeders' Club was recently organized it was felt that no better or more representative man could be found to become its first president than Hiram Billett, the manager of Bonnymead Farms which consists of some 2,500 acres at Paxtang, Pennsylvania.



HIRAM BILLET
Manager of Bonnymead Farms and President
of the Dauphin County Holstein
Breeders' Club.

Paxtang is a suburb of Harrisburg, and really joins right on to the city. The trolley cars run right by Bonnymead Farms every few minutes all day and the buildings are worth a visit, to say nothing of the good Holstein herd housed therein.

While Mr. Billett has never taken any prominent part in Holstein political affairs, either state or national, he has kept well informed and he does his own thinking. When his name was mentioned for president, there was only one dissenting voice, and that was his own. But he was elected, nevertheless.

Perhaps one reason for Mr. Billett's popularity is the esteem in which he is held by the employees on Bonnymead. The head cowman has been on the farm thirty-two years, sixteen of which have been in the cow barns around the cattle, while several others of the help have been there nearly as long.

Price and the Demand for Butter

MANY students of dairy economics believe that the relative consumption of butter and oleomargarine is largely dependent upon the relative price of these two commodities. During the war period the consumption of oleomargarine in the United States increased by leaps and bounds, while during the past year there was a great falling off. In Canada, in which until the war started, there was no oleomar-

garine manufactured, a permit was obtained to manufacture oleomargarine and when butter prices soared, a great deal of oleomargarine was eaten. Although a permit to carry on manufacturing was obtained after the war ended, oleomargarine manufacture and consumption has suffered a material decrease in the Dominion.

In an effort to feed the people, the British Government favored the expansion of oleomargarine manufacturing plants in that country, and the production capacity increased from not much more than 2,000 tons per week to a capacity of 10,000 tons per week in 1919, while the actual production rose to 6,500 tons.

The London market had depended largely on the import of Dutch margarine and Canadian, Danish, Australian and New Zealand butter. With the difficulties of transportation during the war period, these supplies were greatly curtailed and home manufacture rose in proportion.

The import of both butter and oleomargarine still increased from the declaration of peace to September, 1921, while the production of British oleomargarine dropped from 6,500 tons to 4,500 tons per week. British home production of butter for many years has been less than consumption. With the reduction in price, the use of butter has largely increased year by year since the armistice.

It was thought the oleomargarine, as it is called in that country, would continue to be used in quantity for cooking purposes, partly supplanting the use of lard, but this is not substantiated by statistics of lard imports. According to the published reports, several British margarine manufacturers are now operating at a loss and there are rumors that some of the plants are soon to be closed.

South Carolina Holstein Makes Notable Records

By I. R. JONES.

SOUTH Carolina has a new Holstein champion milk and butter producer in the yearly division over all classes. The record is especially noteworthy since the animal making it is only a senior three-year-old. This is the cow Katie Paul Sadie Vale, 460,116, owned by V. M. Montgomery, Springdale Farm, Spartanburg, S. C. Starting test at the age of 3 years, 11 months, 18 days she produced 26,488.2 lb. milk and 1,079.91 lb. butter in 365 days. The former high milk record among South Carolina Holsteins was held by the Junior four-year-old cow Butter Girl May Johanna, 398,055, owned by J. T. Willard, Spartanburg, S. C., with 22,823.8 pounds for the year, while Sunnycroft Butter Girl Corona, 323,616, owned by H. D. Jordan, Ridge Spring, S. C., was the champion butter producer with 971.05 lb. for the year.

Katie Paul Sadie Vale also has very creditable 7 and 30 day records. Tested at the beginning of the lactation period when the above record was made, she produced 648.19 lb. milk and 25.88 lb. butter in 7 days, and 2,672.4 lb. milk and 107.31 lb. butter in 30 days.

The sire of Katie Paul Sadie Vale is King Korndyke Sadie Vale Wayne, 156,049 one of the best proven

sons of that great progenitor King Korndyke Sadie Vale while her dam the well known Junior four-year-old 7 and 30 day world's champion, Katie Paul Burke 292,696 with the records of 690.5 lb. milk and 44.615 lb. butter in 7 days and 2,834.6 lb. milk and 167.955 lb. butter in 30 days. In view of the outstanding animals in the pedigree of Katie Paul Sadie Vale, her records are only as might be expected in the light of our knowledge of the ability of great animals to transmit production.

You Should Know This Chap

JUST say "Ubiko" or "Union Grains" to any good Holstein breeder in Pennsylvania and he will immediately answer "Charlie Neff." Nor is this state of affairs confined to the Keystone State, for this gentleman has many loyal friends in Southern New York as well as in the states of Virginia, Maryland and



C. R. "UBIKO" NEFF
You'll probably meet him at the Pennsylvania Breeders' meeting and banquet.

Tennessee. He is a Holstein booster of the first class, is a member of the Pennsylvania Federation of Holstein-Friesian Clubs and a charter member of the Dauphin County Holstein Breeders' Club. You are apt to meet him at any Holstein meeting or sale anywhere in his sales territory and he is a frequent visitor at Holstein events of first magnitude anywhere in the Eastern United States.

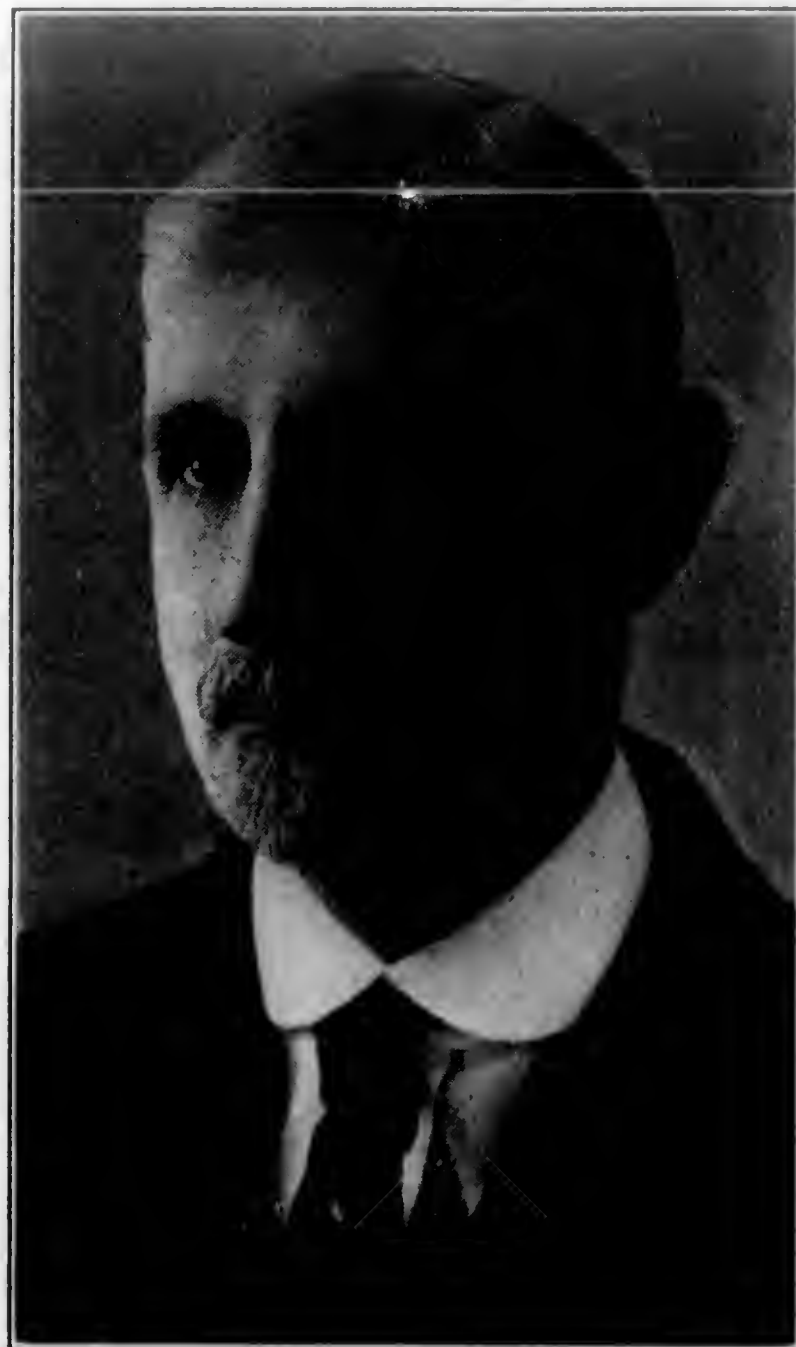
Charlie is a real salesman and at some time must have kissed the "Blarney Stone" for if you are likely to need feed and he finds it out, and he finds you, well, you might as well give him your order first as last. He "has a way with him" and then, he sells good goods.

THE BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN has tried to get a good picture of him for a year or more now, but he was too modest. But we knew we would get him sometime or

someway, if we kept on the look out, and recently, he was induced to make one of a group of Dauphin County Holstein men at a little visit to Bonnymead Farms, near Harrisburg. The photographer got busy, the engraver did his part and here is Charlie.

Pennsylvania's Secretary of Agriculture

THE appointment of Mr. Frank T. Willets as Pennsylvania's Secretary of Agriculture is very appropriate. He is well qualified for the position and well-known to Dairymen, Farmers and Grangers in the eastern United States. He is Treasurer of the Pennsylvania State Grange, Managing Editor of the *Interstate Milk Producers Review*, Director of the Interstate Milk Producers Association and a member of the National Board of Farm Organizations, Washington, D. C.



FRANK P. WILLETS
Pennsylvania's Secretary of Agriculture.

Mr. Willets was born in Berks County 66 years ago and began his agricultural career working on a farm in Chester County. He received his education at the Public School, Lincoln University and Maplewood Institute. He is Clean, Conscientious, Sincere and Capable, a man well qualified to fill the position to which he has been recently appointed. THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN wishes Mr. Willets success and pledges its loyal support.

Boy's Club Buying Holsteins

The Boys Agricultural Club of Kern County, Union High School, Bakersfield, California, has purchased seven head of purebred Holsteins through E. M. Morrow, secretary of the Stanislaus County Holstein Association. The club intends to purchase more cattle as a great deal of interest is being shown in Junior Club work.

Who Has a Right to Appeal?

Editor, HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN,
Harrisburg, Pa.

Dear Sir:—

I notice in the issue of *The Holstein-Friesian World* of January 6, 1923, on page 21, a brief notice of Judge Pooley's decision handed down January 3, 1923, in the George Case. *The World* suggests in the last paragraph the following: "It is probable that the Association will take an appeal to the higher courts upon Judge Pooley's decision."

I have read with considerable care, the opinion of Judge Pooley appearing in THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN of January 8, 1923, on page 14, and I am wondering by what method the Holstein-Friesian Association of America can legally appeal from Judge Pooley's decision to the higher courts. The decision annuls the Board of Directors as Officers of the Association. Who can appeal? Personally, I have little doubt that the vast majority of the members of the Association are heartily in accord with Judge Pooley's decision, that the increase in the number of Directors from six to nine and nine to sixteen, was illegal and against the best interests of the members of the National Association. I also believe that the "rank and file" would be in favor of discontinuing any further litigation and would welcome a return on the part of the Association to the economies of the early days during which we accumulated our large surplus fund which the mismanagement of the Association have to a great degree, squandered in inconsidered litigation.

Those of us who maintained this position at the meeting in 1921, at Syracuse, were slandered and insulted by the advocates of the Whirlwind Campaigns and gross extravagance that followed the Philadelphia Meeting. I suggest that we now follow the decree of the court as outlined in Judge Pooley's decision and hold the Special Meeting on the day, to be later announced by the court, and in the manner required by the decree and try and establish the reputation for the clean conduct of the business of the Association that we enjoyed prior to the Philadelphia Meeting in 1919.

I am only advocating the same principles that I advocated prior to the 37th Annual Meeting of the Holstein-Friesian Association at Kansas City and in fact, prior to the Special Meeting at St. Paul, Minn., and call your attention to an article of mine published in *The Holstein-Friesian World* and *The Holstein-Friesian Register* prior to the Special Meeting at St. Paul, and again to my correspondence with Prof. Elder of the Mt. Hermon School, one of the Directors ousted by Judge Pooley's decision which appears in THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN in the issue of May 22d, and again to an article appearing in that same issue which is as follows:

"I have before me the notice of the 37th Annual Convention of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, to be held June 7, 1922, at Kansas City. Among the amendments offered to be voted on at that meeting is one, No. 37, which I presented in the interests of economy of the management of the Holstein-Friesian Association. Judging by the records of ex-

penditures for the past several years, thousands of dollars might have been saved in the expenses of attendance at regular and special meetings of the directors and officers of the Association, if the board was reduced from sixteen to six, and it is solely for this purpose that I offered the resolution.

The accounts of the Association show the travel and hotel costs of some 14 members of the Board of Directors in attendance at meetings June, 1919, to June, 1921, to have amounted to \$5,447.81. This is exclusive of an expenditure of \$6,645.93, by and through the Chairman of the Executive Committee. During the same two years the president was paid a salary amounting to \$24,000 and traveling expenses, hotel bills, stenographer, rent, etc., over \$11,000 additional. During this same period of time, Mr. Pollock, as director of extension service or assistant, was paid \$6,000, with some additional sum for expenses, and Prof. Rider, also received an additional \$5,000. In June, 1921, the result of the annual meeting was to discontinue the salary to the president, and to the director of extension service, Mr. Pollock having resigned some time before. I do not see why we should not properly reduce expenses by cutting down the number on the Board of Directors to the number that proved entirely sufficient for our interests in the earlier days during which we created our large surplus and reserve."

I believe the function of the National Association is to register and transfer cattle as economically as it can be done for the breeders, checking, verifying and certifying to the integrity of every pedigree. The result of continued litigation will be to exhaust the Reserve Fund and Surplus established through the 35 years of economic accumulation and when that fund is all spent, unless we permit the Officers of the Association to levy an assessment by an increased Transfer Fee to provide a fund for further litigation, litigation will necessarily stop. Perhaps there will be no peace in the Association until the fund accumulated is all dissipated. In that case, the quicker it is dissipated, the better so that we, the members, can get down to the business of registering and transferring cattle in place of exploiting the individual herds of some of our Millionaire Members.

Yours for the best interests of the Holstein-Friesian cow. From one who believes in doing all his own advertising at his own expense, rather than at the expense of the National Association by the assessment of all the members.

GEO. E. STEVENSON.

Scranton, Pa., Jan. 15, 1923.

Greatness is thrust upon some people, but the trouble is that, when so obtained, it seldom stays.

There is a difference between a wedding gown and a divorce suit.

You cannot weigh genius—the lightest literature has the heaviest sale.

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Published in the interest of the breeder and dairyman everywhere.

HOWARD C. REYNOLDS, *Managing Editor*
G. H. TRUCKELL, *Associate Editor*

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January 22, 1923

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman was established for the purpose of promoting the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle and to protect the interests of the men who breed purebred cattle, basing the value of the cattle on their ability to produce and reproduce.

We stand for progressive yet conservative administration of the National Association. We stand for Honest Records, Honest Advertising, and Honest Sales. We will at all times endeavor to promote any interests that have for their purpose the advancement of the Holstein cow, the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, and the breed and breeders generally.

Shall the Members of Holstein-Friesian Association Rule or Be Ruled?

IN a nutshell, that's one of the important questions to be now solved and to be so decided that no man, or set of men, shall ever again dare to tamper with the rights of the people.

The Holstein-Friesian Association of America now boasts a membership of over 22,000 breeders.

Everyone of these members paid the membership fee of \$25.00 whether he owns one cow or 500 cows. Under the Constitution and as a matter of plain simple justice, every member is entitled to have, and should have an equal voice in determining how the Association should be managed and who the association officers shall be.

The original articles of Incorporation, by which the Holstein-Friesian Association of America came into existence, among other things provides:

"The officers of this corporation shall consist of a President and four Vice-Presidents—to be designated as first, second, third and fourth; one Secretary and Editor; one Treasurer, Six Directors and one Superintendent of Advanced Registry, who shall constitute the Board of Officers of this corporation.

In 1913, or ten years ago, the Association was incorporated under the Membership Corporation Law of the State of New York, still providing for "Six Directors."

Everything went along smoothly until 1919. At that time, and under the careful guidance of Frederick L. Houghton, who had been the Secretary of the Association for a quarter of a century, cattle was bringing the best prices ever before known, there was a Reserve Fund carefully invested of \$250,000.00; The Transfer Fee was Twenty-Five cents; The Holstein cow was the

acknowledged superior of every other dairy animal known; the Association was prosperous and there was no internal dissuasion.

Men high in the regard of their fellow breeders had been regularly chosen to serve as President and each had responded to the call, because of the honor which attached to such a mark of preferment. Not one of them had ever taken a dollar from the Treasury, except for actual necessary expenses.

Mr. Gardner had handled the Department of Advanced Registry in an admirable and altogether able manner, thereby so stimulating interest in the test work that a friendly rivalry was evident everywhere, wherein each breeder was vying each with the other to produce a "Champion."

Every member of the Association was proud of his connection with such a prosperous well-managed breed organization and the Holstein Industry, other breeders of Holstein cattle looked into a future that was bright with the promise of a great prosperity.

Then came upon the Holstein business, that frightfully "Black Cloud," known as the "Philadelphia Convention of June 4, 1919."

As we look back upon the event itself and the condition prevailing at that time, it just seems to us as though the "Bacteria of sure cussedness" fastened its tentacles upon the Association and started it on the road to corporate suicide.

We recall how such veterans as Edmund A. Powell, and General Wood former Association President, together with Wm. A. Matteson, chairman of the Executive Committee and A. L. Brockway, H. L. Moyer for years Chairman of the Finance Committee sought to warn against turning the Association into a Political Sales Organization with all its entanglements and all to no avail. The "Bug" had gotten into the blood and even the serum of protest could not stay its ravages.

D. D. Aitken who had been repeatedly honored by election to the office of President, had for two or three years become more assertive, more autocratic and more domineering in the performance of his official duties.

He misinterpreted this evidence of confidence as a license to use the Association and his official position with which to create a political oligarchy of which he was to be Supreme Ruler for all time to come.

In 1918, at Milwaukee, a sharp conflict was precipitated by the proposal of J. M. Hackney, to make the offices of Secretary and Superintendent of Advanced Registry, "Appointive instead of Elective," and in this conflict the Aitken Machine suffered a sharp rebuke, and defeat, when Mr. Houghton's friends rallied to his support and asserted the right of the Membership to rule.

Before the Convention of 1919, an armistice was declared. Everyone had promised to refrain from any "Political Activity" and the Convention held under the belief that no changes in By-Laws or of Association policy would be attempted. The "Little Breeders on the Hillside" had not been aroused to action. Everything looked serene; but what happened?

Just as soon as it became evident that "the Machine" had the votes to put over their pet schemes and still smarting under the defeat administered at Milwaukee, the "political bug" became again rampant and pre-convention promises forgotten.

The Transfer Fee was raised from twenty-five cents to a dollar. The number of Directors increased from six to sixteen. D. D. Aitken voted a salary of \$12,000, \$140,000 squandered for "Extravagance" since James A. Reynolds, an Ohio Politician and a member of one year made Chairman of the Executive Committee.

Vital changes made in the By-Laws and the Association started on a mad career of "Whirlwind campaign"—Paid State Secretary's—Wholesale Extravagances—By-Laws Prostitution—Salary Grab Duplicitous—Star Chamber Diplomacy, and such a debacle of autocratic rumpacity as laid their foundation for that scandalous disregard of Membership Rights as has resulted in the recent rebuke of the Supreme Court of the State of New York and the application of the restraining hand of Justice to the management of Association affairs.

It has been necessary for a member to invoke the power of the Supreme Court to compel official regard for the law. Think of it. The Association must be put to the great expense of calling a special meeting "to elect six directors" and all because of the paid council of the Association, O. U. Kellog, whose last haul on the Association's treasury was \$15,000, yet who lacks the legal ability or the honesty of purpose to compel the Aitken aocracy to obey the law. We are held up to the ridicule of every breed organization, and membership corporation in the state by this evidence of official incompetency, or stupidity whatever way it may be viewed. We are to-day, and have been "evidently" since 1914, doing business in an illegal way, with an illegal Board of Directors elected in violation of the law, and remember—

All this time and up to 1921, D. D. Aitken, an alleged lawyer was Association president, and as far back as 1918, had his attention called to the illegality of the Association transacting business outside of the state of New York by Wm. A. Mateson, the attorney for the Association.

The Present Board of Illegal Directors are mostly the same men who were elected at Philadelphia. The Executive Committee has been subject to the Rule and Ruin policy of the "Machine" and Chairman Reynolds ever since. Every one of them have known of the serious legal questions surrounding their tenure of office and nearly everyone of them has disregarded the wise council of those having the Association's welfare at heart—they have preferred to serve the machine and as an oft quoted politician's axiom, "To H—with the people's interest."

Now, thanks to the courage of Edward P. George and the recent decision of Justice Pooley the plain breeders and dairymen, making up a vast majority of the Association Membership have "come into their own."

We must elect a New Board of Six Directors. We must wipe out all By-Laws enacted at Meetings illegally held.

We must compel an accounting of all Association funds spent by Illegal Directors. We must compel restitution of Association money illegally voted by an illegal Board.

We must resort to our true honored right of "self-expression" by scrapping the Delegate System and electing officers by the proxy system.

We must stop extravagance—promote the welfare of the Association through the smashing of the political machine. We must not allow the industry to suffer because of incompetency of its self constituted Board and we must not forget that the Holstein cow is the greatest Dairy Animal in the World regardless of all these serious happenings to the Association supposed to represent him.

There is just one way, and only one way that this can be done—Every member of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America who breeds cattle and milks cattle as a livelihood and a business, not as a "hobby", must join hands and let their voices be heard like a thunder clap from the skies, demanding that Association policies should be dictated and its affairs managed as a Breed Organization by the plain people and not a political machine by the politicians, Cow Sales Manipulation, Paid State Secretary's and "Hobby Hunters."

Obey the Law, Not Evade It

ON another page we are printing a clean and concise statement by Mr. George E. Stevenson, vice-president of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America under the heading, "Who Has A Right To Appeal?" Mr. Stevenson pictures very clearly that the illegal Board of Directors that are placed in the discard by the Pooley decision have no more legal right to appeal from Judge Pooley's decision than sixteen other members of the National Association who have never served the Association in the capacity of an illegally elected director.

It is very apparent from the many letters coming into the office of THE BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN that the illegally elected sixteen men who have assumed office of Director and who have spent thousands and thousands of dollars of the Associations' funds to protect and retain them in this illegal position are, by Judge Pooley's decision, thrown on their own resources and will have to fight their own legal battles.

Meanwhile the members will demand that the order of the court be complied with and a legal and conservative number of directors elected and the Association put in a position where it can function legally.

Who Is Quoting "Bunkum" and Putting up "Dishonest Arguments"?

IN our January 8th issue we published an article entitled, "Paid State Secretaries A Failure" in which we compared average prices received for cattle at public auction in the State of Pennsylvania where the State Paid Secretary Whirlwind Campaign Movement had never been inaugurated, with the prices received for cattle in states or group of states where the Whirlwind Campaign Paid State Secretary Movement was in operation.

It has just come to our attention that the President of the New York State Association and the President of the New England States Club are circulating propaganda to the effect that the average prices received for cattle in the State of Pennsylvania, would not have exceeded the average prices received in other states where the Paid

State Secretary Sale Organization was in operation were it not for the fact that their prices were bolstered up by the high average received for cattle at the last Brentwood National Sale held in Philadelphia, Pa.

To keep our readers informed as to any propaganda, or wild statements that may have been or might be circulated by advocates of the State Paid Sale Promoters, we will say that the average prices received for cattle at Public Auction in the State of Pennsylvania used in comparison, *Did Not include the prices received at the Brentwood National Sale.* Had these prices been included, Pennsylvania's average would have been much higher and the Paid State Secretary Movement would have been painted much blacker.

New York State Association Meets

MORE than 150 attended the annual meeting of the New York State Holstein-Friesian Association held at the Yates Hotel, Syracuse, on Tuesday, January 16th. It was moved and seconded that a credential committee be appointed and President Bigler appointed George Baxter, Lloyd Upham and Floyd Overton to ascertain the delegate vote of the representative affiliated county clubs.

Prof. H. H. Wing and W. D. Robens were expected to judge the sale cattle for the county prizes but, Mr. Robens was sick and the substitute, Mr. Abbott did not reach the Fair ground in time, so the Professor reported that he secured the help of Paul Misner and James Beiermeister. He said the cattle were fully up to the standard of the state association. Fourteen counties competed for the prizes. Tompkins County won first; Jefferson, second; Allegany, third; and Onondaga County, fourth.

Secretary Zimmer read his report for the third year of his service. There are now 1,175 members against 572 a year ago. There were 638 animals sold in public sales, under the auspices of the association during the year that brought \$127,965. The cost of securing members by paid solicitors was too expensive so that this year the county clubs would attend to this. The average attendance of the Board of Directors was nine out of a possible twelve, which was remarkable considering they came from all parts of the state. He touched on private sales, calf club work, and legislative activities and told that he and others appeared before United States Senate committee in favor of the emergency tuberculosis appropriation.

The finances of the association were not satisfactory. The state association should be able to support itself so that if the support of the National Association was withdrawn the state organization could be self-sustaining. He again called attention to the fact that public sales were speculative, and there should be a reserve fund to take care of possible losses. He advocated bill board advertising and said that the Ohio Association had given New York State a quota of fifteen head in the National Sale to be held at Cleveland. The Secretary's report was adopted.

The Treasurer's report showed of cash on hand, December 30th, \$548.17. This report was adopted and placed on file. Harvey Farrington moved that for the ensuing year the fees be cut to 25c a head for purebreds over a year old and 10c for grades, with a minimum fee

of \$5.00 for the first ten cows. Mr. Marshall seconded this and it was carried.

A resolution was passed advocating a winter show and joint meeting of all agricultural and horticultural associations in the coliseum on the state fair grounds and called for a meeting of all such societies during Farmers' Week, at Ithaca, to discuss and arrange for the requisite legislation. Carried.

Mr. David Davies called attention to the work the United States Bureau of Animal Industry was doing in an attempt to eradicate the ox-warble. He said that it is estimated the annual loss from this pest was \$3.00 per year for every bovine in the country. The Washington Department is contemplating an appropriation to conduct eradication work for three years in one county. The organization passed a resolution asking that the appropriation be made.

Prof. Bond and George Baxter were appointed a committee to wait on the New York Fair Board to protest against any exhibits of oleomargarine being allowed at the New York State Fair.

The directors elected for the ensuing year are:

Harry Yates, R. E. Chapin, R. W. Dennis, Maynard Smith, C. F. Bigler, G. M. Smith, Harvey Farrington, W. A. Follett, E. J. Chaffee, H. V. Bump, H. L. Stafford, C. B. Marshall.

The New York Holstein-Friesian Association selected the following list of names to be submitted to the National Association as nominees from which delegates are to be chosen to represent the New York breeders at the coming National Convention: Frank Campbell, S. B. Van Buskirk, Fred Blewer, W. W. Stevens, Dr. D. B. Armstrong, H. Farrington, Grant Low, Carl Schmidt, E. R. Shaeffer, H. L. Stafford, Lloyd Upham, L. Parker, A. A. Hartshorn, C. F. Bigler, Carl Amos, Floyd Overton, H. H. Wing, Henry Morganthau, Jr., Claude B. Fletcher, Francis Jones, H. V. Noyes, J. C. Dold, and Harry Yates.

Dr. Armstrong called attention to the Jelke-Good-Luck-Margarine advertising which attributed much good to the product because it was churned in milk-made from Holstein cows. He advocated a state law prohibiting misleading advertising of dairy substitutes. A committee consisting of Dr. Armstrong, A. A. Hartshorn and Prof. Wing was appointed to draw up a resolution along this line.

Tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth—and make a lot of trouble.

Don't follow the crowd if you would keep ahead of the game.



Evangelical Building, North Third and Reily Streets, Harrisburg, Penn. sylvania, where the meeting of the Pennsylvania Federation of Holstein-Friesian Clubs will be held, January 25th.

BUSY LITTLE BARNEY

UNDER the above heading appeared the following article in the *Evening Gazette*, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, under date of January 13, 1923. There comes to this office a copy of the *Holstein-Friesian World* in which W. B. Barney, former dairy and food commissioner of Iowa, is eulogized so beautifully that it readily is apparent the one-time power in Hawkeye politics has lost none of his cunning. A recent decision by Justice Pooley of the New York supreme court, hands a terrific blow to the present board of directors of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America and calls for a new deal all around, including a new election of directors. It is significant that the Barney eulogy was written a few days before this court decision was rendered. Barney is one of the directors, and the decision holds that the board at present is illegally constituted.

After calling attention to Barney's "excellent" record as a cattle man and as a state official in Iowa, the *World* proceeds to say that "his resignation was given to the governor of his state (Iowa) following a complete and unanimous exoneration from charges preferred against him for political considerations by a little group which set out to get his scalp because of his vigorous enforcement of certain provisions in the dairy laws contrary to their wishes. These charges have unfortunately been capitalized and deliberately twisted about by these destructionists from within the Holstein fold in an attempt to render his work unprofitable and to discredit the administration."

Now, the *Holstein-Friesian World* claims to champion the interests of the Holstein breeder and of the Association. For that reason it should be put right. It should know that W. B. Barney was ordered to resign from public office in Iowa, and that the order was issued by the executive council, headed by the governor. It should know that Barney pleaded with the council to give him a figurative exoneration so that things would not look so bad and that the council finally capitulated in return for Barney's agreement to resign. It should know that it was conclusively proved that Barney sold from his own herds to other Holstein breeders cattle that were shown to have been tubercular despite the fact that they were sold as tuberculin-tested and free from disease. It should know that Barney refused to make refunds to those purchasing these diseased cattle from him when he was dairy and food commissioner for Iowa, until he had been forced to do so. It should know that no "little group" set out to get Barney's scalp because of his "vigorous enforcement of certain provisions of the dairy laws," but that *The Evening Gazette* set out to get Barney out of office because of his department's flat failure to enforce the most vital provisions of the dairy laws as they relate to public health. Further, it should know that *The Gazette* accomplished the task in spite of opposition from the political clique within the Holstein-Friesian Association of America and from the powerful political machine that Barney had perfected here in Iowa.

When Barney was forced out of office he landed a

soft plum in the extension department of the Holstein-Friesian Association. THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN took up the fight where it had stopped in Iowa and made things unpleasant for *Busy Little Barney*. The supreme court decision in New York may throw Barney out of a job again, or it may not.

If the *Holstein-Friesian World* is so feverishly anxious to protect Holstein breeders as it pretends to be, it will refute the propaganda so obviously fed it by Barney himself and tell the truth about the fight which let to his downfall in Iowa and his job with the association.

In conclusion, the attention of the Iowa executive council is called to the use Barney has made of the "exoneration" it so generously handed him. It kicked him out of office but offered a pillow on which he might fall. Barney converted the pillow into a brick with which to make the council ridiculous.

Cows With Most Tested Daughters

THERE is quite a little interest shown in the question which cow has the most tested daughters. Any one cow cannot claim pre-eminence over her sister for there is a quadruple tie between the representatives of New York, Indiana and Wisconsin. Although Wisconsin is mentioned last, perhaps she should be first for her champion Fannie L. De Kol, long an inmate of the herd of John Hetts, Ft. Atkinson, has more daughters with semi-official records than has any of the other three cows with nine officially tested daughters. Besides the four cows with nine A. R. O. daughters there are seven others with eight daughters with short time official records. The list follows:

Name	Herd Book Number	A. R. O. Daughters	Daughters With Semi-Official Records
Fannie L. DeKol,	64 178	9	6
Beecher Wythe 2d,	87 301	9	4
Tirania Yankee 2d,	43 596	9	2
Nicola Nannette,	65 731	9	0
Daisy Grace De Kol,	98 228	8	4
Daisy De Kol Ormsby,	73 470	8	2
Aaltje Salo 5th's Netherland,	38 798	8	0
Jacoba Hartog Pietertje Pledge, ..	59 956	8	0
Araminta Hartog Belle,	77 216	8	0
Jumbo Queen,	79 555	8	0
Vera Pauline De Kol,	91 788	8	0

Some time in the near future we hope to tell more about these animals and of the performances of themselves and their daughters.

After thanking the Lord for your meal, don't find fault with the cook.

When the rye stops flowing it is to be hoped that the rock of adversity will disappear.

CLUB ACTIVITIES

CALENDAR OF HOLSTEIN DOINGS

Jan. 22-27—Harrisburg, Pa., Penna. Farm Products Show.
Jan. 24—Harrisburg, Pa., Penna. Breeders' Banquet.
Jan. 25—Harrisburg, Pa., Annual Meeting Penna. Federation of Holstein-Friesian Clubs.
Feb. 1—Columbus, Ohio, Ohio Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Association Annual Meeting.
Feb. 1—Brookings, S. D., Annual Meeting of the South Dakota Holstein-Friesian Association.
Feb. 1—Ames, Iowa, Dairy Cattle Breeders' Associations Joint Meeting.
Feb. 6—Fond du Lac, Wis., Wisconsin Holstein Breeders' Association's Annual Meeting.
Feb. 7—Toronto, Ont., Annual Banquet of the Canadian Holstein-Friesian Association.
Feb. 8—Toronto, Ont., 40th Annual Meeting of the Holstein-Friesian Association, of Canada.
March 8—Charlottesville, Va., Virginia State Dairymen's Convention.
April 3-7—Salt Lake City, Sixth Annual Inter-Mountain Livestock Show.

OFFICERS RE-ELECTED

Approximately 150 Holstein breeders and friends gathered for the banquet and annual meeting of the county club at West Concord, Minnesota, December 13th. One of the speakers was Dr. D. E. Blecker, mayor of West Concord. The following officers were reelected for the ensuing year: T. W. Chapin, president; Jesse Fairbank, vice-president; W. P. Mann, secretary.

SAUK CLUB ELECTS OFFICERS

The Sauk County Holstein Breeders Association held their annual meeting at Reedsburg, Wisconsin, December 19, 1922. The following officers were elected: President, H. J. Sedgwick; Vice-president, E. H. Koenecke; Secretary and Treasurer, H. A. Turgasen; Directors, P. H. Walsh, La Valle; Al Brandt, Lime Ridge; Fred Kruse, Loganville; Lawrence Siebecker, Baraboo; J. Hatz, Prairie du Sac.

DISCUSS DAIRY PROBLEMS

The Lane County Holstein Breeders' Association elected T. J. Sweany, Jr., president, at their annual meeting held in the Chamber of Commerce rooms at Eugene, Oregon, December 14th. The principal speaker was H. M. Coleman, dairy specialist of the Oregon Agricultural college. His talk was followed by an informal discussion on dairy problems.

Other officers elected were: W. W. Conn, vice-president; S. B. Swango, secretary and treasurer; and Max Arp and Ralph Denton, trustees.

CONSOLIDATION IN ORDER

The River Falls Holstein-Friesian Association was organized at the City Hall, River Falls, Wisconsin, December 16th. J. L. Chapman, Sr., was elected president, and Edgar Bliss, secretary-treasurer.

The object of the association is to promote the Holstein-Friesian breed and to get the breeders to unite for that purpose. It was suggested that the River Falls association should consolidate with the associations at New Richmond, Baldwin and Roberts, and form a county organization.

COUNTY COMMITTEE FOR CALF CLUBS

There are twenty townships in Rock County, Wisconsin, and a representative man from each township will form a county committee to have charge of and advise the members of junior farm clubs. Prizes are to be offered for each breed club.

The Rock County junior club committee now consists of the following: J. A. Craig, president of the Rock County Holstein Association, chairman; Hugh C. Hemmingway, secretary of the Rock County Farm Bureau; R. T. Glasco, county agent; J. K. Arnot, rural Y. M. C. A. secretary; Lewis C. French, agricultural journalist; W. S. Daddy, banker; R. A. Buell, superintendent of schools of Milton; Leo Campbell, farmer, and W. J. Dougan, dairyman.

FORM COUNTY ORGANIZATION

About twenty farmers interested in the breed of Holstein cattle met in the Community Club rooms, Park Rapids, Minn., November 29th and organized a county association. Officers were elected as follows: E. E. Bonham, president; James Robinson, Osage, first vice-president, and Levi Stevens, Ponsford, second vice-president; Harry Freytag, secretary, and Ben Glantz, treasurer. Mr. Glantz was elected chairman of the soliciting committee and will conduct a campaign to get every breeder of Holsteins in this territory into the association.

WILL PAY STATE ASSOCIATION ASSESSMENT

The adjourned meeting of the Lake Superior Holstein Breeders Association was held in the office of the County Agricultural Agent at Ashland, Wis., on the evening of December 2d, and officers for the coming year were elected as follows: Henry Roffers, president; Chris Peterson, of Nash, vice-president; D. W. Anderson, secretary; and E. Carlson, Route No. 2, for treasurer.

It was decided to affiliate with the state association by paying the assessment, the money for which will be raised. It was also decided to attempt to get one of the association billboards, advertising dairy products placed near Ashland. Another meeting will be held in the near future.

WAUSAU CLUB MEETING

L. W. Gleason was elected president; R. E. Golisch, vice-president and A. D. Melang, secretary-treasurer at the meeting of the Wausau Holstein Breeders club, December 19th, held at the court house, Wausau, Wisconsin. Five new members were admitted.

The principal address was given by County Agent, W. J. Rogan who urged that Marathon County join the tuberculosis clean-up campaign. He said that 1,701 names were required to reach the 60% which are necessary to secure the required appropriation. Last January, there were only four counties in the state cleaned up, while now there are sixteen while Clark County has secured the necessary signatures and will be the next county to be tested.

CRAWFORD COUNTY COMES ACROSS

Crawford County, Wisconsin, contains about sixty breeders of purebred Holsteins, twenty-five of which are paid up members of the Crawford County Holstein Breeders' Association. Recently the county association decided to affiliate with the state association and will pay \$25.00 this year for the support of it. Meetings were held in the middle of December at Soldiers Grove and Prairie du Chien. One of the speakers was Field Secretary Oldham.

A committee consisting of Charles Bishop, Ferryville; L. A. Crum, Boscobel; and Joe Paulus, Bridgeport; were appointed as a committee to work in cooperation with the county agent to start a Holstein Calf club with no less than twenty-five members. Several breeders present offered to speak before the boys and girls in the schools of the county and if possible to interest them in Holstein Calf club work.

MARATHON COUNTY ADVERTISING

Harry Keller was reelected president, James Chrouser, vice-president and William Klemm, secretary and treasurer of the Stratford Holstein Breeders club at Stratford, Wisconsin, at the annual meeting held December 30th, in the directors' room of the Stratford State bank. Jacob Spindler, Herman L. Klemm and Peter Leick were chosen as directors for the ensuing year.

County Agent, W. J. Rogan urged the county-wide tuberculosis eradication campaign, and the members present voted

to help in every way possible. Mr. Rogan suggested that large banners or placards be placed on livestock cars shipped out of the county, the banners telling that the stock was from Marathon County, Wisconsin, and this suggestion was unanimously approved.

HOLSTEIN AND GUERNSEY CLUBS BANQUET

The Sparta Holstein and the Sparta Guernsey clubs held a joint banquet at Sparta, Wisconsin, December 13th, and had a fine time. The principal speaker was Dr. Healy of the State Department of Agriculture. Five-minute talks were made by a number of dairymen present. The clubs joined in a resolution deploring the action of the county board in placing the funds of Monroe County with a bank located outside the county. The secretaries were ordered to forward this resolution to the county clerk with a request that he bring it before the county board at the next meeting.

Officers for the Sparta Holstein club were elected for the ensuing year, and are as follows: President, Chas. Van der Schaaf; Vice-president, Theo. Ruetten; Secretary-Treasurer, George J. Weiner; Directors, Frank Selbach and Theo. Schlaver.

DOOR ASSOCIATION ADOPTS DISTRICT PLAN

The Door County Holstein Association was organized at the court house, Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin, December 16th. The board of directors consists of one representative from each of the ten districts in the county and is as follows: Washington Island, Ole Erickson; Liberty Grove, Gibraltar and Baileys Harbor, Harry Schuyler; Egg Harbor, Ed. Gagnon; Jacksonport, Wm. Robinson; Sevastopol and North Sturgeon Bay, Oscar Smith; Clay Banks and South Sturgeon Bay, Julius Mikels; Nasewaupsee, Henry Schingtgen; Gardner, Jule Gigot; Forestville, John Birdsall; Brussels and Union, Rudolph Mueller.

The following officers were elected: Frank Borchert, Sturgeon Bay, president; Henry Gerlach, Sevastopol, vice-president; Frank Smith, Sevastopol, secretary; Dr. E. C. Humke, Sturgeon Bay, treasurer.

County Agent Bailey was made an honorary member of the association. Calf clubs will be encouraged, as well as cow testing associations. It is intended to promote a larger and better exhibitions of Holsteins at the county fair. The association is not limited to purebred owners.

Junior Department

Made a Winner of the Cull

Stanley Kivlin thought that he was in hard luck when he was unable to be present at the time the boys and girls belonging to the Oregon Calf Club selected their animals. Stanley had to take the one that no one else wanted.

Stanley's heifer is Canary Wayne De Kol Sadie and she was born on March 27, 1921. He fed and fitted her so well that when he showed her at the Oregon Holstein picnic more than a year ago she won a first prize ribbon. She was shown at the Dane County Fair and won in the boys and girls exhibit and then repeated her victory in the open class. She was exhibited at the 1921 Junior Livestock Exhibition and ranked third. During 1922 she was shown at the Dane County Fair and was awarded second place in the County Special Class and in the junior yearling heifer class at the 1922 Junior Livestock Exhibition. She was awarded first prize, winning for her owner a free trip to the recent Chicago International Livestock Exhibition. She has won for her 13-year-old owner more than \$60 in cash premiums.

Stanley lives with his parents on their farm about three miles north of Oregon, Wisconsin. He did the best he could with the animal he had to work with. That he made a winner of her is all the more to his credit.

You Will All Want to Meet Her

One of the many valued subscribers to THE BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN is Mrs. E. M. Rogers of South Wales, New York. Mrs. Rogers and her sixteen-year-old daughter Grace do most of the work on Echo Farm and the younger member of the family looks after a herd of fifteen head of cattle, five of which are her personal property.



Edna Parana Hengerveld, her daughter Ruby Segis Hengerveld Rag Apple and King Ormsby Lad Veeman. Owned by Grace E. Rogers, South Wales, New York.

The editor considers himself fortunate to obtain a story from the young Holstein enthusiast even though regretting that he was unable to obtain a photograph of the young lady. Miss Grace is certainly making good as a caretaker and cattle breeder as the accompanying pictures show. Like all good Holstein fans, she must have had a good mother. Miss Grace's story, in her own words, follows and we think you will acknowledge that she can write a mighty good Holstein story and evidently works with her head as well as with her hands.

MY OWN LITTLE HOLSTEIN HERD

"In late September after I was twelve years old, Mother gave me a purebred Holstein heifer calf. We thought she was a beauty. Unfortunately she only lived one month. December 4, 1918, she was replaced by Edna Parana Hengerveld No. 528750, a daughter of Sir Veeman Hengerveld No. 36158. Edna was nine days old when I received her.

She has brought

me two beautiful heifer calves. One of them, Ruby Segis Hengerveld Rag Apple No. 715867, is now a very fine yearling, the other Nellie Segis Hengerveld Rag Apple No. 783162, is ten months and eleven days younger. The sire of the calves, Barrington Segis Rag Apple No. 247296 is a paternal grandson of Rag Apple Korndyke 8th, while his dam was sired by a grandson of King Segis. I also have another daughter of Edna, a grade two-year-old.

June 30th, last, I received from Mr. W. D. Robens a four-months-old bull sired by King Ormsby Ideal No.



Empress Clothilde Cornucopia, her daughter, Jewel Segis Clothilde Rag Apple, and their owner, Mrs. Eva M. Rogers.

280526. His dam is a 22-lb. cow sired by King Korn-dyke Sadie Vale, No. 86215. Her dam was sired by Sir Veeman Hengerveld, No. 36158. His great-grand-sire is Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes, No. 44931, and the great-granddam is Spring Brook Bess Burke 2d, No. 131387 with a butter record for 365 days of 1,290.93 lb. The thirteen nearest dams of my young sire, King Ormsby Lad Veeman, No. 380755 average 30.68 lb. butter in seven days. I expect to mate him to both the cow and her daughters. I feel certain that this mating will bring excellent results. Mr. Robens is a successful breeder of long experience while I am young and a beginner. I have read several of the breed papers for the past four years and think by following the breeding lines of others I will succeed faster than I could by using my own ideas.

I gave my cow an official test beginning January 10, 1921, and she made 416.8 lb. milk, containing 14.36 lb. butter at the age of three years, one month and six days. I fed, milked and took entire care of her. I am now taking care of fifteen head of cattle, five of my own, three for mother and seven for the man we are working for.

My yearling heifer took the blue ribbon in a class of six as a senior calf at our community fair. The bull calf took red in a class of four, all older than he was. This was my first attempt at showing and I won eleven dollars prize money. We had a judge from Cornell. He said the bull was a little out of condition, owing perhaps to his long ride and change of home.

Wishing you and all the readers of THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN a Happy and Prosperous New Year,"

I am,

GRACE E. ROGERS.

Echo Farm, South Wales, New York.

City Boy Makes Good in Club Work

One of the Tennessee boys who won a free trip to the Chicago International Livestock Show was Lawrence Colebank of Germantown. He was the highest scorer amongst the boys' livestock judging teams which competed at the West Tennessee district fair at Jackson, September 16th.

Lawrence, who is now 17 years old, moved with his father from Memphis to the farm in 1921, and that was the first year that he had any experience in club work. At the 1922 County Fair he and his brother Andrew, aged 14, made an entry in every class in the Agricultural Department, won 60% of the first prizes and never was below second place. He has a Holstein heifer that was grand champion of the Germantown fair last Fall. Lawrence was tutored by assistant County Agent W. M. Hardy.

Juniors Influence Their Parents to Breed Purebreds

Work in purebred Holstein Calf clubs has resulted directly in the establishment of nearly a score of purebred herds around Linwood, Kansas. The boys and girls became interested through their club work and influenced their parents to start purebred herds.

Before the clubs were organized there were no pure-

bred Holsteins and very few purebred dairy animals of any kind in the community, most of the cows being of the common red variety and most of the herds headed by scrub sires; to-day there is hardly a herd in the entire community that is not purebred or high-grade Holsteins and practically every herd is headed by a purebred Holstein sire.

A Vocational Student

Paul Stouffer, a vocational student of the high school at Newville, Pa., recently completed a year's work with two registered Holstein-Friesian cows in the dairy of his father, C. E. Stouffer, Shipensburg. This work was under the supervision of Willis R. Skillman, vocational supervisor of Cumberland County. One of these cows was a mature cow, the other a junior two-year-old at the time of starting her record and the two of them produced 27,072 lb. milk in the year.

One of the animals, Belle Princess De Kol 3d, No. 300132 was born December 15, 1914, and so was a seven-year-old at the time of commencing her test. In the year she produced 15,602 lb. milk. The other animal was De Kol Queen Mooie, No. 767976, a junior two-year-old at the time she started the test, and in the year she produced 11,470 lb. milk which is certainly a creditable performance under the circumstances. She was in very poor condition at the beginning of the year and when started on test was only



Paul Stouffer and the junior project cow, Belle Princess De Kol 3d.

milking 26 lb. a day. By careful feeding and attention, Paul raised her flow of milk to 47 lb. a day and then kept her right around this mark for nearly four months.

The work of Paul Stouffer with his purebred Holstein was scored second in the county project work by County Agent Paul Eddinger and young Mr. Stouffer was awarded a cash prize and a red ribbon as a token of excellent work. Paul is now taking a course in dairying at State College and gathering a little scientific instruction which will make his practical work more interesting and profitable.

If those who know nothing would only keep it to themselves.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN WORLD

How do you account for this?

POOLEY DECIDES GEORGE CASE

As we go to press comes the announcement that Judge Pooley, of Buffalo, on January 3, returned a decision in the George case adverse to the Holstein-Friesian Association. The case was argued in September last and the decision has been expected for some time. Substantially the same issues were tried in the Brady case in New York City last June, with a decision favorable to the Association on all points. It is probable that the Association will take an appeal to the higher courts upon Judge Pooley's decision.

ONE OF THE GREATEST BULLS OF THE BREED

PHOTOGRAPHIC REPRODUCTION FROM PAGE 21, HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN WORLD, JANUARY 6, 1923.

"Bold Attempt to Throttle the Truth"

UNDER this heading we published in our September 22d issue, a confidential resolution passed by a board of "Illegal Directors" that have since been kicked out of office by Justice Pooley of the Supreme Court of the State of New York. The confidential resolution was passed at the time of the Annual Meeting at Kansas City, June 7, 1922, and in substance, "Demanded that Breed Papers Keep Facts From Members."

Of all the many outrageous assaults made upon the rights of the membership by those who assume to direct the policies of the Holstein-Friesian Association, the resolution passed at Kansas City attempting to suppress the publication by the breed papers of the truth regarding the Association's activities stands out not only as a bold, unjustified attack upon the freedom of the press; but, a still bolder demonstration of that political intrigue which has crept into our Association's affairs and of a determination to rule or ruin the Association. THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN continued to keep its readers informed relative to important matters that transpire in the Holstein-Friesian Association and industry.

When the Brady Injunction proceedings were brought against the Association Directors, we published a complete account of it and when Judge Donnelly rendered his decision favorable to the illegal Board of Directors and against the interests of the members, we published his decision in full and told our readers in the Editorial Columns that his decision had not decided any one of the three legal questions brought up by Mr. Brady.

When the George action was brought against the Directors we published a full account of it and when Judge Pooley rendered a sweeping decision, kicking the illegal Board of Directors out of office and turned the Association over to its members where it rightfully belongs, we also published a complete account of it and will continue to keep our readers informed.

The illegal Board of Directors that has been kicked out of office, however, have been spending the Associa-

tions funds for advertising space in certain breed papers. Is it possible that these papers are selling their birth-right for money illegally taken from the Association's treasury? One of these papers thus far has entirely refrained from publishing any account of the Supreme Court's decision declaring the Association's Directory vacant, and the other one has only a short comment which we have had photographed and are reproducing in full.

As we stated to the Directors when we published their confidential resolution, THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN refused their demand and served notice that it would continue to print the truth and it would continue to fight their further exploiting the Association, and their attempt to disfranchise the small breeders and dairymen. We stated then, and we will again repeat, that we are out in the open. They cannot buy space enough and their bank account is not large enough to bargain for our surrender of that duty which we owe and propose to perform for the small breeders and dairymen that constitute 90% of the membership of the Holstein-Friesian Association.

City Boy Cow Handler

A record of 1,176.55 lb. butter and 25,104.3 lb. milk has been made by the purebred Holstein Baby Piebe Johanna of Norwood II, under the care of Everett Koken, a 16-year-old boy of the Norris Farm Camp, Mukwonago, Wisconsin.

Young Koken is city born and bred and never had any experience around cattle until he came to the Norris Farm Camp. He has certainly made good.

Having ox-tail soup and calves' brains for dinner is one way of making both ends meet.

It is some salesman who can write up an old man for a million of life insurance and then marry his only heir.

HOLSTEINS

for MILK and PROFIT

I can supply you with purebred or grade Holsteins.
Animals of quality—Producers and Profit-makers.

MY HERDSIRE

Lockhart Finderne Pride De Kol

is from a 30.6 lb. junior three-year-old and was sired by

Finderne Pride Johanna Korndyke

who has a daughter that produced 31,491.6 lb. milk in a year as a junior four-year-old. You know how other members of the family are producing.

D. B. YORK

TROY,

PENNA.

For Photographs That Please

possible buyers, and show the good points of your animals, get in touch with your old friend

ROBERT F. HILDEBRAND

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New York City

*who is prepared to serve you even better
in every way during 1923*

Please mention THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN when writing to our advertisers

King Pontiac Alcartra Wayne

My senior herd bull, sired

Crestmont Duchess Ormsby

18,243.1 lb. milk, 806.65 lb. butter in 305 days as a junior three-year-old.

Crestmont Ormsby Alcartra

15,883.1 lb. milk, 7,22.98 lb. butter in 305 days as a junior two-year-old.

Pauline Mabel Maid

753.7 lb. milk, 32.76 lb. butter in seven days as a senior three-year-old. She broke seven Pennsylvania State Records.

BRADCO HOLINGEN KORNDYKE

My junior sire is from a junior two-year-old with 873.18 lb. butter, 18,329.4 lb. milk in a year, she is by King Model from K. P. Cornucopia 1,058.78 lb. butter in a year. His sire is from the world champion junior three-year-old, FINDERNE HOLINGEN FAYNE, 1,395.06 lb. butter in a year.

How about a bull of this combination?

Let me price one to you.

HARRY C. GATES

CANTON, PA.

Buy Your Bull from an Accredited Herd

Origin Sir Napol Cornucopia

MY NEW

JUNIOR HERDSIRE

IS A SON OF

Cornucopia Plum Johanna 2d

731.6 lb. butter in 305 days, Pennsylvania State Record in the senior four-year-old division. She is a sister of the World's Champion

Keystone Beauty Plum Johanna

whose record of 1294.71 lb. butter in a year has never been equaled by any other senior four-year-old in strict official test. Both are daughters of

Cornucopia Plum Johanna

1056.78 lb. butter in a year who, with her FIVE daughters average 18,723.1 lb. milk, 918.35 lb. butter in long time test, four of the daughters tested as heifers. The SIX average practically 4 per cent. fat.

A. W. DOWNTON

STARRUCCA,

PENNA.

Cow Testing Association Reports

TESTING IN LAWRENCE COUNTY

During the month of December, twenty-six herds containing 270 cows were tested by Gordon J. Rice, of the Westfield Association which operates in part of Lawrence County, Pa. There were thirty-one cows that made over 31 lb. butterfat, six over 50 lb. and eight that milked more than 1,200 lb. milk. The leader was a Holstein named Jewel and owned by Herb A. Freed, she making 1,996 lb. milk, 77.8 lb. butterfat in twenty-eight days. Bessie, a Holstein owned by H. Frank Freed was second with 1,789 lb. milk, and exactly 59 lb. fat. She is a twelve-year-old cow. A Jersey was third with 58.7 lb. fat.

In the Volant Association, which is also under the supervision of the Lawrence County Association, there were 264 cows in twenty-six herds tested during December, by Paul J. Stonebraker. Of this number forty-six produced 40 lb. butterfat and eighteen over 50 lb. while six milked over 1,500 lb. Holstein cows in the herd of D. B. Reynolds held the three highest places, one making 73.7 lb. butterfat from 2,235 lb. milk, another making 73.2 lb. fat and another 72.6 lb. fat. W. McMillan & Son, C. M. Hartzell and Alford Bros. all had Holsteins on the honor roll.

BOWNE HOLSTEINS LEAD

There were 300 cows tested in the Mt. Holly, Burlington County, New Jersey, Association during November. Six made better than 50 lb. butterfat for the month of November. The leader was a grade Jersey with 62.8 lb. fat; second and third were purebred Holsteins owned by Alfred Bowne of Pemberton with 55.9 lb. and 53.9 lb. respectively. Grade Holsteins were fourth and fifth while another purebred Holstein owned by Bowne was sixth with 51.5 lb. fat. The four highest milk producers were all purebred Holsteins of the Bowne herd, the first making 1,995 lb.; second making 1,740 lb.; third 1,605 lb. and fourth 1,560.

The Bowne herd was high, the twenty purebred Holsteins averaging 1,104 lb. milk, 36.5 lb. fat. There were nineteen enrolled in this association of which nine were under the accredited herd plan.

HOLSTEINS AWAY IN FRONT

The East Snyder County, Pa., Cow Testing Association completes its second month with Daisy, a grade Holstein cow, owned by D. E. Naugh at the top with 1,705 lb. milk and 64.8 lb. butterfat. Making her a total of 3,500 lb. milk, 122 lb. butterfat for the two months on test. She is six years old and freshened October 8th.

The highest average herd was that of George Gemberling of Selinsgrove,

whose nine cows milked over 12,000 lb. milk for the month. The herd consists of grade and purebred Holsteins. The Holsteins are away ahead in this association up to date. There were 197 cows tested, seventeen produced over 40 lb. fat, and five over 50 lb. Thirty-four produced over 1,000 lb. milk and sixteen over 1,200 lb. The average for the ten leading cows in the association was 1,434 lb. milk, 3.86 average test and 52.3 lb. fat. These ten consist of six grade and four purebred Holsteins. The highest milk producer was Grace Nika Netherland, No. 347652, owned by George Gemberling who produced 1,807 lb. milk for the month.

Several of the members substituted home mixed rations for ready mixed feeds and realized a saving in their feed costs. Also several began weighing their milk for each milking and feed according to production.

WM. A. MARKLEY, Tester.

IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION

The report of the Worth County, Iowa Association, for the month ending November 15th, shows a slight increase in the average production of both milk and butterfat when compared with the previous month. The highest producer was a grade Holstein owned by Hilman Gaarder of Kensett, with 52.4 lb. fat, 1,565 lb. milk. She netted her owner \$22.01 above the cost of her feed. Grade Holsteins owned by C. J. Hill, of Manly, were second and third, and the leading seven cows were all grade Holsteins.

The leading herd consisted of ten grade Holsteins owned by C. J. Hill, which averaged 33.16 lb. fat and 879 lb. milk.

During the month, O. H. Thompson of Northwood, purchased the young bull, St. Olaf Pontiac Walker Segis. He is from a cow that made 787 lb. butter in a year as a junior three-year-old, and his sire is Walker Segis Homestead, a former prize winner at the Dairy Cattle Congress and the National Dairy Show.

A PENNSYLVANIA PET

The leader in the South Franklin County, Pa., Testing Association for the month of December was the Holstein Pet, owned by W. F. Barkdoll, she producing 1,426 lb. milk, 62.7 lb. fat, her test averaging 4.4%. A Guernsey was second with 59.7 lb. fat and a Holstein, Flora, owned by Isaac S. Myers, was third with 58 lb. fat, 1,318 lb. milk, her test being 4.4% also. Thirty-three cows made over 40 lb. fat and nine over 50 lb. There were seven Holsteins and three Guernseys in the leading ten and 57 cows on the honor roll. The tester of this association is R. S. Heisey, Bachmanville, to whom we are indebted for this very complete report.

TESTING WORK SPREADING IN IOWA

The annual report of testing in the State of Iowa shows that the year between September, 1921, and 1922, was the greatest in the history of Iowa Cow Testing. The number of associations has grown from fourteen to twenty-three while five herds averaged over 400 lb. butterfat for the year. C. B. Finley and H. R. Searles who compiled the report say that this is just two and one-half times the average amount of the ordinary Iowa herd.

Of the 322 herds tested, sixty-two averaged over 270 lb. butterfat and of the 4,151 cows tested, 270 made over 350 lb. butterfat while ninety-seven made over 400 lb. butterfat and twenty reached a mark better than 500 lb. Four cows produced over 600 lb. butterfat.

The best herds show an average profit of between \$80 and \$100 per cow over the cost of feed. There were 1,221 grade and 246 purebred Holsteins; 674 grade and 77 purebred Shorthorns; 1,281 scrubs and natives; 115 purebred Jerseys and 37 purebred Guernseys.

IN WEST VIRGINIA

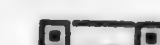
The leaders in the Central West Virginia Cow Testing Association, were the registered Holstein Pauline, owned by Tracy Phillips with 2,001 lb. milk, 72 lb. fat. Rosebud, another registered cow in the Phillips herd was second with 2,124 lb. milk, 67.9 lb. fat. The grade Holstein Queen, owned by Claud Maxwell, was third with 1,557 lb. milk, 54.4 lb. fat. November showed the highest records of any other month since the organization of the association, September 9, 1921. Milk is selling in Clarksburg for \$3.65 per 100 lb. and butter at 60 cents a lb.

Catalogs^T Bring Home^H the Bacon

Let us help you get the most money for your cattle.
E. M. HASTINGS CO., Pulaski, N.Y.

Bonnie View Farms, Inc.

Java Village, N. Y.



"A modern breeding establishment for re-acting Holstein-Friesian Cattle."

High-class producing re-actors bred on a share basis.

NEW YORK STATE TESTING

The December report of the Dairy Improvement Association in the State of New York shows that for the previous month, as far as records have been compiled, the leader will again be the great grade Holstein owned by Sam Barber of Scottsburg. She made 87.5 lb. fat from 2,083 lb. milk. The second cow is a Holstein owned by Dale Brothers of the First Niagara Association with 1,950 lb. milk and 72.2 lb. fat. There is a tie for third position between a Holstein owned by J. B. Harbeck of Western Allegany Association and a cow in the dairy of Westlake and Dann of the Chemung Association. Each has 70.4 lb. fat to her credit. The Harbeck cow produced 2,013 lb. milk while the other has only 1,329 lb.

The October reports are all in and the four leading cows are grade Holsteins with a registered cow in fifth position. The leader rejoices in the name of "Jim." She is a five-year-old owned by Baird and Burrell of Chester and is credited with 87.8 lb. fat and 1,596.5 lb. milk. Sam Barber's grade Holstein, Aaggie, is second with 87 lb. fat and 2,175 lb. milk although it is eight months since she freshened.

Ellen, owned by R. Beecher of Livonia is in third position with 75.6 lb. fat and 1,978 lb. milk "TT" owned by Don Warner of Geneseo is fourth with 75.6 lb. fat and 1,644 lb. milk. The purebred cow in fifth position has to her credit 75.1 lb. fat and 1,789 lb. milk and is owned by A. Roy of Wellsburg. The leader is in the Orange Association, the next three are enrolled in the Livingstone Association and Roy's herd is a member of the Chemung Association.

MADE A DANDY START

The Dakota County Cow Testing Association, Minnesota, finished their first month on December 1st. This Association has two testers. The Eastern Association had 281 cows with an average

production of 670 lb. milk and 207 lb. fat. The leader was a purebred Holstein owned by A. J. Reideil of Farmington, with 1,524 lb. milk and 67.05 lb. fat.

The Western Association tested 343 cows with an average of 791 lb. milk and 28.4 lb. fat. The high cow was a grade Holstein and a member of the herd of Thelander Bros., of Lakeville, with 1,650 lb. milk and 69.3 lb. butterfat. The Thelander Bros' herd of grade Holsteins was high with an average of 445 lb. fat.

SCHUMAN COWS SHOW PROMINENTLY

During the month of November, the leading cow in the Buckhorn, Iowa, association was a grade Holstein owned by Ed. Schuman with 55 lb. fat. Grade Holsteins had the lead in four positions. The Schuman herd consisted of 7 cows and averaged 28.8 lb. fat, while the average for the entire association of 200 cows was exactly 19 lb. fat.

During December there were 215 cows tested and they averaged 460 lb. milk and 196 lb. fat. The leader was a Holstein owned by Charles Martens with 49.4 lb. fat. A Schuman cow was second with 48.9 lb. fat and a Holstein owned by Geo. Blake was third with 47.8 lb. fat. Holsteins and Guernseys ranked high in testing this month. The herd of E. P. Kier numbers 17 head, and contains Holsteins, Guernseys and grades. They lead with an average of 31 lb. fat. The nine-cow dairy of Ed. Schuman was second with an average of 28.6 lb. fat.

BYRON HOLSTEINS TEST HIGH

The highest producer in the Byron, Wisconsin Cow Testing Association in the thirty days ending January 1st, is a registered Holstein owned by E. H. Korner, Fond du Lac. She produced 1,851 lb. milk, 77.7 lb. butterfat, her milk averaging 4.2%. A grade Holstein was second with 1,722 lb. milk, 74 lb. butterfat, the milk average being 4.3% and a registered Holstein, owned by John P. Kometer, Oakfield, was third with 1,482 lb. milk, 65.2 lb. fat, her milk averaging 4.4%. Notice the percentage of fat of the milk given by these three cows in test association work. A registered Guernsey was fourth with 62.9 lb. fat.

The honors for highest average herd went to the sixteen grade Holsteins owned by O. P. Schwefel with an average of 1,064 lb. milk, 37.17 lb. fat. The twelve-cow grade Holstein dairy of Frank Willis was second with 1,050 lb. milk, 36.44 lb. fat. The tester of this association is Alfred Miller.

DIAMOND CUT DIAMOND

Pat—Say, Pete, why do you always have holes in your shoes when your father is a cobbler?

Pete—Well, why does your baby brother have only one tooth when your father is a dentist?

A GOOD SEXTETTE

Six Holstein cows on the Blockville Farm, Glencoe, Minn., were recently tested under the supervision of H. R. Shepherd, reports Chas. E. Walker of the Biscay Holstein Breeders' Association. Pauline Fobes Beets De Kol made 501.5 lb. milk, 28.127 lb. butter; Jessie Fobes Pietertje made 554.3 lb. milk, 26.6 lb. butter; Jessie Fobes Anna De Mar made 540.6 lb. milk, 25.94 lb. butter; and the senior two-year-old Jessie De Mar Ormsby made 406.8 lb. milk, 19.38 lb. butter or nearly 60 lb. a day; the junior three-year-old Queen Pietertje Ormsby Canary produced 426.2 lb. milk, 22.36 lb. butter, averaging 61 lb. milk a day; the senior three-year-old Flossie Beets Hengerveld De Kol produced 470.6 lb. milk, 19.16 lb. butter.

NEW MARINETTE RECORD

A new high record for Marinette County, Wisconsin, has been made by Nijerk Korndyke Pietertje Pet, a twenty-five months old heifer owned at Beechwood Farms, Crivitz, Wis. This heifer was started in test November 29th, and in seven days made 381.3 lb. milk, 18.12 lb. butter. Seven days later she again went in test and in this seven days she made 467.7 lb. milk, 21.20 lb. butter. She had very little fitting for test. Her owner, W. B. Sanderson, believes that she could have made a better test. She is a daughter of Pabst Korndyke Admetus the former senior herdsire of Beechwood Farms and is the first daughter to be officially tested. There are eleven of her half-sisters in the herd which will be tested as they freshen.

MONTESANO COWS ARE GOOD

Twenty-five of the 237 cows tested in the Grays Harbor, Oregon Association, during November, produced between 40 and 50 lb. butterfat, 9 produced between 50 and 60 lb., while one made over 70 lb. The average production was 801.6 lb. milk, 29.7 lb. fat. Fifteen Holsteins owned by W. J. Berns, Montesano, averaged 1,013 lb. milk, 36.1 lb. fat, while fifty-four Holsteins owned by R. B. Arland, also of Montesano, averaged 937 lb. milk and 32 lb. fat. The leading small herd consisted of 8 Holsteins owned by A. A. Seifert of Elma, with an average of 954 lb. milk, 35.1 lb. butterfat.

HAGGLOF HAS GOOD COWS

During the month of December, 183 cows were tested in the Thurston County, Washington Association, although there were 259 enrolled. Of this number 46 made over 40 lb. fat in the month, while the average production per cow was 31.58 lb. fat. The leader was the well-known grade Durham cow owned by John Hagglof, she making 82.2 lb. butterfat. Iris Cynthia Jewel, also a member of the Hagglof herd, was second with 67.5 lb. fat. Mr. Hagglof had a number of other purebred Holsteins that made a good showing.

WHY PILE ON A TAX

The comparative prices of young heifers in Dane County, Wisconsin, is said to be \$110.00 for grades and \$125.00 for purebreds, or these were the figures for which a number of Illinois patrons purchased twelve head through Arthur Alling, secretary of the Dane County Holstein Breeders' Association. The entire consignment was purchased from around Oregon, from members of the County Breeders' Club.

While this fact may be seized upon by enemies of the purebred business to indicate that there is no extra profit in raising purebreds, still the facts in the case are that the purebreds realized \$15 a head more than did the grades, and aside from the cost of registering and transferring, the raising of the purebreds would not cost any more than it would to bring grades to the same age. Advocates of a heavy transfer fee will find very little inspiration in this report.

DAIRYMEN TO HEAR GOOD SPEAKERS

Breeders and Dairymen who attend the Meetings connected with the Pennsylvania Farm Products Show at Harrisburg, January 23d to 27th, will have an opportunity to listen to C. W. Larson, chief of the dairy division of the United States Department of Agriculture. He will deliver an address on "Opportunities in Dairying." L. B. Cook, manager of the Beaver Dairy Association will talk on "Higher Prices for Milk." Robert W. Balderson, secretary of the Pennsylvania Dairy Council will discuss "Milk Legislation," while E. B. Fitts, of the dairy extension department of the State College will speak on the subject "Increasing the Efficiency of the Dairy Herd."

The Pennsylvania Breeders and Dairymen's Association have certainly provided a strong and appealing program.

ROCK COUNTY ACTIVE

During the last half of December four carloads of Holstein cattle were shipped out of Rock County, Wisconsin, two carloads containing sixty-two grade cows went to Carlos E. Ramives, Fortunato Cucraro, Mexico. The average price was a little over \$75.00 a head. One carload was shipped to Riverton, Wyoming, and another carload containing twenty-six head went to a point in central Illinois. During the week ending December 24th, 106 head were sold from in and near Rock County.

A Mexican firm has contracted with F. B. Green & Son of Evansville for regular shipments of dairy cattle.

As soon as the area test is made in Rock County it is planned to put into effect a complete system of listing all livestock in the central agricultural office.

Pat (looking at the large grapefruit)—My! Mike, it wouldn't take many of them oranges to make a dozen, would it? Mike—No, siree!

SCHROEDER SELLS HIS HOLSTEINS

C. W. Anderson, Burbank, California, has purchased the interest of E. C. Schroeder in the big Holstein herd which they owned jointly and will continue the business alone. This herd is made up largely of daughters and granddaughters of Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes, and includes sixteen daughters of the old sire, two of which are from Spring Brook Bess Burke 2d. It also includes fifteen daughters of Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes 37th, while most of the cows are bred to this bull, who himself arrived in California early in December. In the Anderson herd there are six cows with year records of over 1,000 lb. and a number with records ranging from 800 to 1,000 lb. It is planned to continue testing the cows for long-time records.

Mr. Schroeder is one of the de facto board of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America. He was elected in 1920 to serve four years, but as far as we know, has not attended any of the meetings of the de facto board of directors during the past eighteen months, apparently having lost interest in its deliberations, actions and law suits.

MERCER BREEDERS ENDORSE AREA PLAN

A meeting of cattle owners of Mercer County held at Mercer, January 3d, endorsed the area plan of Tuberculosis Eradication and will launch a movement to have all the animals in the county tuberculin tested. This is the first movement of this kind in Pennsylvania which has heretofore gone solidly against the area plan. Mercer County contains about 37,000 head of beef and dairy cattle.

STEVES CHANGING HERD-SIRES

F. W. Steves & Son of Green Plains Stock farm, Menomonee, Wisconsin, have sold their former herdsire, Cloverlawn Johanna Piebe 11th to H. D. Hanson of Sleepy Eye, Minnesota, and have purchased in his place King Pietertje Ormsby Piebe 37th from Hargrove & Arnold. The purchase was made last summer, but as the Iowa owners wanted to include this animal in their show herd which did so well in the great fairs last fall, he was not shipped until recently.

WHOA! NANCY

Nancy Mercedes De Kol 2d, No. 134-437, owned by S. H. Shelton of Yates Center, Kansas, became the mother of seven calves during the past four years. This included three sets of twins. Nancy is eleven years of age and her owner claims that she has earned him an average of \$350 a year for the past four years. Her owner reports that she has produced 96 lb. milk in a day and made 32 lb. butter in a week, and that he has refused \$1,000 for her.

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GOOD HOLSTEINS HERE

The December report of the Cumberland County, Pennsylvania Cow Testing Association shows that the high cow for fat production is a Holstein owned by J. B. Meixel of Boiling Springs, she making 80.2 lb. fat from 2,105 lb. milk and having an average test of 3.93%. The highest producing animal for milk was a Holstein owned by David Gible of Mechanicsburg, with 2,341 lb. milk, 60.9 lb. fat. The registered Holstein herd of I. V. Otto of Boiling Springs, made a good showing.

During the month 28 herds containing 275 cows in milk and 65 dry cows were tested. Forty-two cows produced over 40 lb. fat and 19 over 50 lb., while 38 exceeded 1,200 lb. milk. The tester, A. A. Raudabaugh, reports that during the past eighteen months, eight bulls have been purchased by members of the Association from other members of the Association and that the dams of these bulls were among the highest producers shown in the herds. Seven dairymen who were not members of the Association purchased bulls from members on the merits of the records made by the dams.

The December report makes the best showing of any in the five months of the fourth year's work of this Association, being highest, both in milk production and butterfat.

GOOD TEST RECORDS

The herd of Mike Babylon consisting of 28 Holsteins averaged 1,087 lb. milk and 45.2 lb. butterfat in the Orange County, California Testing Association. During the month of November, 790 of the 800 cows enrolled were tested. The individual leader was owned by C. S. Walker with 2,045 lb. milk and 114.5 lb. butterfat. A Babylon cow was second with 1,905 lb. milk and 105.3 lb. fat, while a cow of the Plavan and Stringer herd gave 2,145 lb. milk and 93.8 lb. fat.



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At prices that the
Everyday Breeder and Dairyman
can well afford to pay.

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Herd under the Accredited Plan

KATY GERBEN

Born December 7, 1902, died December 12, 1922, aged 20 years and 5 days—these figures represent the beginning and the end of the life of the famous Nebraska dairy queen, Katy Gerben. She was born in the University of Nebraska herd and there she died and during her life she did more to advertise the dairy business in her native state than has any other Nebraska cow.

During her lifetime she produced fourteen calves, 173,004 lb. milk and 5,605 lb. butter fat, or figured on the 80% basis, 7,006 lb. butter. A short time before her death she weighed 1,400 lb. so that during her lifetime she produced 123 times her own weight in milk and five times her weight in butter. As a three-year-old her record of 18,573.4 lb. milk, 775.55 lb. butter was a world's record in class at time of making. She was still giving milk at the time of her death, the cause of which was old age.

For more than seventeen years Katy Gerben has been one of the outstanding figures on the campus of the University of Nebraska. She was the pet and pride of the agricultural students who were always eager to show her to visitors and to sing her praises. Her splendid records made year after year have induced many Nebraska farmers to seriously take up dairying and the raising of purebred Holsteins. Her sons have headed some of the best herds in the state. Her daughters and granddaughters have made splendid records not only in the University herd, but also in other hands. The University of Nebraska bred and developed her, tested her and gave her the opportunity to make herself famous, and she in turn made the University famous wherever American bred Holsteins are known.

SIX MONTHS' PROGRESS

The Crystal Lake, Iowa Association, was started July 1, 1922, with 26 members, having about 400 cows of which 195 were Holsteins, 64 Guernseys, 135 Shorthorns and Red Polls and 7 Jerseys. The herd of Sam Gooden was high during July, August and September with an average of 31 lb. fat per cow. The E. R. Ostrander herd was high in October with an average of 32 lb., while the Martin Thompson herd was high in November with an average of 43 lb. Thompson furnished the individual leader during the previous months with 57, 67 and 50 lb. butterfat. They were all Holsteins.

THE BREED SHOWS WELL

There were 278 cows tested during November in the Clark-Scott, Indiana Association, reports H. H. Hubbard, the official tester. Of this number 22 exceeded 40 lb. fat for the month and 7 gave 50 lb. or better. The leader was a purebred Holstein owned by Clark Dellinger, she making 1,404 lb. milk and 58.9 lb. fat with an average test of 4.2%. Three of the seven leaders were purebred animals, two being Holsteins and one a Jersey.

GETTING SPOTTED

In 1919 Henry Hatisohl of Linn, Kansas, attended the Kansas National Livestock Show and there purchased eight three-year-old Holstein heifers. The first year he had them they earned him an average net profit of \$87.41, and each produced from 300 to 381 lb. butter fat.

At the end of the year at the annual meeting of the community creamery, at Linn, Mr. Hatisohl told of what the cattle had done for him and the manager of the creamery verified his statements from the creamery books. The local bank offered to assist other dairymen if they wished to buy similar animals and orders were at once given for 93 cows and representatives were appointed and purchased them from Wisconsin. Since that time another carload has been purchased and as a result, E. A. Montgomery of the Kansas State Farm Bureau told at the County Farm Bureau meeting that the farmers around Linn were rapidly getting rid of their scrubs and the herds were spotted black and white.

UNDER THE MOSER PLAN

Many of the Holstein breeders of Texas are increasing their herds, reports J. T. Orr, president of the Holstein-Friesian Breeders' club. Nearly a quarter of a million dollars worth of Holsteins have been imported into Dallas county under the Moser plan, in which the cattle have to pay for themselves. The Moser plan is named after C. O. Moser, secretary of the Texas club, a dairy expert and a practical farmer. Mr. Orr himself, is a prominent breeder and farmer of Dallas county.

The Holsteins were brought into the county during the period from December, 1917, until April, 1920. Thirty herds arrived, and the movement spread from Dallas into surrounding counties. The A. & M. college received requests for Holsteins from many parts of the state, and orders were given for carload shipments.

Traders began operations on a big scale and some of them exploited their innocent patrons by inducing them to purchase inferior animals. To combat this state of affairs, the Texas Holstein-Friesian Breeders' club was organized.

ADVERTISING IN LOUISIANA

A young Holstein cow owned by L. J. Heintz of St. Tammany parish near Covington, Louisiana, gave 1,138 lb. milk, averaging 3.3% during the thirty days from November 4th to December 4th. She produced 37.55 lb. butterfat while the cost for her feed was \$12.00. The performance of this cow is attracting much attention around Covington, and is already causing quite a number of the farmers to inquire into the producing and earning capacity of purebred Holsteins.

Pete—"Shut up! You don't know nothing! Why, you don't even know that Columbus discovered America."
Pierre—"I didn't know it was lost."

PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS
AND REPORTS

Jan. 25—Wichita, Kan., Holstein-Friesian Association, W. H. Mott, Mgr.
Feb. 1—Woodstown, N. J., W. M. Moore, Dispersal.
Feb. 5—Wyoming, Pa., Alex Murdock & Son Dispersal.
Feb. 6—Des Moines, Iowa, B. C. Hemphill Dispersal.
Feb. 6—Des Moines, Iowa, M. Breen & Son Dispersal.
Feb. 21—Baltic, O., Ohio Holstein-Friesian Association Consignment Sale.
March 1—Fonca City, Okla., Wm. H. England Dispersal.
March 5—Richland, Pa., M. H. Bennet, 60-day retest with few consignments.
March 6—Kiron, Iowa, B. A. Samuelson & Son.
March 7—Coldwater, Mich., E. E. Butters Dispersal.
March 13—Fond du Lac, Wis., W. F. Braatz Dispersal.
March 13—Fond du Lac, Wis., Quality Sale, Holstein Breeders Sale Co., S. H. Bird, Mgr., So. Byron, Wis.
March 24—Watson, Pa., H. R. Remley's Sale.
April 4—Tulare, Cal., 1923 Quarantine Sale.
May 2—Clintonville, Spring Consignment Sale, Waupaca County Breeders, A. B. Rowe, Sec'y.
May 7—Fond du Lac, Wis., Holstein Breeders' Sale Co., S. H. Bird, Mgr.
June 4—Mentor, Ohio, Pinery Farms, Annual Sale.
June 14—Thorpe, Wis., W. H. Krause Annual Bred Heifer Sale.

THE FIRST FIFTY HEAD

The first fifty head of cattle, which were sold at the Third Annual State Breeders' Sale, held at the New York State Fair Grounds, Syracuse, New York, January 17th, brought \$938.50, an average of \$187.70. These fifty head included calves. The sale was held under the management of the New York Holstein-Friesian Association.

FRANK BOONE DISPERSAL

At the Frank Boone dispersal sale at Cheney, Kansas, November 17th, seventeen purebred Holstein cows averaged \$151.20. The top price was \$327.50 for a three-year-old with a calf ten-days-old at her side. A yearling heifer brought \$137.50. There were thirty-nine head of stock registered or eligible for registration. In the number were five young bulls and nine calves under three months of age.

The sale had been postponed from the first to the seventeenth of November on account of bad weather. Buyers came from Pawnee, Reno, Pratt and Sedgwick counties and purchased thirty-three head, one cow and five calves were all that remained in Kingman County. The Boone herd was a real good one and won a number of prizes in the Cheney County Fair last October.

STEPHENSON COUNTY CONSIGNMENT SALE

The Stephenson County Consignment Sale held at Freeport, Illinois, consisted of purebred and grade cows and a number of bulls and heifer calves. The average prices were as follows: Purebred cows, \$165.82; grade cows, \$91.35; heifers, \$83.60; heifer calves, \$54.28; bulls of serviceable age, \$143.50. The top price was \$265 obtained for a bull consigned by Ray Angle, Dakota, and purchased by H. D. Bowen. The animal was from an untested dam and was an excellent individual. The next highest price for a male was \$250. This animal was from a 26-lb. dam and was not as good an individual as the sale topper. He was consigned by Howard Swaney of Ridot, and was purchased by J. W. Frankenberger. Yearling heifers sold low; heifer calves sold high. Animals from herds under Federal supervision brought 74% more than cattle from herds not under Federal supervision, although the animals were all tuberculin tested and a sixty- to ninety-day retest was guaranteed. The sale was managed by C. M. Long, field secretary of the Illinois Holstein-Friesian Association. The auctioneer was Edgar Eells.

INTERMOUNTAIN LIVESTOCK
SHOW

The sixth annual Intermountain Livestock show will be held in North Salt Lake, Utah, April 3d-7th, under the auspices of the Livestock Committee, Salt Lake City, Chamber of Commerce. Admission to the show is free while the railroads give reduced round trip fares from all points in the Intermountain district. Expert judges will be secured.

A new feature of the exposition will be the special awards for the boys' and girls' judging contests. Entrants must be between the ages of 10 and 18. The Intermountain Livestock Show is attended by farmers from points hundreds of miles distant and has done much for the livestock and dairy industry in the territory in which it operates.

PROSPECTIVE WINNERS

The prize junior calf at the 1922 Wisconsin State Fair was Jessie Mercedes Elgin, daughter of Witt Mercedes De Kol, owned by the Funk Brothers of Janesville. The day before Christmas this cow dropped twin heifer calves. They were sired by Beauty Johanna Korndyke Vale whose dam has a seven-day official record of 700 lb. milk and 28.96 lb. butter.

EASILY EXPLAINED

She—Sometimes you appear really manly and sometimes you are quite effeminate. How do you account for it?
He—It's hereditary, I suppose. One-half of my ancestors were males and the other half females.

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Sire From 34.93 lb. Dam
Dam—25.11 lb. butter from 652.4 lb.
milk in seven days.

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TRACY GETS NEW HERDSIRE

J. R. Tracy & Sons, owners of Purity Farm, Platteville, Wis., recently purchased a new herdsire, Juliana Lilith Mutual, from Wilfred Helmemstein of Blue Mounds, Wis. This bull is four years old and weighs nearly 2,500 lb., is from a 1000 lb. cow while his sire is from a cow with a 20 lb. record and is a son of the great century sire, King Segis Pontiac, the only century sire from a 37-lb. cow.

Juliana Lilith Mutual will be bred to the daughters of Bairdland Segis Sir Prize and to the many good record cows on the Tracy farm, an account of which will be found on page 753, November 22d issue of THE BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN.

MURPHY ACCEPTS POSITION

Lawrence F. Murphy, Hartford, Wisconsin, is now manager of the Meadow Spring Stock Farm at Peebles, of which F. H. Boyle is proprietor.

Mr. Murphy and his family, consisting of his wife and two children, for the past six years has owned and conducted the Badger Stock Farms. A number of large records have been made in that herd including that of 32.91 lb. butter in seven days on the junior two-year-old, Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes Frisby. This record was world's record in class at time of making.

PROFITABLE PURCHASE

Helen Rag Apple Johanna was purchased by Roy J. Hiller of Janesville, Wis., from a consignment of Archie Reed, Jr., to the last sale of the Rock County Holstein Association. She was then an untested cow but was a large animal showing lots of dairy qualities. Mr. Hiller thought he would try to make an official test although he had no previous experience. He started Helen on test and the first seven days she made 29.47 lb. butter.

MORE PIGS NEXT SPRING

More than 200,000 replies to questionnaires sent out by the United States Department of Agriculture, indicate a probable increase in Spring pigs. These questionnaires were distributed and gathered by rural mail carriers in all sections of the United States where pigs were produced for market. This is only the second survey of this kind. It indicates that the number of sows bred to farrow during the first six months of 1923 will be 13% more than the number of sows which actually farrowed in the spring of 1922, but the actual number will depend largely on the relative price of hogs and corn.

The probable increase in farrowings in the spring of 1923 over 1922, compares with an increase of 22.8 per cent in the spring of 1922 over 1921 in the 11 Corn Belt states. The spring pig crop of 1922 in the Southern States was about the same as in 1921. Comparisons for other states are not available.

The number of litters farrowed in the United States in the fall of 1922 shows an increase of 18.6 per cent over the fall of 1921. An increase of 27.8 per cent is shown for the eleven Corn Belt States as compared with an intended increase in these states of 49 per cent in the number of sows to be bred for all farrowing, as reported last May. The survey shows that in the Corn Belt states, 6.1 pigs per litter were saved in the fall of 1922 as compared with 5.0 pigs saved from the 1921 fall litters. For the entire United States a saving of 6.1 pigs per litter in the fall of 1922 as compared with 6 pigs per litter in 1921 is shown.

The department points out that increased production does not necessarily mean an over-supply or decline in prices. Total receipts of hogs at all public stockyards during the first 11 months of 1922, were 5 per cent more than in 1921. During the last four months of 1922, the increase totaled nearly 20 per cent. The

number of hogs slaughtered under Federal inspection during the same period was 7.7 per cent more than in 1921, and the total carcass weight of pork and lard resulting from this slaughter shows an increase of 461,246,000 lb. for the 11 months. Despite these increases cold storage holdings of pork and lard averaged considerably less than during 1921 and prices showed a substantial advance over 1921. The department's explanation for this situation is that improved industrial and economic conditions resulted in an increased consumptive demand and a much freer, current movement of pork and lard into trade channels.

UNFAIR COMPETITION

"How's business?"

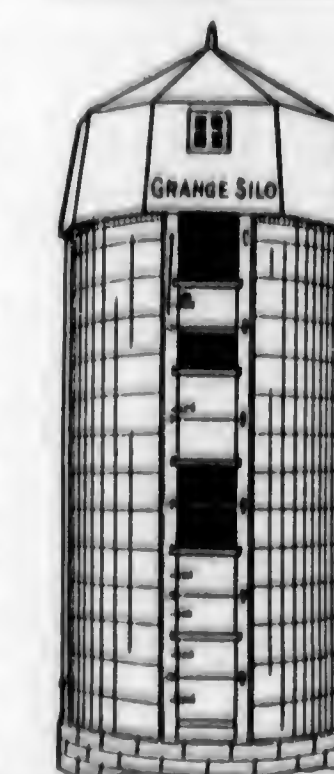
"Not to good—thanks to some dishonest rascals who are selling goods at reasonable prices."—*Le Journal Amusant* (Paris).

GRASP THE OPPORTUNITY

Mother—Tommy always eats more pie when we have friends at dinner.

Visitor—Why is that, Tommy?

Tommy—Cos we don't have no pie no other time.—*New York Evening Mail*.



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The assets of the Association to-day are around forty-five thousand dollars. They do not owe a single dollar. They have a publicity department for the benefit of their breeders free to all members. They give a twenty-four hour service of recording pedigrees. They appropriate all of their profit for prizes in county, district, state and national shows, so far as we have been able to ascertain, this is the only swine record in the United States that has done a greater business in 1921 than they did in the year 1920. In 1922 their gain over 1920 was 53%. Their membership fee is \$5.00. Write for full particulars. Address THE NATIONAL SPOTTED POLAND-CHINA RECORD, FRED L. OBENCHAIN, Secy.-Treas., 600 Wulsin Bldg., Indianapolis, Indiana.

NEW YORK STATE TESTING

The December report of the Dairy Improvement Association in the State of New York shows that for the previous month, as far as records have been compiled, the leader will again be the great grade Holstein owned by Sam Barber of Scottsburg. She made 87.5 lb. fat from 2,083 lb. milk. The second cow is a Holstein owned by Dale Brothers of the First Niagara Association with 1,950 lb. milk and 72.2 lb. fat. There is a tie for third position between a Holstein owned by J. B. Harbeck of Western Allegany Association and a cow in the dairy of Westlake and Dann of the Chemung Association. Each has 70.4 lb. fat to her credit. The Harbeck cow produced 2,013 lb. milk while the other has only 1,329 lb.

The October reports are all in and the four leading cows are grade Holsteins with a registered cow in fifth position. The leader rejoices in the name of "Jim." She is a five-year-old owned by Baird and Burrell of Chester and is credited with 87.8 lb. fat and 1,596.5 lb. milk. Sam Barber's grade Holstein, Aaggie, is second with 87 lb. fat and 2,175 lb. milk although it is eight months since she freshened.

Ellen, owned by R. Beecher of Livonia is in third position with 75.6 lb. fat and 1,978 lb. milk. "TT" owned by Don Warner of Geneseo is fourth with 75.6 lb. fat and 1,644 lb. milk. The purebred cow in fifth position has to her credit 75.1 lb. fat and 1,789 lb. milk and is owned by A. Roy of Wellsburg. The leader is in the Orange Association, the next three are enrolled in the Livingstone Association and Roy's herd is a member of the Chemung Association.

MADE A DANDY START

The Dakota County Cow Testing Association, Minnesota, finished their first month on December 1st. This Association has two testers. The Eastern Association had 281 cows with an average

production of 670 lb. milk and 207 lb. fat. The leader was a purebred Holstein owned by A. J. Reideil of Farmington, with 1,524 lb. milk and 67.05 lb. fat.

The Western Association tested 343 cows with an average of 791 lb. milk and 28.4 lb. fat. The high cow was a grade Holstein and a member of the herd of Thelander Bros., of Lakeville, with 1,650 lb. milk and 69.3 lb. butterfat. The Thelander Bros' herd of grade Holsteins was high with an average of 445 lb. fat.

SCHUMAN COWS SHOW PROMINENTLY

During the month of November, the leading cow in the Buckhorn, Iowa, association was a grade Holstein owned by Ed. Schuman with 55 lb. fat. Grade Holsteins had the lead in four positions. The Schuman herd consisted of 7 cows and averaged 28.8 lb. fat, while the average for the entire association of 200 cows was exactly 19 lb. fat.

During December there were 215 cows tested and they averaged 460 lb. milk and 196 lb. fat. The leader was a Holstein owned by Charles Martens with 49.4 lb. fat. A Schuman cow was second with 48.9 lb. fat and a Holstein owned by Geo. Blake was third with 47.8 lb. fat. Holsteins and Guernseys ranked high in testing this month. The herd of E. P. Kier numbers 17 head, and contains Holsteins, Guernseys and grades. They lead with an average of 31 lb. fat. The nine-cow dairy of Ed. Schuman was second with an average of 28.6 lb. fat.

BYRON HOLSTEINS TEST HIGH

The highest producer in the Byron, Wisconsin Cow Testing Association in the thirty days ending January 1st, is a registered Holstein owned by E. H. Korner, Fond du Lac. She produced 1,851 lb. milk, 77.7 lb. butterfat, her milk averaging 4.2%. A grade Holstein was second with 1,722 lb. milk, 74 lb. butterfat, the milk average being 4.3% and a registered Holstein, owned by John P. Kometer, Oakfield, was third with 1,482 lb. milk, 65.2 lb. fat, her milk averaging 4.4%. Notice the percentage of fat of the milk given by these three cows in test association work. A registered Guernsey was fourth with 62.9 lb. fat.

The honors for highest average herd went to the sixteen grade Holsteins owned by O. P. Schwefel with an average of 1,064 lb. milk, 37.17 lb. fat. The twelve-cow grade Holstein dairy of Frank Willis was second with 1,050 lb. milk, 36.44 lb. fat. The tester of this association is Alfred Miller.

DIAMOND CUT DIAMOND

Pat—Say, Pete, why do you always have holes in your shoes when your father is a cobbler?

Pete—Well, why does your baby brother have only one tooth when your father is a dentist?

A GOOD SEXTETTE

Six Holstein cows on the Blockville Farm, Glencoe, Minn., were recently tested under the supervision of H. R. Shepherd, reports Chas. E. Walker of the Biscay Holstein Breeders' Association. Pauline Fobes Beets De Kol made 501.5 lb. milk, 28.127 lb. butter; Jessie Fobes Pietertje made 554.3 lb. milk, 26.6 lb. butter; Jessie Fobes Anna De Mar made 540.6 lb. milk, 25.94 lb. butter; and the senior two-year-old Jessie De Mar Ormsby made 406.8 lb. milk, 19.38 lb. butter or nearly 60 lb. a day; the junior three-year-old Queen Pietertje Ormsby Canary produced 426.2 lb. milk, 22.36 lb. butter, averaging 61 lb. milk a day; the senior three-year-old Flossie Beets Hengerveld De Kol produced 470.6 lb. milk, 19.16 lb. butter.

NEW MARINETTE RECORD

A new high record for Marinette County, Wisconsin, has been made by Nijerk Korndyke Pietertje Pet, a twenty-five months old heifer owned at Beechwood Farms, Crivitz, Wis. This heifer was started in test November 29th, and in seven days made 381.3 lb. milk, 18.12 lb. butter. Seven days later she again went in test and in this seven days she made 467.7 lb. milk, 21.20 lb. butter. She had very little fitting for test. Her owner, W. B. Sanderson, believes that she could have made a better test. She is a daughter of Pabst Korndyke Admetus the former senior herdsire of Beechwood Farms and is the first daughter to be officially tested. There are eleven of her half-sisters in the herd which will be tested as they freshen.

MONTESANO COWS ARE GOOD

Twenty-five of the 237 cows tested in the Grays Harbor, Oregon Association, during November, produced between 40 and 50 lb. butterfat, 9 produced between 50 and 60 lb., while one made over 70 lb. The average production was 801.6 lb. milk, 29.7 lb. fat. Fifteen Holsteins owned by W. J. Berns, Montesano, averaged 1,013 lb. milk, 36.1 lb. fat, while fifty-four Holsteins owned by R. B. Arland, also of Montesano, averaged 937 lb. milk and 32 lb. fat. The leading small herd consisted of 8 Holsteins owned by A. A. Seifert of Elma, with an average of 954 lb. milk, 35.1 lb. butterfat.

HAGGLOF HAS GOOD COWS

During the month of December, 183 cows were tested in the Thurston County, Washington Association, although there were 259 enrolled. Of this number 46 made over 40 lb. fat in the month, while the average production per cow was 31.58 lb. fat. The leader was the well-known grade Durham cow owned by John Hagglof, she making 82.2 lb. butterfat. Iris Cynthia Jewel, also a member of the Hagglof herd, was second with 67.5 lb. fat. Mr. Hagglof had a number of other purebred Holsteins that made a good showing.

WHY PILE ON A TAX

The comparative prices of young heifers in Dane County, Wisconsin, is said to be \$110.00 for grades and \$125.00 for purebreds, or these were the figures for which a number of Illinois patrons purchased twelve head through Arthur Alling, secretary of the Dane County Holstein Breeders' Association. The entire consignment was purchased from around Oregon, from members of the County Breeders' Club.

While this fact may be seized upon by enemies of the purebred business to indicate that there is no extra profit in raising purebreds, still the facts in the case are that the purebreds realized \$15 a head more than did the grades, and aside from the cost of registering and transferring, the raising of the purebreds would not cost any more than it would to bring grades to the same age. Advocates of a heavy transfer fee will find very little inspiration in this report.

DAIRYMEN TO HEAR GOOD SPEAKERS

Breeders and Dairymen who attend the Meetings connected with the Pennsylvania Farm Products Show at Harrisburg, January 23d to 27th, will have an opportunity to listen to C. W. Larson, chief of the dairy division of the United States Department of Agriculture. He will deliver an address on "Opportunities in Dairying." L. B. Cook, manager of the Beaver Dairy Association will talk on "Higher Prices for Milk." Robert W. Balderson, secretary of the Pennsylvania Dairy Council will discuss "Milk Legislation," while E. B. Fitts, of the dairy extension department of the State College will speak on the subject "Increasing the Efficiency of the Dairy Herd."

The Pennsylvania Breeders and Dairymen's Association have certainly provided a strong and appealing program.

ROCK COUNTY ACTIVE

During the last half of December four carloads of Holstein cattle were shipped out of Rock County, Wisconsin, two carloads containing sixty-two grade cows went to Carlos E. Ramives, Fortunato Cucarar, Mexico. The average price was a little over \$75.00 a head. One carload was shipped to Riverton, Wyoming, and another carload containing twenty-six head went to a point in central Illinois. During the week ending December 24th, 106 head were sold from in and near Rock County.

A Mexican firm has contracted with F. B. Green & Son of Evansville for regular shipments of dairy cattle.

As soon as the area test is made in Rock County it is planned to put into effect a complete system of listing all livestock in the central agricultural office.

Pat (looking at the large grapefruit)—My! Mike, it wouldn't take many of them oranges to make a dozen, would it? Mike—No. siree!—

SCHROEDER SELLS HIS HOLSTEINS

C. W. Anderson, Burbank, California, has purchased the interest of E. C. Schroeder in the big Holstein herd which they owned jointly and will continue the business alone. This herd is made up largely of daughters and granddaughters of Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes, and includes sixteen daughters of the old sire, two of which are from Spring Brook Bess, Burke 2d. It also includes fifteen daughters of Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes 37th, while most of the cows are bred to this bull, who himself arrived in California early in December. In the Anderson herd there are six cows with year records of over 1,000 lb. and a number with records ranging from 800 to 1,000 lb. It is planned to continue testing the cows for long-time records.

Mr. Schroeder is one of the de facto board of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America. He was elected in 1920 to serve four years, but as far as we know, has not attended any of the meetings of the de facto board of directors during the past eighteen months, apparently having lost interest in its deliberations, actions and law suits.

MERCER BREEDERS ENDORSE AREA PLAN

A meeting of cattle owners of Mercer County held at Mercer, January 3d, endorsed the area plan of Tuberculosis Eradication and will launch a movement to have all the animals in the county tuberculin tested. This is the first movement of this kind in Pennsylvania which has heretofore gone solidly against the area plan. Mercer County contains about 37,000 head of beef and dairy cattle.

STEVES CHANGING HERD-SIRES

F. W. Steves & Son of Green Plains Stock farm, Menomonie, Wisconsin, have sold their former herdsire, Cloverlawn Johanna Pieve 11th to H. D. Hanson of Sleepy Eye, Minnesota, and have purchased in his place King Pietertje Ormsby Pieve 37th from Hargrove & Arnold. The purchase was made last summer, but as the Iowa owners wanted to include this animal in their show herd which did so well in the great fairs last fall, he was not shipped until recently.

WHOA! NANCY

Nancy Mercedes De Kol 2d, No. 134-437, owned by S. H. Shelton of Yates Center, Kansas, became the mother of seven calves during the past four years. This included three sets of twins. Nancy is eleven years of age and her owner claims that she has earned him an average of \$350 a year for the past four years. Her owner reports that she has produced 96 lb. milk in a day and made 32 lb. butter in a week, and that he has refused \$1,000 for her.

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GOOD HOLSTEINS HERE

The December report of the Cumberland County, Pennsylvania Cow Testing Association shows that the high cow for fat production is a Holstein owned by J. B. Meixel of Boiling Springs, she making 80.2 lb. fat from 2,105 lb. milk and having an average test of 3.93%. The highest producing animal for milk was a Holstein owned by David Gible of Mechanicsburg, with 2,341 lb. milk, 60.9 lb. fat. The registered Holstein herd of I. V. Otto of Boiling Springs, made a good showing.

During the month 28 herds containing 275 cows in milk and 65 dry cows were tested. Forty-two cows produced over 40 lb. fat and 19 over 50 lb., while 38 exceeded 1,200 lb. milk. The tester, A. A. Raudabaugh, reports that during the past eighteen months, eight bulls have been purchased by members of the Association from other members of the Association and that the dams of these bulls were among the highest producers shown in the herds. Seven dairymen who were not members of the Association purchased bulls from members on the merits of the records made by the dams.

The December report makes the best showing of any in the five months of the fourth year's work of this Association, being highest, both in milk production and butterfat.

GOOD TEST RECORDS

The herd of Mike Babylon consisting of 28 Holsteins averaged 1,087 lb. milk and 45.2 lb. butterfat in the Orange County, California Testing Association. During the month of November, 790 of the 800 cows enrolled were tested. The individual leader was owned by C. S. Walker with 2,045 lb. milk and 114.5 lb. butterfat. A Babylon cow was second with 1,905 lb. milk and 105.3 lb. fat, while a cow of the Plavan and Stringer herd gave 2,145 lb. milk and 93.8 lb. fat.



Young Stock For Sale

At prices that the
Everyday Breeder and Dairyman
can well afford to pay.

HARRY C. REYNOLDS
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Herd under the Accredited Plan

KATY GERBEN

Born December 7, 1902, died December 12, 1922, aged 20 years and 5 days—these figures represent the beginning and the end of the life of the famous Nebraska dairy queen, Katy Gerben. She was born in the University of Nebraska herd and there she died and during her life she did more to advertise the dairy business in her native state than has any other Nebraska cow.

During her lifetime she produced fourteen calves, 173,004 lb. milk and 5,605 lb. butter fat, or figured on the 80% basis, 7,006 lb. butter. A short time before her death she weighed 1,400 lb. so that during her lifetime she produced 123 times her own weight in milk and five times her weight in butter. As a three-year-old her record of 18,573.4 lb. milk, 775.55 lb. butter was a world's record in class at time of making. She was still giving milk at the time of her death, the cause of which was old age.

For more than seventeen years Katy Gerben has been one of the outstanding figures on the campus of the University of Nebraska. She was the pet and pride of the agricultural students who were always eager to show her to visitors and to sing her praises. Her splendid records made year after year have induced many Nebraska farmers to seriously take up dairying and the raising of purebred Holsteins. Her sons have headed some of the best herds in the state. Her daughters and granddaughters have made splendid records not only in the University herd, but also in other hands. The University of Nebraska bred and developed her, tested her and gave her the opportunity to make herself famous, and she in turn made the University famous wherever American bred Holsteins are known.

SIX MONTHS' PROGRESS

The Crystal Lake, Iowa Association, was started July 1, 1922, with 26 members, having about 400 cows of which 195 were Holsteins, 64 Guernseys, 135 Short-horns and Red Polls and 7 Jerseys. The herd of Sam Gooden was high during July, August and September with an average of 31 lb. fat per cow. The E. R. Ostrander herd was high in October with an average of 32 lb., while the Martin Thompson herd was high in November with an average of 43 lb. Thompson furnished the individual leader during the previous months with 57, 67 and 50 lb. butterfat. They were all Holsteins.

THE BREED SHOWS WELL

There were 278 cows tested during November in the Clark-Scott, Indiana Association, reports H. H. Hubbard, the official tester. Of this number 22 exceeded 40 lb. fat for the month and 7 gave 50 lb. or better. The leader was a purebred Holstein owned by Clark Dellinger, she making 1,404 lb. milk and 58.9 lb. fat with an average test of 4.2%. Three of the seven leaders were purebred animals, two being Holsteins and one a Jersey.

GETTING SPOTTED

In 1919 Henry Hatisohl of Linn, Kansas, attended the Kansas National Livestock Show and there purchased eight three-year-old Holstein heifers. The first year he had them they earned him an average net profit of \$87.41, and each produced from 300 to 381 lb. butter fat.

At the end of the year at the annual meeting of the community creamery, at Linn, Mr. Hatisohl told of what the cattle had done for him and the manager of the creamery verified his statements from the creamery books. The local bank offered to assist other dairymen if they wished to buy similar animals and orders were at once given for 93 cows and representatives were appointed and purchased them from Wisconsin. Since that time another carload has been purchased and as a result, E. A. Montgomery of the Kansas State Farm Bureau told at the County Farm Bureau meeting that the farmers around Linn were rapidly getting rid of their scrubs and the herds were spotted black and white.

UNDER THE MOSER PLAN

Many of the Holstein breeders of Texas are increasing their herds, reports J. T. Orr, president of the Holstein-Friesian Breeders' club. Nearly a quarter of a million dollars worth of Holsteins have been imported into Dallas county under the Moser plan, in which the cattle have to pay for themselves. The Moser plan is named after C. O. Moser, secretary of the Texas club, a dairy expert and a practical farmer. Mr. Orr himself, is a prominent breeder and farmer of Dallas county.

The Holsteins were brought into the county during the period from December, 1917, until April, 1920. Thirty herds arrived, and the movement spread from Dallas into surrounding counties. The A. & M. college received requests for Holsteins from many parts of the state, and orders were given for carload shipments.

Traders began operations on a big scale and some of them exploited their innocent patrons by inducing them to purchase inferior animals. To combat this state of affairs, the Texas Holstein-Friesian Breeders' club was organized.

ADVERTISING IN LOUISIANA

A young Holstein cow owned by L. J. Heintz of St. Tammany parish near Covington, Louisiana, gave 1,138 lb. milk, averaging 3.3% during the thirty days from November 4th to December 4th. She produced 37.55 lb. butterfat while the cost for her feed was \$12.00. The performance of this cow is attracting much attention around Covington, and is already causing quite a number of the farmers to inquire into the producing and earning capacity of purebred Holsteins.

Pete—"Shut up! You don't know nothing! Why, you don't even know that Columbus discovered America."
Pierre—"I didn't know it was lost."

PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS
AND REPORTS

Jan. 25—Wichita, Kan., Holstein-Friesian Association, W. H. Mott, Mgr.
Feb. 1—Woodstown, N. J., W. M. Moore, Dispersal.
Feb. 5—Wyoming, Pa., Alex. Murdock & Son Dispersal.
Feb. 6—Des Moines, Iowa, B. C. Hemphill Dispersal.
Feb. 6—Des Moines, Iowa, M. Breen & Son Dispersal.
Feb. 21—Baltic, O., Ohio Holstein-Friesian Association Consignment Sale.
March 1—Ponca City, Okla., Wm. H. England Dispersal.
March 5—Richland, Pa., M. H. Bennet, 60-day retest with few consignments.
March 6—Kiron, Iowa, B. A. Samuelson & Son.
March 7—Coldwater, Mich., E. E. Butters Dispersal.
March 13—Fond du Lac, Wis., W. F. Braatz Dispersal.
March 13—Fond du Lac, Wis., Quality Sale, Holstein Breeders Sale Co., S. H. Bird, Mgr., So. Byron, Wis.
March 24—Watson, Pa., H. R. Remley's Sale.
April 4—Tulare, Cal., 1923 Guarantee Sale.
May 2—Clintonville, Spring Consignment Sale, Waupaca County Breeders, A. B. Rowe, Sec'y.
May 7—Fond du Lac, Wis., Holstein Breeders' Sale Co., S. H. Bird, Mgr.
June 4—Mentor, Ohio, Finery Farms, Annual Sale.
June 14—Thorpe, Wis., W. H. Krause Annual Bred Heifer Sale.

THE FIRST FIFTY HEAD

The first fifty head of cattle, which were sold at the Third Annual State Breeders' Sale, held at the New York State Fair Grounds, Syracuse, New York, January 17th, brought \$938.50, an average of \$187.70. These fifty head included calves. The sale was held under the management of the New York Holstein-Friesian Association.

FRANK BOONE DISPERSAL

At the Frank Boone dispersal sale at Cheney, Kansas, November 17th, seventeen purebred Holstein cows averaged \$151.20. The top price was \$327.50 for a three-year-old with a calf ten-days-old at her side. A yearling heifer brought \$137.50. There were thirty-nine head of stock registered or eligible for registration. In the number were five young bulls and nine calves under three months of age.

The sale had been postponed from the first to the seventeenth of November on account of bad weather. Buyers came from Pawnee, Reno, Pratt and Sedgwick counties and purchased thirty-three head, one cow and five calves were all that remained in Kingman County. The Boone herd was a real good one and won a number of prizes in the Cheney County Fair last October.

STEPHENSON COUNTY CONSIGNMENT SALE

The Stephenson County Consignment Sale held at Freeport, Illinois, consisted of purebred and grade cows and a number of bulls and heifer calves. The average prices were as follows: Purebred cows, \$165.82; grade cows, \$91.35; heifers, \$83.60; heifer calves, \$54.28; bulls of serviceable age, \$143.50. The top price was \$265 obtained for a bull consigned by Ray Angle, Dakota, and purchased by H. D. Bowen. The animal was from an untested dam and was an excellent individual. The next highest price for a male was \$250. This animal was from a 26-lb. dam and was not as good an individual as the sale topper. He was consigned by Howard Swaney of Ridot, and was purchased by J. W. Frankenberger. Yearling heifers sold low; heifer calves sold high. Animals from herds under Federal supervision brought 74% more than cattle from herds not under Federal supervision, although the animals were all tuberculin tested and a sixty- to ninety-day retest was guaranteed. The sale was managed by C. M. Long, field secretary of the Illinois Holstein-Friesian Association. The auctioneer was Edgar Eells.

INTERMOUNTAIN LIVESTOCK
SHOW

The sixth annual Intermountain Livestock show will be held in North Salt Lake, Utah, April 3d-7th, under the auspices of the Livestock Committee, Salt Lake City, Chamber of Commerce. Admission to the show is free while the railroads give reduced round trip fares from all points in the Intermountain district. Expert judges will be secured.

A new feature of the exposition will be the special awards for the boys' and girls' judging contests. Entrants must be between the ages of 10 and 18. The Intermountain Livestock Show is attended by farmers from points hundreds of miles distant and has done much for the livestock and dairy industry in the territory in which it operates.

PROSPECTIVE WINNERS

The prize junior calf at the 1922 Wisconsin State Fair was Jessie Mercedes Elgin, daughter of Witt Mercedes De Kol, owned by the Funk Brothers of Janesville. The day before Christmas this cow dropped twin heifer calves. They were sired by Beauty Johanna Korndyke Vale whose dam has a seven-day official record of 700 lb. milk and 28.96 lb. butter.

EASILY EXPLAINED

She—Sometimes you appear really manly and sometimes you are quite effeminate. How do you account for it?
He—It's hereditary, I suppose. One-half of my ancestors were males and the other half females.

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Sire From 34.93 lb. Dam
Dam—25.11 lb. butter from 652.4 lb.
milk in seven days.

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Dauphin County Holstein Breeders' Association

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Secretary,
Harrisburg, Penna.

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TRACY GETS NEW HERDSIRE

J. R. Tracy & Sons, owners of Purity Farm, Platteville, Wis., recently purchased a new herdsire, Juliana Lilith Mutual, from Wilfred Helmeinstein of Blue Mounds, Wis. This bull is four years old and weighs nearly 2,500 lb., is from a 1000 lb. cow while his sire is from a cow with a 20 lb. record and is a son of the great century sire, King Segis Pontiac, the only century sire from a 37-lb. cow.

Juliana Lilith Mutual will be bred to the daughters of Bairdland Segis Sir Prize and to the many good record cows on the Tracy farm, an account of which will be found on page 753, November 22d issue of THE BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN.

MURPHY ACCEPTS POSITION

Lawrence F. Murphy, Hartford, Wisconsin, is now manager of the Meadow Spring Stock Farm at Peebles, of which F. H. Boyle is proprietor.

Mr. Murphy and his family, consisting of his wife and two children, for the past six years has owned and conducted the Badger Stock Farms. A number of large records have been made in that herd including that of 32.91 lb. butter in seven days on the junior two-year-old, Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes Frisby. This record was world's record in class at time of making.

PROFITABLE PURCHASE

Helen Rag Apple Johanna was purchased by Roy J. Hiller of Janesville, Wis., from a consignment of Archie Reed, Jr., to the last sale of the Rock County Holstein Association. She was then an untested cow but was a large animal showing lots of dairy qualities. Mr. Hiller thought he would try to make an official test although he had no previous experience. He started Helen on test and the first seven days she made 29.47 lb. butter.

MORE PIGS NEXT SPRING

More than 200,000 replies to questionnaires sent out by the United States Department of Agriculture, indicate a probable increase in Spring pigs. These questionnaires were distributed and gathered by rural mail carriers in all sections of the United States where pigs were produced for market. This is only the second survey of this kind. It indicates that the number of sows bred to farrow during the first six months of 1923 will be 13% more than the number of sows which actually farrowed in the spring of 1922, but the actual number will depend largely on the relative price of hogs and corn.

The probable increase in farrowings in the spring of 1923 over 1922, compares with an increase of 22.8 per cent in the spring of 1922 over 1921 in the 11 Corn Belt states. The spring pig crop of 1922 in the Southern States was about the same as in 1921. Comparisons for other states are not available.

The number of litters farrowed in the United States in the fall of 1922 shows an increase of 18.6 per cent over the fall of 1921. An increase of 27.8 per cent is shown for the eleven Corn Belt States as compared with an intended increase in these states of 49 per cent in the number of sows to be bred for all farrowing, as reported last May. The survey shows that in the Corn Belt states, 6.1 pigs per litter were saved in the fall of 1922 as compared with 5.9 pigs saved from the 1921 fall litters. For the entire United States a saving of 6.1 pigs per litter in the fall of 1922 as compared with 6 pigs per litter in 1921 is shown.

The department points out that increased production does not necessarily mean an over-supply or decline in prices. Total receipts of hogs at all public stockyards during the first 11 months of 1922, were 5 per cent more than in 1921. During the last four months of 1922, the increase totaled nearly 20 per cent. The

number of hogs slaughtered under Federal inspection during the same period was 7.7 per cent more than in 1921, and the total carcass weight of pork and lard resulting from this slaughter shows an increase of 461,246,000 lb. for the 11 months. Despite these increases cold storage holdings of pork and lard averaged considerably less than during 1921 and prices showed a substantial advance over 1921. The department's explanation for this situation is that improved industrial and economic conditions resulted in an increased consumptive demand and a much freer, current movement of pork and lard into trade channels.

UNFAIR COMPETITION

"How's business?"

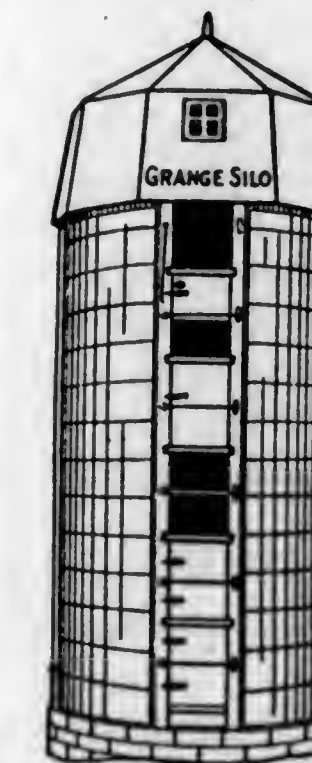
"Not too good—thanks to some dishonest rascals who are selling goods at reasonable prices."—*Le Journal Amusant* (Paris).

GRASP THE OPPORTUNITY

Mother—Tommy always eats more pie when we have friends at dinner.

Visitor—Why is that, Tommy?

Tommy—Cos we don't have no pie no other time.—*New York Evening Mail*.



Grange Silos

Special discounts
for early orders.

For Catalogs and prices,
write

Keystone Grange Ex.
Incorporated
Mansfield, Penna.

SPOTTED COWS and SPOTTED SOWS



The best combination on earth from both points of view—beautiful to look on—profitable to the uttermost.

Every feature of the spotted cow may be learned from THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN. Likewise, every feature of the old fashioned Spotted Poland China sow may be learned from the *Spotted Poland China Journal*, 600 Wulsin Building, Indianapolis, Indiana, Fred L. Obenchain, Managing Director. One year, \$1.00; three years, \$2.00. The same address brings you all the information in regard to recording the old-fashioned Spotted Poland China Breed in the National Spotted Poland China Register formed during the fall of 1913; incorporated under the laws of Indiana early in 1914.

The assets of the Association to-day are around forty-five thousand dollars. They do not owe one single dollar. They have a publicity department for the benefit of their breeders free to all members. They give a twenty-four hour service

of recording pedigrees. They appropriate all of their profit for prices in county, district, state and national shows, so far as we have been able to ascertain, this is the only swine record in the United States that has done a greater business in 1921 than they did in the year 1920. In 1922 their gain over 1920 was 53%. Their membership fee is \$5.00. Write for full particulars. Address The National Spotted Poland-China Record, FRED L. OBENCHAIN, Secy.-Treas., 600 Wulsin Bldg., Indianapolis, Indiana.

BIG PRODUCERS PAY BEST

The records of the Holland Patent Association, which operates in Oneida County, New York, have been analyzed by the State College of Agriculture at Ithaca. There were 14 herds enrolled which contained 288 cows, all over four years of age and the period considered was the year from June, 1921, to June, 1922.

The figures show that the cows producing less than 150 lb. butterfat made milk at a cost of \$1.76 per hundred lb., while those producing more than 350 lb. made milk at a cost of only \$.89 a hundred.

In commenting on the figures, the college states that most of the dairymen in the Association sell fluid milk, although some find a direct market in the city. The value of the product for each dairy is figured at the actual amount received, whether it was sold for fluid or market milk. With the exception of one herd of Jerseys, all of the cows were either purebred or grade Holsteins.

It is also pointed out that while the feed costs increased slightly with the increased production, the value above the cost of feed greatly increased, indicating that high producing cows make the best use of their feed and return the most profit.

DAIRYING BRINGS PROSPERITY

V. K. Lovett of Lineville, Iowa, purchased 22 head of Holstein cows around Waterloo, Wis. While Waterloo is a great dairy center with evidence of prosperity on every hand, he believes that his home district has better conditions and that the Holstein cow properly handled will do even better in her southern home.

WHO CAN BEAT THIS?

The Farmers' Association of Hamilton County, Indiana, boasts a member who has just renewed his membership at the age of 98 years, 9 months. His name is Clark Millikan and he lives near Sheridan. He is reported as being a progressive farmer and says he intends to always be a booster if he lives to be 150 years of age.

COUNTY LEADER

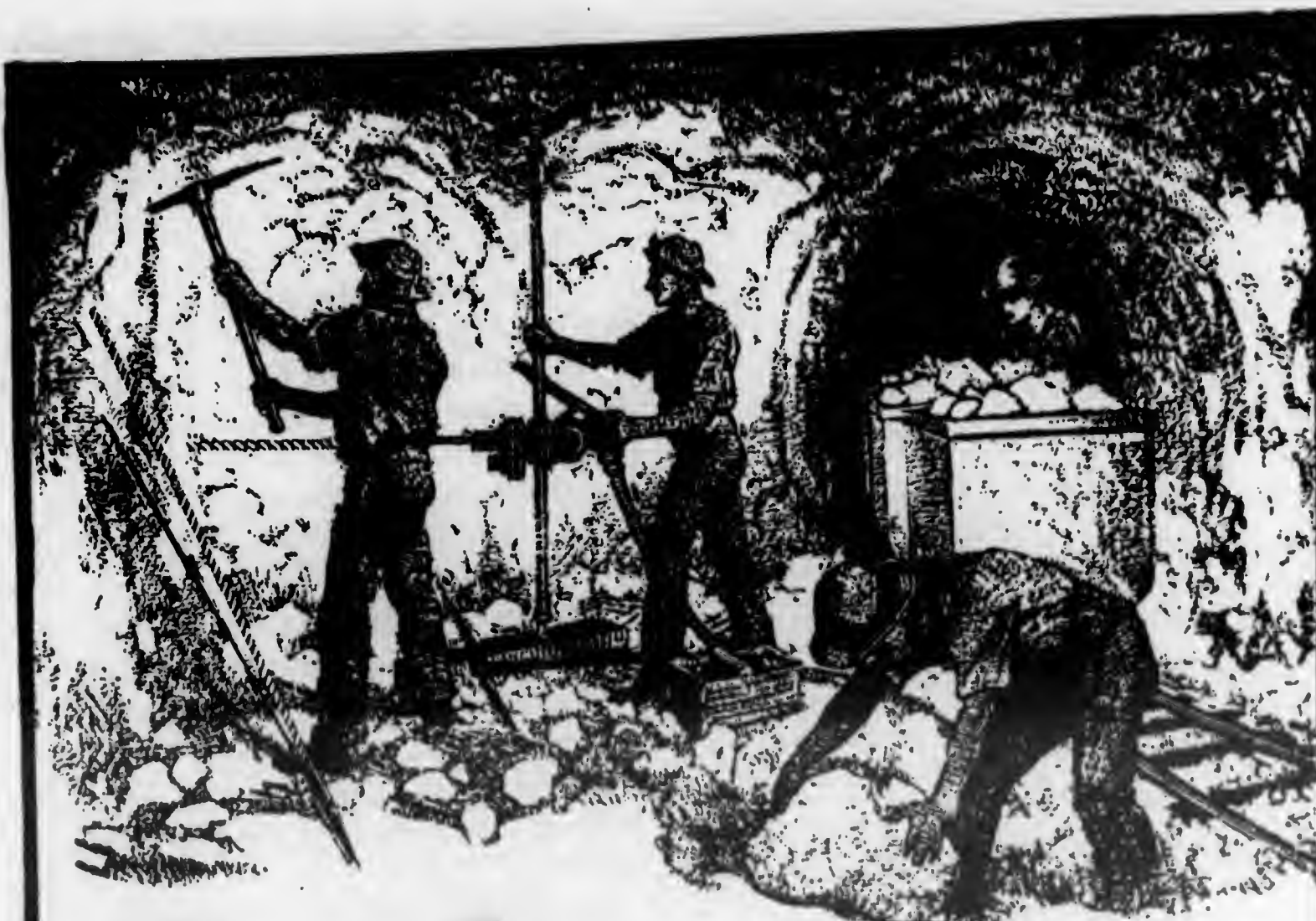
A purebred Holstein owned by Otto Kohlway, Grafton, Wis., has made a new milk and butter record for Ozaukee County. In seven days she produced 665.3 lb. milk, 29.41 lb. butter. Her best day was 100.2 lb. milk.

RINGLING BUYS HERD

R. T. Ringling, owner of the Ringling ranches at White Sulphur Springs, Montana, has purchased the entire herd of twenty-six purebred Holstein cattle owned by Ray Holloway of Bozeman. The average price was approximately \$250 a head.

Wilma—Will you buy me an ice cream sundae?

Bill—I don't think I'll be here Sunday.



Mining German Potash

Good Healthy Crops

It has long been known that *German Potash Salts* prevented certain plant diseases, as well as greatly increased the quantity and improved the quality of crops.

Scientific investigation now shows us that not only *Potash* but also *Magnesia* is required to prevent certain plant diseases.

The *German Potash Salts* contain *Magnesia* as well as *Potash*.

If you insist on having your fertilizer contain from 5 to 10 per cent of *Potash*, derived from *Genuine German Potash Salts*, you will secure at the same time enough *magnesia* to prevent plant diseases due to *magnesia* hunger.

For *Tobacco*, and for those *Fruits* which are injured by *Chlorin*, the fertilizer should carry 10 per cent of *Potash*, derived from *Sulfate of Potash* or from *Sulfate of Potash Magnesia*.

Use the latter if your tobacco leaves are not sound.

SOIL & CROP SERVICE, POTASH SYNDICATE

H. A. HUSTON, Manager

42 Broadway

New York City

POTASH PAYS

TWO MORE FOR KING TWEED SPRING FARM

The list of A. R. O. daughters for King Tweede Spring Farm, and the average of his list as two-year-olds, was further increased by recent records made on two of them at Springdale Farm, in the herd of B. F. Jones & Son, South Montrose, Pa.

These heifers are full sisters. Their dam is a daughter of Tobe Rag Apple Korndyke bought by McAnulty and Winship at the Susquehanna County Sale last September. As the grand dam is sired by King Segis Hengerveld De Kol Burke, the heifers exemplify the results of years of careful breeding in the Jones herd.

Tobe Korndyke Pontiac Lass, No. 684718 at the age of 25 months, made 20.01 lb. butter from 485.2 lb. milk. She milked as high as 73.2 lb. in a day.

Tobe Tweede Pontiac Lass, No. 605-577, at the age of 38 months, made 28.29 lb. butter from 532.6 lb. milk. She milked 80.1 lb. in a day. Last year at the age of 25 months, she made 21.46 lb. butter from 453.5 lb. milk. Her two records at the average age of 32 months, average 24.88 lb. butter, 493.1 lb. milk, a pretty high mark for average as a two-year-old.

The sire now is owned in the herd of Abner S. Deysher, of Reading, who purchased him in the first Brentwood sale. He is siring some fine calves. He now has 15 A. R. daughters and with the exception of two whose records were made five and ten months after calving, the entire list averages over 20 lb. butter and 450 lb. milk at an average age of less than three years.

BIG RECORD AT BLOOMINGDALE

Matador Hengerveld Bess, the splendid daughter of Matador Segis Walker, owned by Bloomingdale Farms, Somerville, N. J., has finished her year's work and in 365 days produced 26,667.5 lb. milk and 1,034.6 lb. fat, equivalent to 1,293.2 lb. butter on the 80% basis. She thus becomes the highest year record daughter of her sire. When fresh she made a seven-day official record of 656 lb. milk and 31.65 lb. butter as a six-year-old, her milk averaging 3.86%. We are assured by her owners that Matador Hengerveld Bess had just ordinary care and attention while making this record. She was not pushed or over worked at any time and is in as fine condition today as when she started on test. She was bred July 31, 1922, to King Model, the splendid senior herdsire at Bloomingdale Farms.

H. C. REINHOLD TO SELL "SHAWANO FARMS"

The news that H. C. Reinhold, prominent breeder of Holsteins, intends to dispose of "Shawano Farms," his fine 96-acre dairy farm located at Jamison, Bucks County, Pa., will come as a surprise to his many friends. This property is one of the best in its section and is

completely equipped to produce certified milk. At present Mr. Reinhold has a fine herd of 35 head of stock on this farm which is very conveniently situated, being only 22 miles from the great Philadelphia market. He has spared no expense nor trouble to make his establishment modern and up-to-date in every way. All of the twenty fine buildings have running water, electric lights, cork brick floors, and are ceiled with North Carolina lining. Even the employees have been taken care of with a building containing stationary porcelain wash stands and shower baths. Mr. Reinhold has topped off this achievement by building an attractive 10-room frame bungalow and a new hip roof barn which is modern in every way. This complete dairy barn, an announcement of which is carried in the classified columns, is indeed a credit to its owner and to the Holstein industry.

A THIRTY-POUND DAIRY

How would you like to have a milking herd made up entirely of cows with 30-lb. seven-day butter records?

The Rev. Nelson L. Browning of Hemet, California, has such a herd although he has only two cows and he made the official records on both of these. Bess Hartog Pietertje De Kol, No. 459632 at the age of 3 years, 10 months and 13 days made a seven-day official record of 30.997 lb. butter and 484.4 lb. milk. Segis De Kol Bess, No. 403729 produced in seven-day official test, 31.64 lb. butter from 558.4 lb. milk.

Mr. Browning who takes his recreation in the form of working on the farm and with his small but high-class dairy, purchased these two animals, and he and his wife cared for them when they made their official tests.

WINTER FEEDING RATION

The New York State College of Agriculture recommends the following mixture for feeding with corn and silage and mixed hay containing about one-half clover. As oats are now cheaper than wheat bran in New York State and the East, they are included in the ration which is a very good one for general winter feed. It has an approximate analysis of 21% protein; 9% fiber; and 5% fat.

200 lb. wheat bran
400 lb. ground oats
400 lb. hominy
600 lb. gluten feed
200 lb. cottonseed meal 43%
200 lb. linseed oil meal

BAD COMPANY

A negro who had an injured head entered a doctor's office.

"Hello Sam! Got cut again, I see."

"Yes, sah. I done got carved up wid a razor."

"Why don't you keep out of bad company?" said the physician, after he had dressed the wound.

"Deed I'd like to; but I ain't got 'nuff money to git a divorce."—*Everybody's Magazine*.

THE REAL THING

A benevolent old gentleman was taking a stroll through the park one day when he encountered a couple of ragged youngsters.

"Mister," the elder accosted him, "my brother does some fine imitations. Give him a dime and he'll imitate a chicken for you."

"What will he do?" asked the old gentleman, with a smile, "Will he cackle?"

"Cackle nothing!" retorted the urchin indignantly. "He doesn't do any cheap imitations like that. Give him a dime, mister, and he will eat a worm."

In public life abuse is a greater power than silence. Many a man has been kicked into prominence.

Holsteins that Will Please and Pay



Write your needs—or better—come and see our stock.

BLAIR COUNTY HOLSTEIN ASSOCIATION

S. F. ZOOK, Sec'y Penna.
Curryville

"Greatest Feed Known to Correct Mineral Deficiencies!"

U-Cop-Co Special Steam Bone Mineral Meal: A specially prepared product for the dairy cow, high in Calcium and Phosphorus content. Increases milk flow where yield is limited by inadequate mineral supply, insures longer production period; helps produce better calves; helps prevent and correct abortion; improves health and general condition of breeding stock. Order direct from this ad today. Price in 125 lb. sacks F. O. B. our Plant.
125 lbs. at 4c lb. \$5.00 1000 lbs. at 3½c lb. \$37.50
500 lbs. at 4c lb. 20.00 2000 lbs. at 3½c lb. \$70.00
Write for Free Booklet "Feeding Minerals to Dairy Cattle"
United Chemical & Organic Products Co.
4216 S. Marshfield Ave. Chicago, Ill.

King Segis Patent Lock



King Segis Bull Staff and Rings.

Descriptions, prices and sample tags on application.

H. A. MOYER, Inc. Syracuse, N. Y.

In all cases, cash must accompany order. Other rates on application.



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REAL COMFORT FOR EVERY HOME

Sanitary, odorless, convenient. Installed in 15 minutes in any part of house. No plumbing, draining, sewerage. You owe it to your family, old folks and children to install one before winter.

30 days a trial on a money-back guarantee. Write for direct-from-factory price. Address:

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*The truth of this is known by every man
and woman who drives an automobile.*

Classified Ads in The Breeder and Dairyman are the oil that lubricates the machinery of business and causes the wheels to revolve without friction. They carry you to success.

If you wish to prosper, oil your business by little classified ads in

THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN
HARRISBURG, PENNA.

The charges are only five cents a word for one issue and ten cents a word if published three times.

THE SPRINGDALE HERD

Built up during the past seventeen years on a basis of profitable production and reproduction.

OUR PRESENT HERDSIRE IS

from a 26-lb. three-year-old and was sired by King Echo Sylvia Model, a son of Champion Echo Sylvia Model eleven 30-lb. daughters, and a 28-lb. daughter of a three times 33-lb. cow. Her dam three times over 32 lb. This young bull won second place in a class of sixteen at the 1922 New York State Fair.

OUR YOUNG CALVES ARE Sired BY

WOODMONT ECHO SYLVIA CHAMPION

first prize three-year-old 1922 New York State Fair. His sire, Sir Pietje Echo Sylvia, is also by Champion Echo Sylvia Pontiac, that great son of the champion milk producer, May Echo Sylvia. His dam, Butter Boy Empress, made 30.27 lb. butter in seven days, has milked 100 lb. in a day and was first prize aged cow, first in the A. R. O. class and Grand Champion at the 1921 New York State Fair.

OUR YOUNG COWS ARE BY

KING TWEDE SPRING FARM

His sire is Spring Farm King, full brother to the former World Champion and first 44-lb. cow; regarded as one of the best young sires of the breed. His dam, Dressie Lady Pontiac, has a record of 30.04 lb. butter, 614.8 lb. milk made in seven days and is full sister to the 33.08 lb. cow Dressie Princess Pontiac. Their sire is Spring Farm King Pontiac. Daughters of KING TWEDE SPRING FARM are making a splendid showing under real dairy conditions.

OUR OLDER COWS ARE DAUGHTERS OF

TOBE RAG APPLE KORNDYKE

Son of Christmas Tobe, 2d, 31.66 lb. butter in seven days and former World Champion ten-year-old. She is also the dam of Lady Tobe De Kol, 36.59 lb. butter in a week, 141.24 lb. butter in thirty days as a senior four-year-old, both being World Records when made. She in turn is dam of Geraldine Rag Apple Korndyke, 30.21 lb. butter in seven days, also as a four-year-old. Here is large production, generation after generation.

ANIMALS FROM THIS HERD WILL MAKE GOOD ANYWHERE

**B. F. JONES & SON, B. F. JONES
W. HUGH JONES South Montrose, Pa.**

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WINTER IS THE SEASON

When Dairymen Take Time to Attend Cattle Sales

ATTRACT THIS GREAT CLASS OF BUYERS

TO YOUR SALES BY ADVERTISING IN

The Holstein Breeder & Dairyman

The Paper Read by Men Who Milk Cows for a Living!

YOUR CHOICE FOR \$150

OF TWO BULL CALVES--THE LARGE, STRONG KIND

Sired by KING SYLVIA JOHANNA PONTIAC (brother to Carnation King Sylvia) whose dam, Otego Valley Christmas Belle, made 40.56 lb. butter in a week, averaging 93 lb. milk a day. She is dam of three daughters, one a 25.95-lb. three-year-old, one a 14.47-lb. yearling, while the third made better than 31 lb. butter in seven days two consecutive years, each time producing 100 lb. milk in a day and has a 1,000-lb. year butter record.

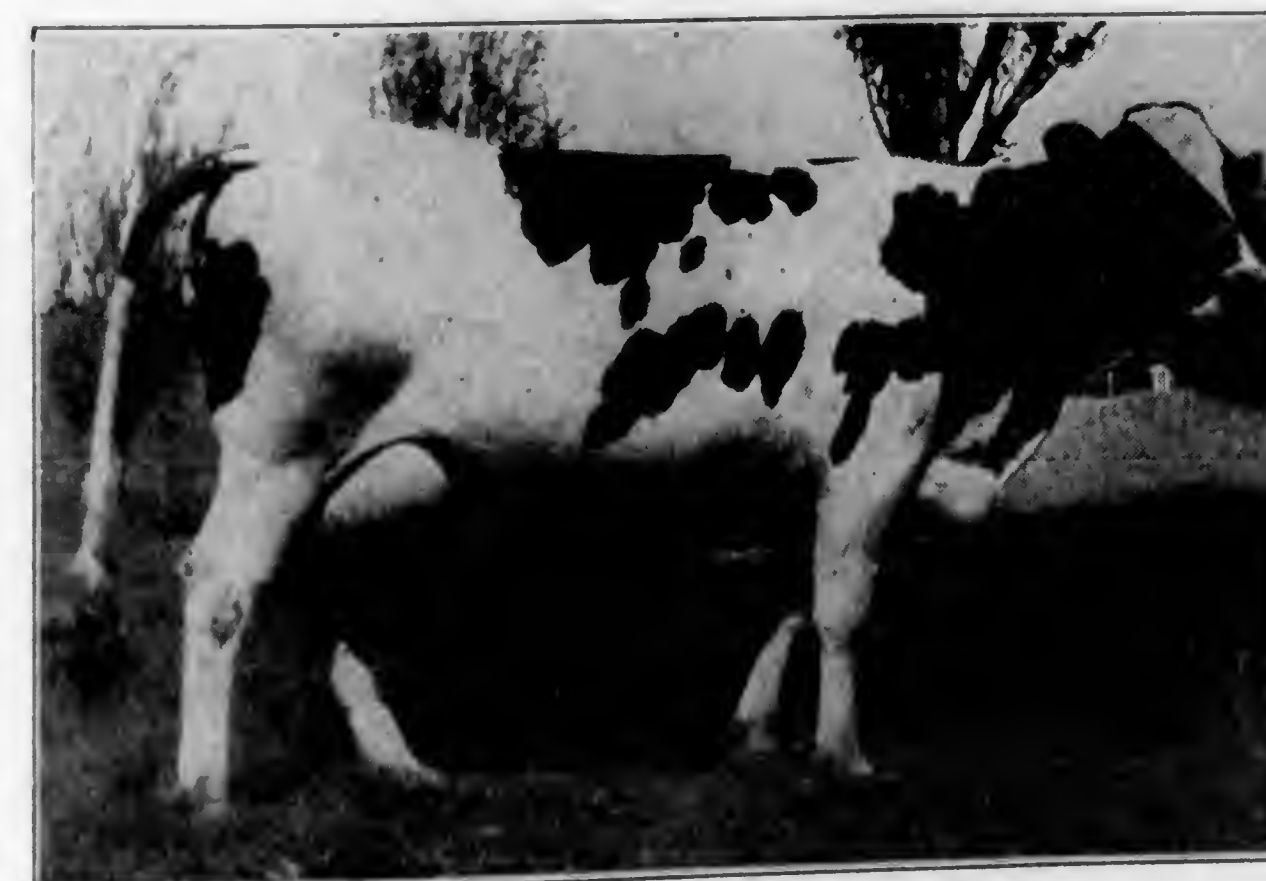
THE DAM of No. 1 made above 20 lb. of butter in seven days in heifer form.

This fellow's two nearest dams average better than 30 lb. butter in seven-day official work.

THE DAM of No. 2 is a first-calf heifer, daughter of our PIETJE PRIDE HOMESTEAD with over TWENTY THOUSAND POUNDS MILK and EIGHT HUNDRED POUNDS BUTTER in a year in the Merryall Barns.

Ask anything and everything you want to know about these calves. Come and see them, their dams and their sires. REMEMBER, we guarantee satisfaction.

Herd Under State and Federal Supervision.



PIETJE PRIDE HOMESTEAD

Merryall Farms

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but is only reduced to the size where one man can handle the work. WE STILL BREED

POLLED HOLSTEINS



concentrating and intensifying the blood of

KEYSTONE BEAUTY PLUM JOHANNA

the former World Champion of her class whose wonderful year records of 25,787.5 lb. milk and 1,294.71 lb. butter has never been equalled by any other four-year-old in strict official work. Her test for the year was 4.02 per cent. butterfat. A Polled Bull from this big-producing, high-testing strain is bound to prove a money-maker. Let us tell you about one.

George E. Stevenson,

727 Connell Building,

Scranton, Pennsylvania

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The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Vol. II

HARRISBURG, PA., FEBRUARY 8, 1923

No. 3

Published Semi-Monthly. Price, 75c. Per Year



KING OF THE JOHANNA LADS

Published in the Interest of Breeders and Dairymen Everywhere



Entered as second-class matter April 8, 1922, at the post office at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, under the act of March 3, 1879.

BERKS FARM

OFFERS

A Real Holstein Bull!

BERKS SIR PONTIAC KORNDYKE, born January 7, 1923, $\frac{7}{8}$ white, straight and priced very reasonable. Look over his pedigree; you will find that he is richly bred. Come and see him and his dam; they are bound to please you.

SIRE: CHIEF PONTIAC SEGIS ORMSBY 321330
First prize at N. Y. State Fair as Sr. Yearling 1922. First at four other shows.

SIR ORMSBY HENGERSVELD KORNDYKE 162078
15 A. R. O. Dau., 1 A. R. Son.
6 from 20 to 27.95 lbs.
8 semi-official rec. dau.

SIR KORNDYKE HENGERSVELD DE KOL
60 A. R. O. Dau., 51 A. R. Sons.
4 from 30 to 39.56 lbs.
21 from 20 to 29.6 lbs.
25 semi-off. rec. dau.
3 over 1,000 lbs.

PIETERTJE MAID ORMSBY
Butter, 7 da. 6 yrs. 35.56
Butter, 365 da. 7 yr. 759.13
Milk, 16,531.80
2 A. R. O. Dau., 4 A. R. Sons.

SILVER BOW PONTIAC SEGIS 3D 398871
Butter, 365 da. 2½ yrs. 761.40
Milk, 19,833.90
Butter, 7 da. 2½ yrs. 16.28
Milk, 440.59
Sister to May Walker Ollie Homestead.
(American Butter Champion for 365 days).

PIEBE LAURA OLLIE HOMESTEAD KING
41 A. R. O. Dau., 13 A. R. Sons.
7 from 30 to 34.8 lbs.
13 from 20 to 29.5 lbs.
31 semi-off. rec. dau.
2 over 1,000 lbs.

SILVER BOW PONTIAC SEGIS
Butter, 365 da. 6 yrs. 1,212.98
Milk, 30,009.4
Butter, 7 da. 31.90
Milk, 741.50
2 A. R. O. Dau.

SIR FAIRVIEW PONTIAC KORNDYKE 119151
28 A. R. O. Dau., 1 A. R. Son.
13 from 20 to 28.6 lbs.

PONTIAC KORNDYKE
151 A. R. O. Dau., 137 A. R. Sons.
19 from 30 to 42 lbs.
69 from 20 to 29.9 lbs.

FAIRVIEW JESSIE KORNDYKE
Butter, 7 da. 8 yr. 30.90
Milk, 585.40
6 A. R. Sons.

DORA BURKE SEGIS 241270
Butter, 7 da. 5 yrs. 24.46
Milk, 554.90
Butter, 7 da. 4 yrs. 24.27
Milk, 430.30
Butter, 7 da. 3 yrs. 21.66
Milk, 476.20
1 26 lb. 4-year-old dau.

SIR KING PRILLY SEGIS
6 A. R. O. Dau.
4 from 20 to 25.77 lbs.

DORA DE KOL BURKE
1 A. R. O. Dau.
Dora Burke Segis, 5 yrs. 24.46
Milk, 554.90

DAM: DORA OF GRAYFIELDS 368653
Butter, 7 da. 4 yrs. 26.03
Milk, 468.60
Butter, 7 da. 3 yrs. 21.99
Milk, 471.70

BERKS FARM is situated 8 miles from Reading on the Reading & Adamstown trolley. Cars stop on Farm. Long distance telephone, Shillington 3007R2.

ABNER S. DEYSHER,
Reading, Herd Under Federal Supervision Penna.

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BON-LACTA HERD

Complete Dispersal Sale!

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14, 1923

50 Head Purebred Holstein-Friesian Cattle



20 Milking---
freshened
during Fall
and Winter.

6 due to
freshen
in May
and June

PAULINE HENGERSVELD SEGIS No. 192119

11,069 lb. milk in 266 days, an average of 41½ lb. milk a day.

Four Bull Calves and the Herd Bull

Six Choice Yearling Heifers

Seventeen Heifer Calves ranging in age up to six months

The bloodlines represented in this herd are world-famous. One heifer is from a 30-lb. two-year-old and has a heifer calf by a son of Tilly Alcartra.

Another heifer has a heifer calf sired by Prince Quality whose four nearest dams have year records averaging 1,150 lb. butter, 28,500 lb. milk.

The cows and heifers have large A. R. O. and cow testing association records. They are producers and splendid individuals.

Herd under State and Federal Supervision.

Cattle sold subject to a 60-day retest.

Auctioneer: Glenn R. Mead

Pedigree Expert: R. Austin Backus

—For catalogs write the owner—

J. HARRIS LENKER
SUNBURY, PENNSYLVANIA

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SPRING IS COMING!

The manufacturer who advertises appeals to those who are likely to buy his product. :: :: :: ::

The readers of THE BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN are men who are buying Holsteins to build up their dairies.

Why not insure buyers at your spring sale by describing what you have to sell in the advertising columns of

THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN

The Paper Read by Men Who Milk Cows for a Living!

B. F. JONES

W. HUGH JONES

A Message from Springdale Farm

The dam of our junior herdsire is A. BEAUTY LYONS, 26.13 lb. butter, 570.5 lb. milk in seven days as a junior three-year-old, a daughter of Colantha Pietertje Lyons, who was by King Lyons, from a daughter of the 32-lb. cow, Buttercup Clothilde Pietertje.

His sire is KING ECHO SYLVIA MODEL, whose seven nearest dams have records averaging 35.49 lb. butter in a week, 141.81 lb. in 30 days; and whose first five daughters average 21.29 lb. butter in seven days, and practically 60 lb. milk a day at an average age of 2 years, 3 months and 28 days.

B. F. JONES & SON

SOUTH MONTROSE,

PENNSYLVANIA

Polled Holsteins For



Beauty
Safety
Symmetry
Conformation
Production
Profit

Don't overlook the fact that Keystone Beauty Plum Johanna produced 25,787.5 lb. milk, 1,294.71 lb. butter in a year as a four-year-old in strictly official test, an unequalled performance. Her blood is being concentrated and intensified in Origin Herd.

A Polled Bull will improve the production and individuality of your herd as well as the fat-percentage in the milk.

Let us demonstrate this to you.

GEORGE E. STEVENSON

727 Connell Building,

Scranton, Pennsylvania

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The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

VOL. II

HARRISBURG, PA., FEBRUARY 8, 1923

No. 3

The Pennsylvania Federation of Holstein-Friesian Clubs

By W. Hugh Jones, Secretary

MR. President, Ladies and Gentlemen, Holstein Breeders, I have been selected to perform a duty in explaining to you the objects of the Pennsylvania Federation of Holstein-Friesian Clubs. I know you are anxious to hear more important speakers than I, but I hope that you will remember what I say

for the importance of the matters that I bring to your attention.

The plan of organization is one of Federation, just as the name implies. The members pay their dues to the Secretary of the Local Club who turns in One Dollar to the Secretary of the Federation, making a dual membership in the State Organization and in the Local



W. HUGH JONES
Re-elected secretary of the Pennsylvania Federation of Holstein-Friesian Clubs at the annual meeting, January 25th.

Club. The working unit of our Federation is the County Club, the State Organization endeavors to co-ordinate the work of the Local Association and do work covering a wider field than the Local Association can cover.

A program of work was adopted by the Directors which we are endeavoring to follow. This program is divided naturally, into four parts, Organization, Education, Coöperative and Legislative.

In the line of Organization, we want to organize new Local Clubs and Federate those already organized. We want to assist local clubs in their organization. We believe that a number of persons working together along a certain line will obtain much better results than the same number of persons working separately. The same is likewise true of a number of Clubs working together.

Along the line of Education, we have supplied information to the breed and other papers in regard to the merits of the Holstein cow. We have provided

Educational Exhibits and Booths. Most of the credit for this is due to the Local Clubs.

Along the line of coöperation a great deal has been done particularly in the Local Clubs. We believe that it is a waste of time, money and energy for two organizations to do the same work. We therefore endeavor to coöperate our efforts with all existing agencies that are working towards the same ends that we desire to accomplish. We have done what we could to assist the work of the County Agents. We have done what we could to assist the Extension Department of State College and have received great benefit from their work. Where we find an assisting Agency doing our work, we are willing to leave the field entirely to them except where we can help more effectively.

The Legislative part of our program is very important just now as our Legislature is in session. We stand for an adequate appropriation for Tuberculosis Eradication. We think reasonable indemnities should be paid. A good many people think this is only a form of graft on the part of the Dairymen. This is not so. We believe that, while the livestock resources of the Commonwealth are held in private ownership, they really belong to the people of the State. Disease in its attacks destroys animal resources and thereby works irreparable loss and injury to the whole people of the State. It is, therefore, to the interests of the whole people to protect this portion of their Commonwealth as well as the other natural resources. Another reason why we should make earnest efforts to eradicate disease is the menace which it constitutes toward the health of the people.

We also stand for ample appropriations for the Pennsylvania State College. We believe the College is the Cap-Stone of our Educational system, that the poorer people of the state should have an equal chance with the rich for obtaining higher education. There is no institution within the State that will provide this so well as the Pennsylvania State College. Some of us know what it means to work our way through College. For many it would be absolutely impossible to obtain the Education they desire without the free tuition that State College gives.

We think it would be a great help along Educational lines to establish a State Fair. The people of the state in attending the fair could see the marvelous development of our Agricultural products including cattle. It would educate them to the value of these products and bring an appreciation and knowledge of the efforts of

the farmer and dairyman in the development of our State and the feeding of its people.

We would like to see Legislation against filled milk. We consider filled milk an imposition on the public and a positive menace to the health of the people. It does not contain the vitamins that science has demonstrated are essential to human health.

It is more expensive to neglect some things than it is to provide for them. Among these are the Education

and the Health of the people. In advocating these things in the Legislative portion of our program, we believe we are standing for principles that are for the interests of the whole people of this great Commonwealth. We hope to deserve and to receive the support of the Local Clubs and the Holstein Breeders throughout the State.

Speech at the banquet of the Pennsylvania Federation of Holstein-Friesian Clubs, Masonic Building, Harrisburg, Pa., January 24, 1923.

More Cows or Better Care, Which?

By H. M. Jones, South Dakota Extension Dairy Specialist

A GREAT many farmers undertake dairying on too large a scale, that is, they try to keep more cows than they are prepared to handle. Not long ago a certain farmer was milking thirty cows. He was getting ten gallons of cream per week and declared that he was making money. Let us see whether he actually was.

Ten gallons of cream usually contain about 25 pounds of butterfat. He was getting 100 pounds of butterfat per month, which at that time was worth about \$35. Thus each cow yielded just a little over one dollar per month gross income. The value of feed used was undoubtedly more than this amount.

When this was called to his attention he replied that his profit was represented by a calf from each cow once a year which he sold as beef. This failed to allow anything for labor, but he got around that by saying that labor cost him nothing as he had a large family.

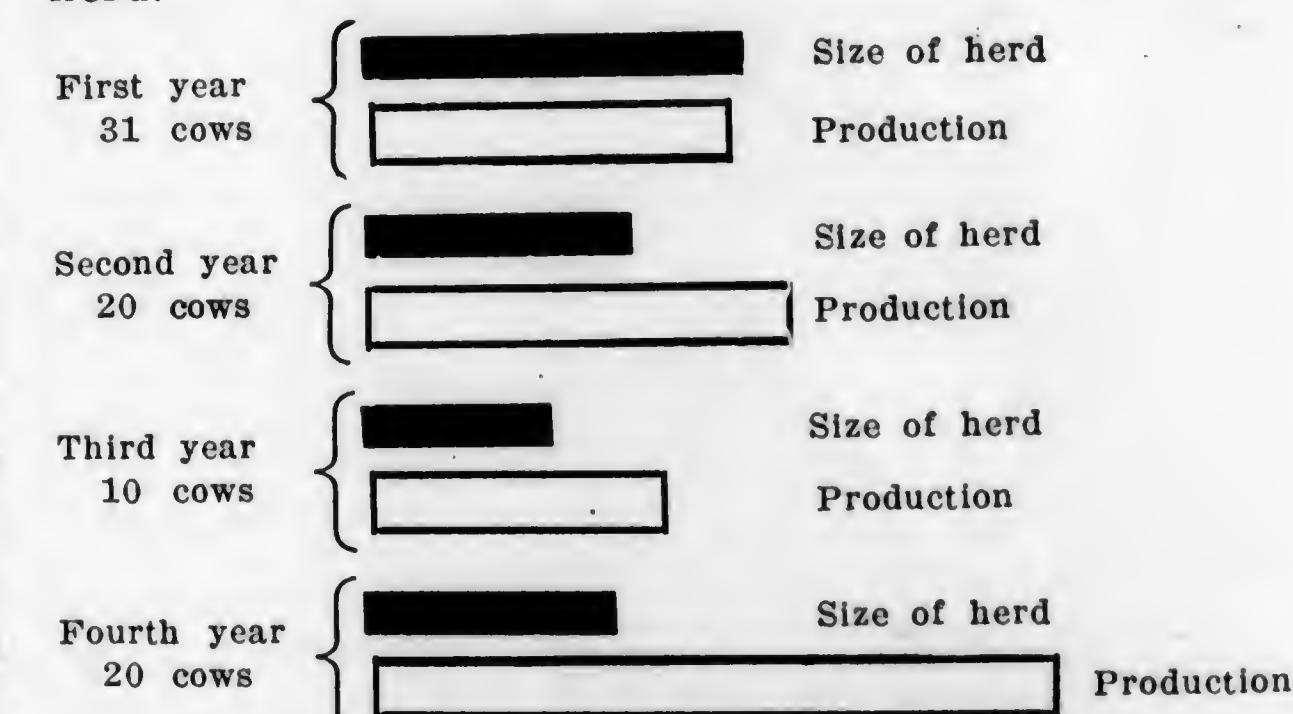
If this man would reduce his herd to say 12 or 15 cows and give them special care, he would have a much larger gross income and probably a net income instead of the loss which he sustains at the present time. It would not even be necessary for him to dispose of his poorer cows. If he wants an income from feeding steers, and has the feed to carry them through, all good and well, let him keep the entire 30 head. But if he keeps his 12 or 15 milk cows separate, and gives them the proper feed and care, he will be making more money with less labor and at a lower feed cost.

A great many farmers in other states as well as South Dakota are in the same predicament as that of the man just described, trying to milk more cows than they are equipped to handle. It goes without saying that individual cows which are losing money should be weeded out as rapidly as they are detected. It is also true that even fairly good cows should be turned dry when their presence in the milking herd cuts down its efficiency.

What is the proper size of dairy herd for the average South Dakota farm? That depends upon the size of the farm and the amount of feed and labor available. It is generally conceded that any herd, to be highly profitable, should contain at least twelve cows. If the herd is any smaller than this, the milking is usually added to both ends of the day's work, an unsatisfactory arrangement. When there are twelve or more cows, milking becomes a regular part of the day's work. On the average South Dakota farm, however,

it is found that the number of dairy cows should not exceed fifteen unless labor is very plentiful.

The history of a cow-testing association in Virginia shows that one member started with 31 cows. After one year of testing, he cut his herd to 20 cows and with the additional feed and care which he was thus able to provide, his 20 cows produced more butterfat than his original 31. The third year he reduced his herd still further to only 10 cows. They produced almost as much as the original herd. The fourth year he increased the herd to 20 cows and their production was more than twice as great as that of the original herd.



Reducing the herd, however, is useless unless accompanied by better feeding and care of the cows retained. A dairy cow is an animal that produces most economically when fed to her full capacity, and this is usually impossible on an overstocked farm. Feed, care, and water are of far more value to a dairy herd than increased numbers of cows.

The average dairy herd in South Dakota is small, about 6 cows, and therefore, less efficient than it might be. Many herds are too large and as a result equally inefficient, being more than the owner can handle properly. A great many herds just the right size are more profitable than the others. Nearly all of them have room for improvement in the matter of feed and care.

Great progress has been made along lines of dairy improvement. Higher producing cows have been secured in many instances. Poor producing cows have been sent to the scrap heap. Better feed and care have been bestowed in these and other cases. The results have been very good but there are still thousands of herds needing the readjustment in numbers which will make them truly efficient.

Salting the Cows

By George Leslie

JUST suppose that you sit down to dine, with some rare roast beef, baked potatoes and a salad on the table. You taste of the beef and potatoes, find them flat on your palate and automatically reach for the salt shaker, expecting to find it in its accustomed place at your right hand. It isn't there, and inquiry elicits the information that the cook has already salted the dinner and you are to eat it "as is."

Or, say your first mouthful of beef is much too salt for your taste. Are you going to enjoy it, or eat it at all? You are not; and will probably inform the world in general and the cook or your wife in particular that you'll have your salt shaker on the table where you can use it as you want, or there will be trouble in three volumes and heavy type.

This being so, why not give your dairy cattle the same choice as to seasoning their daily ration? If a mixed commercial grain is being used in your barn, there will be one tenth or one quarter of one per cent of salt in it, according to the manufacturers' ideas of what is needed, which means that in a hundred pound bag of grain there is from 1 3-5 oz. to 4 oz. of salt. When that bag of grain is fed to eight to ten cows in an ordinary dairy herd, what can the individual cow get as seasoning for her ration? about what you got in your flat dinner and she cannot lay down the law to get a salt shaker when she wants it, as you can.

If the grain is salted in the barn, a lot of salt may get in one cow's grain and less in others' and none at all in some of it. In fact it is not the best practice to salt the cow's feed. Put a smooth salt brick where she may help herself. She will take it or leave it according to the requirements of her system just as you wish to do and insist on doing when getting your own "three squares" a day.

As the content of salt varies in soils and in water, both in wells and in streams, neither dry nor green roughages nor drinking water is always the same so far as this most necessary mineral constituent is concerned.

Aside from the question of pleasing the palate, the cow must have salt in varying amounts as has been proven (if indeed it needed proof) by experimental work. Work done at the Wisconsin Experiment Station showed that a dairy cow needed 3-4 oz. of salt per day for 1,000 lbs. of body weight, and 2-3 oz. for every 20 lbs. milk she made, as an average requirement.

An adequate allowance of salt means that the cow will—if she can get it—drink plenty of water and that has its direct influence on milk production.

This was brought directly to our attention a few weeks ago. A man who had been milking cows for at least twenty years had been getting poor production and did not know where to look for improvement. He and did not know where to look for improvement. He was discussing the matter with a man who had advised a change of grain to tempt their appetite. "At the same time" said he, "I'd give them a good lot of salt in the grain—mix it in so they'll have to eat it. I think they need it, as their coats don't look good to

me." This advice was followed, a lot of salt was given the cows in the new feed and up came the production, a whole 40-quart can a day for the herd. Fine and dandy! This lasted for a few weeks, but gradually the cows came back down to the low production, on exactly the same feed.

Discussing the matter, with a fairly plain explanation already in mind, we learned that the cows were all driven out daily into a field through which ran a brook at which they were watered. The weather had been raw and rainy and as the owner said, the cows would not drink much, generally. When the extra salt ration was being fed, they "drank a lot more" and had to be driven in, where before they had stood around waiting to be allowed to get through. I am mixing them a good ration" said the owner. "How about the salt?" we asked. "Oh, we give them a little, now and then." So we harked back and by comparing times and yields and rations found that the increased yield was coincident with the heavy salt allowance, which caused the cattle to consume a great deal more water every time they were allowed to get at it; and that when, owing to the lack of a regular supply of even a small amount of salt, they refused to drink plenty of water, the milk flow went back to its low level and stayed there.

These cows evidently had not enough of either salt or water and when an excess of the former made them take a greatly increased amount of the latter, the effect was immediately shown in the milk yield.

If salt is where the cattle can take it when inclined to, in the form of a salt brick for "best results, they will keep a good working supply of water and salt in their systems (always provided water too, is before them in the barn) and show the benefit in the pail.

Too little salt affects the appetite and general health adversely; too much purges or leads to digestive disturbances. Keep a salt brick before her and let the cow "salt her own."

Dairyman's League Contract Held Legal

THE Dairymen's League Coöperative Association Inc., has won another victory in the courts of law against dairymen who decline to live up to the pooling contract they had signed. The League brought an action against Merle Holmes and George Holmes and sister of Afton, Chenango County, New York for breach of contract. This was tried before Judge Louis Martin in the Supreme Court at Utica, New York, and resulted in a jury verdict in favor of the Coöperative Association. This is the first decision to establish the fact that the pooling contracts offered by the League when once signed are legal and binding and are enforceable.

The League brought action last July against Holmes Brothers to recover damages for violation of contract.

The Holmes Brothers had transferred their farm to their sister which the League claimed was done for the purpose of evading the terms of the pooling contract.

The defendants claimed that they had never really signed the contract, that the Association had not delivered their certificate of indebtedness, that the Association was a monopoly in restraint of trade, that the provisions of the contract regarding damages were illegal, that the League was conducting a business and making deductions in New York State on account of Plants located in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and elsewhere, that the contract was obtained by duress, that the Association had improperly deducted considerable sums of money more than authorized by the statute under which it was doing business because the defendant was not a member.

During the trial the defense waived the question of monopoly in restraint of trade. The evidence brought out the fact that the contract had not been signed by the defendants but that they had authorized a Mr. Gurnsey to sign it for them and that their business had been operated under it for nearly a year and that they had been furnished with a copy of the contract and were familiar with its provisions.

The Court held against the defendants as a matter of law on all contentions of the plaintiff except as to the question as to whether or not the contract which they had authorized Mr. Guernsey to sign had been sufficiently ratified by them and as to whether or not they had had sufficient notice of the clauses relating to default and damages.

The jury brought in a verdict on January 27th in favor of the League.

In the course of the trial the counsel for the League consented that the jury might deduct from the amounts of damages claimed the amount of the certificate of indebtedness for the year 1921 and for the amount of the check for April milk which amounts had been withheld by the Association in view of the violation of the contract. The amount of the verdict was \$228.16.

New Zealand 30,000 Pound Cow

COWS with records of 30,000 lbs. of milk in a year are getting to be quite common. A recent issue of the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN carried an account of Brookside Colantha, the British Friesian champion and now we are informed that a New Zealand cow, Alcartra Clothilde Pietze has produced 31,350 lb. milk and 1,145 lb. butter fat in a year or 1,431.25 lb. butter on the 80% basis.

This great record was made under the supervision of the Department of Agriculture of the Dominion of New Zealand. She was milked only three times a day and the whole of the year she ran on pasture day and night. Nearly all of her food consumed during the year consisted of grass, eaten while at pasture. The test commenced from the day she calved and she is due to calve again within a month of the completion of the year. Her owner is Mr. Vernon Marx of Mangatoki, Taranaki. Alcartra was not always held in the high esteem she is at the present time, for her breeder sold her after she was fresh for \$215.00 and she had a heifer calf which was sold for \$30.00. We understand prices have gone up since that time.

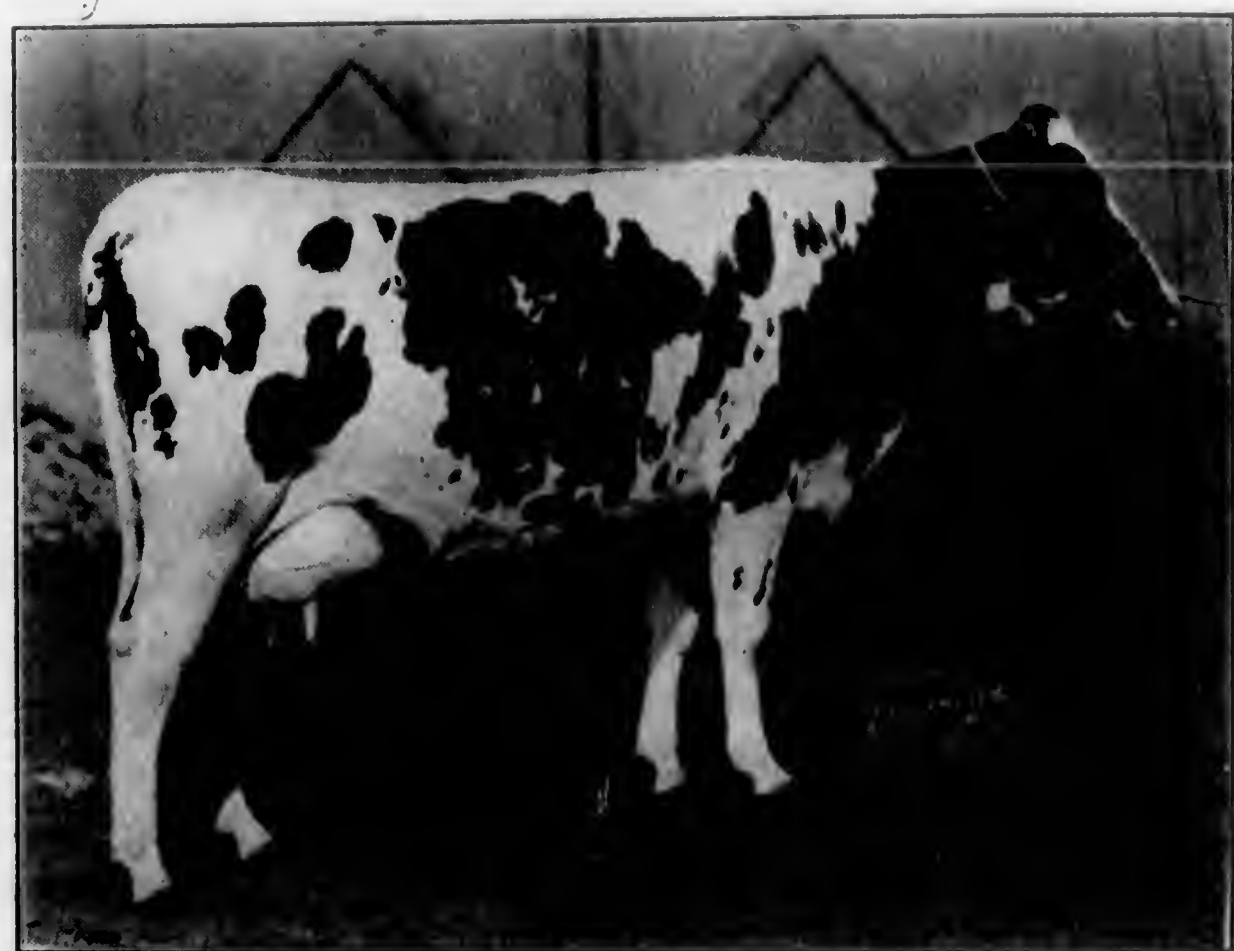
City of Bridgeport Records

CLOTHILDE Queen Pontiac Hartog, 654746, one of the good cows in the City of Bridgeport herd freshened at the age of two years seven months and twenty-six days. She has completed a 365 day record of 20,043 lb. milk and 805 lb. butter.

The Sire of "Queen" was King Hengerveld Lockspur Pontiac 219558 and her dam was Clothilde Hartog Queen 245360.

Rye Hill Korndyke Konigen 587733 freshened at the age of two years, three months and four days. She has just completed a 365 day record of 22,718 lb. of milk and 810 lb. butter, which we believe makes her State Champion for both milk and butter in the Junior two-year-old class.

Rye Hill Korndyke Konigen made a number of splendid records when she was fresh producing 593 lb.



RYE HILL KORNDYKE KONIGEN
22,718 lb. milk and 810 lb. butter in a year as a junior two-year-old. Connecticut State Champion for both milk and butter, owned by Department of Public Charities, Bridgeport, Connecticut.

milk in seven days, 2,427.3 lb. milk in thirty days and 9,361.2 lb. milk in 128 days. She became the Champion of New England in the Junior two-year-old class for seven and thirty day milk production.

Rye Hill is a granddaughter of Ormsby Korndyke Lad, being sired by his 1,000 lb. son, Ormsby Korndyke Lad Son 221147. Her dam was Homer Aaggie Konigen Netherland 347316, an untested cow.

Rye Hill is not only a producer but is a show cow of quality. She was Grand Champion Female at the Connecticut State Fair, Hartford, 1922.

The City of Bridgeport Farms are owned by the Department of Public Charities of Bridgeport, Connecticut, and are under the supervision of the well-known Holstein enthusiast, Angus P. Thorne.

DID NOAH DO IT?

It was a hot day on the border. The regiment had been ordered to move, and for more than an hour a soldier had tried to get his mule into a box car. The chaplain came along and began to laugh at the soldier's discomfiture. The poor soldier turned as he wiped his perspiring brow and said: "Chaplain, how did Noah ever get two of these things into the ark?"—

Pennsylvania Breeders Hear Good Speakers

THE Annual Meeting and Banquet of the Pennsylvania Federation of Holstein-Friesian Clubs was held at Harrisburg, January 24th and 25th. The Banquet was tendered in honor of President Frank O. Lowden and was held on the evening of the 24th in the Masonic Temple. The business meeting was held

on the 25th in the Assembly Room at the Evangelical Building.

The Banquet was a grand affair. Covers were laid for 263 guests. A score or more breeders who arrived late, were unable to find accommodations at the tables and retired to the balcony where they remained to enjoy the musical and literary programs.

Prominent speakers were on the program. Dr. John M. Thomas, president of Pennsylvania State College, presided as



DR. JOHN M. THOMAS
President of Pennsylvania State College,
Toastmaster at the Pennsylvania
Breeders Banquet at Harrisburg,
January 24th.

Toastmaster. Hon. Gifford Pinchot, governor of Pennsylvania; Hon. Frank O. Lowden, president of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America; Hon. Frank Willets, secretary of Agriculture of Pennsylvania; Mr. George E. Stevenson, vice-president of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America and Mr. W. Hugh Jones, secretary of the Pennsylvania Federation of Holstein-Friesian Clubs, were the speakers. Music was furnished by the Municipal Orchestra and the Susquehanna County Holstein Quartette.

Mr. Hugh Jones was the first to speak and gave a forceful talk, outlining the purposes of the State Federation. We are publishing his speech on another page of this issue.

Following Mr. Jones remarks, President John A. Bell introduced Dr. John M. Thomas who, after a few appropriate remarks relative to the dairy situation in Pennsylvania, mentioned the fact that Pennsylvania is a great dairy state. The annual value of Pennsylvania Dairy products is \$100,000,000; it ranks seventh in the total number of dairy cows; fourth in the amount of milk produced and third in the value of dairy products. Following these brief remarks Dr. Thomas called upon Governor Pinchot to give the address of welcome which was brief but to the point. While Governor Pinchot did not commit himself in any way relative to appropriations for State College or for the payment of

indemnity for tubercular cattle, he assured those present that he was in sympathy with the further advancement of Agricultural education and appreciated the great work that was being accomplished at State College, laid particular stress on the value and necessity of a more efficient organization to market farm products and said he approved of the tuberculosis eradication work that was being carried on in the state.

President Lowden, the next speaker, after briefly outlining his connection with the Holstein-Friesian Association, gave a conclusive talk in the interests of cooperative marketing, citing the work being accomplished by the Farm Bureau Federation and his own experience as a member of a cotton growers organization in Arkansas where the growers organized with a view of cooperative marketing. He stated that the members of the organization received 6c per pound or \$30 per bale more for their cotton than that paid to the independent growers, due to more efficient methods in grading, handling and marketing the cotton crop by the organization experts.

Mr. Frank G. Willets, Pennsylvania's new Secretary of Agriculture also spoke with reference to cooperative marketing. Mr. Willets is Treasurer of the Inter-state Milk Producers Association of Pennsylvania and has had a wide experience in cooperative marketing of milk. He feels that the marketing problems are real problems for the farmers and dairymen of Pennsylvania and stated that one of the projects of the Department of Agriculture during his administration that would receive particular attention, would be perfecting a more efficient marketing organization for Pennsylvania farmers and dairymen.

Mr. Fred Rasmussen, former Secretary of Agriculture, was the next speaker. He is an expert on dairy farming and an admirer of the Holstein cow. In his talk he brought out the fact that the value of dairy products produced in Pennsylvania were greater than the value of any other Agricultural product, that the value of dairy products was twice the value of all cattle; twice the value of all hogs; twice the value of all sheep; that of the total number of dairy cows in Pennsylvania only 5% were purebreds and there was ample opportunity for the breeders of purebred Holstein cattle to expand and develop within the borders of their state. He advocated diversified farming, compared the dairy cattle that were found in the northern tier counties of Pennsylvania with the dairy cattle in the more fertile, strictly crop-growing counties in the southern part of the state and brought out the fact that the character of the cows that were on farms in the northern counties, were much superior on an average than cows found in the wheat, corn, tobacco, and alfalfa growing counties in the southern part of the state.

Mr. George E. Stevenson owner and founder of Origin Farms, a man who is widely known as an interesting and capable speaker, was the last to appear on the program, and gave a very comprehensive talk along the lines of breeding and developing dairy cattle. He not only told of his experiences in breeding with a view of eliminating the horns but also his experi-

ence in trying to maintain a high fat percentage in the milk.

One of the most enjoyable features of the Banquet program, were selections rendered by the Susquehanna County Holstein Quartette led by Dr. Thompson, President of the Susquehanna County Holstein club. We are reprinting the words of three of the selections rendered by the Quartette as we believe the songs would bear repeating at similar gatherings and would be enjoyed and received with an equal amount of applause.

"SMILES"

There are cows that make you happy,
There are cows that make you swear,
There are cows that steal away the profits
As the clippers steal away the hair:
There are cows that make a splendid record
And bring you fame in seven days
And We'll tell the world you've got to hand it
To the Holstein, The cow that pays.

I been working in the cow barn
Since the break of day,
I've been working in the cow barn,
Throwing down the hay:
Grooming every cow and heifer,
Combing out each tail,
Don't you hear those calves a bawling."
"Master, wash that pail."

"LITTLE LIZA JANE"

I got a cow thats black and white, Little Liza Jane,
Milk her morning, noon and night, Little Liza Jane.

Chorus:

Oh, you Holstein, Holstein-Friesian Cow,
Oh, you Holstein, Holstein-Friesian Cow.

Harrisburg girls are smooth as silk, Little Liza Jane,
All brought up on Holstein milk. Little Liza Jane,

Guernsey milk is nice and rich, Little Liza Jane,
Gives the babies all the itch. Little Liza Jane,
Jersey milk is full of fat, Little Liza Jane,
You can't get rich on only that. Little Liza Jane.

Holstein milk is the best to drink, Little Liza Jane,
Makes muscle to work and brains to think, Little Liza Jane.

The Business Meeting was held in the Evangelical Building on January 25th and was called to order by President John A. Bell who briefly summarized the work of the Federation for the past year. Mr. Bell expressed his gratitude to the breeders for their support and coöperation and commended with high praise, the valuable services rendered to the Federation by Secretary W. Hugh Jones.

To proceed more rapidly with the business meeting, the calling of the roll was dispensed with. The reports of the Secretary and Treasurer was read, and approved. The Treasurer's report showed a balance of \$728.07 on hand as against \$403.95 last year.

Mr. Allen Crissey, the Extension representative for Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware addressed the meeting. Mr. Crissey said that he was employed to do Extension work and was ready and willing to coöperate with the members of County and Local Clubs in any way that he could to further advance the Holstein breed and the breeders' interests, and that he would like to have the representatives from the various local clubs who were present at the meeting, confer with him with a view of arranging a schedule so that he could visit

their counties or clubs at an early date and talk to the breeders relative to the work which he had outlined.

Dr. Quinn in charge of the Federal Tuberculosis Eradication work in Pennsylvania and Dr. Bruner, who represented the Bureau of Animal Industry of Pennsylvania, spoke regarding the work being done in Pennsylvania toward tuberculosis eradication. It developed that the Federal Government set aside \$100,000 last July to pay indemnity on cattle slaughtered in Pennsylvania to prevent the spread of tuberculosis and that the breeders were unable to avail themselves of this fund owing to the fact that the State Legislature had failed to provide an equal amount to comply with the agreement between the State and Federal Government. The money appropriated by the last legislature to pay indemnity on tubercular cattle has been depleted and cattle to the value of \$175,000 had been slaughtered for which no indemnity has been provided. It is hoped, however, to have the present Legislature which is now in session, pass a Deficiency Appropriation bill of \$235,000, \$175,000 to go towards paying indemnity for cattle that have been slaughtered and \$60,000 to pay indemnity on cattle that may be slaughtered previous to June 1st, when the regular appropriation, if made should be available.

In the discussion that followed Dr. Quinn's and Dr. Bruner's remarks, Mr. George E. Stevenson offered the following resolution which was passed unanimously.

RESOLVED That the President of the Federation of Holstein-Friesian Clubs of Pennsylvania appoint a committee of one or more members to prepare a statement of the condition of the plan of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry and the State Livestock Sanitary Board for the eradication of bovine tuberculosis and append thereto a statement of the necessity of a suitable appropriation to meet obligations of the state for past pledges and promises to breeders of cattle for indemnity. Said Committee to work in harmony but not necessarily in conjunction with committees of other breeding organizations. Said Committee to be instructed to seek a hearing with the Secretary of Agriculture and Governor Pinchot for the purpose of persuading the Governor of the necessity of fulfilling former promises made by the administration in past years.

It was the sentiment of those present that an effort should be made to add a dairy cattle exhibit to the State Farm Products Show. Prof. Fitch of State College suggested that if the breeders desired such an exhibit and would provide the cattle that it would be up to the show management to find a place where the cattle could be exhibited. The matter was finally disposed of by a motion directing that the President appoint a committee to confer with the joint Show Committee relative to the advisability of staging a show of dairy cattle in connection with the State Farm Products Show.

The Federation went on record by resolution as being opposed to daylight saving time and as favoring legislative action compelling the use of standard time throughout the state.

A resolution was introduced and passed unanimously, voting \$300 to the Secretary to partly reimburse him for his services during the year 1922.

The officers elected for the ensuing year were as

follows: Mr. John A. Bell, President, Mr. C. E. Bennett, Vice-president; Mr. W. Hugh Jones Secretary; Mr. Frank Keene, Treasurer. The Directors elected to serve for two years were: S. T. Witmer, H. H. Blair, H. E. Robertson, Wm. Fairchild, S. F. Zook, and John H. Shirk.

At the choosing of the President for the Federation, there was a contest between John A. Bell, Jr., president of the Federation and George E. Stevenson, vice-president of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America. It was not a matter of contest between two men but rather the principles for which they stood. Mr. Stevenson represented the interest of the breeders and dairymen, being in favor of conservative yet progressive management of the National Association Affairs, a Fifty Cent Transfer Fee and a Small Directorate, as against the Dollar and a Half Transfer Fee and the Present Extravagance Policies that have been pursued during the last four years.

Mr. Stevenson was represented at the Meeting by the majority number of votes. The Meeting was continued until 1:30 without intermission. Many of those present were anxious to get away and attend other meetings and immediately after the first ballot had been taken for President, they left the room. It was afterwards found necessary to discard the votes cast in the first ballot owing to the fact that several delegates who voted failed to sign their names on the ballot and the second ballot was taken after many of the delegates had left the Meeting, particularly those who were in favor of Mr. Stevenson.

Mr. Stevenson's principles represent the sentiment that prevails among the breeders generally not only in Pennsylvania but in all the leading Holstein States, a sentiment that is rapidly crystallizing and will exert itself in the near future in bringing about a radical change of the methods that are being pursued in the National Association.

Pennsylvania Bank Buys Community Sire

THE Butler County National Bank is one of a number of Pennsylvania Banks that are endeavoring to better the welfare of patrons by coöperating in agricultural education.

It is some fifteen years ago since a Chicago bank first assisted in the promotion of agriculture in Washington County, Pennsylvania, by paying the expenses of a county agent. Ten years ago the first county agent came to Butler County and from the very beginning of agricultural extension work in the county the Butler County National Bank has assisted financially, realizing that the more the farmer prospers the better will be business conditions in the whole district. Prosperity means better homes, better living conditions and best of all—better educated boys and girls—the future citizens.

The Butler County National Bank has done considerable work in financing boys' potato clubs and also in financing the importation and growing of disease-free seed potatoes. These potatoes were sold to the farmer for cost, plus freight charges. Orders received by the bank were passed on to the growers without charge

although the bank did considerable advertising at its own expense, calling attention to the desirability of disease-free seed.

Working in connection with the Farm Bureau, this bank in 1920, financed the purchase of two carloads of purebred Holsteins. Twenty-five of the leading dairymen of the county were interested and the dairymen appointed a committee who with County Agent Wiggins, Professor A. A. Borland and R. R. Welch of State College, purchased the cattle. The cows were bought at prices ranging from \$275 to \$700 each. All expenses were paid by the bank and the cows were sold to the farmers at the price that they were purchased for plus a nominal freight charge.

A short time ago the bank management came to the conclusion that a high-class bull, which would be available for service in the many small herds around Butler, was needed and the purchase of such an animal would be a profitable investment. Mr. Wiggins with the assistance of the dairy extension department of State College secured Winterthur King Ormsby Daidee. This bull was born January 14, 1922, and was sired by King of the Ormsbys who needs no introduction to the readers of the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN. We will just say that he was by Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes from Spring Brook Bess Burke 2d, a cow that has made over 1,000 lb. butter four different years. A full sister to the King of the Ormsbys has three different years produced over 1,000 lb. butter in 305 days. The dam of the bank herdsire is Haidee Fannie Pietertje. This cow, two different years, has made better than 29 lb. butter in seven days and she has a year record made as a five-year-old of 965.15 lb. butter, 22,276.2 lb. milk. She is a daughter of Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes, while her dam, Haidee 5th Fannie has a seven day record of 21.92 lb. butter, 520.3 lb. milk. Haidee Fannie Pietertje is full sister to Haidee Fannie Ormsby, 622.8 lb. milk, 34.30 lb. butter in seven days and over 22,000 lb. milk and more than 1,000 lb. butter in 317 days.

Winterthur King Ormsby Daidee will be housed on the farm of C. A. Powell, near Renfrew. He will be used only on cows in herds that are under the accredited herd plan while the service fee will be nominal. Butler County dairymen have a wonderful opportunity for, in the veins of this bull, runs some of the best producing blood known to the Holstein breed, and his two nearest dams have year records that average 1,128.04 lb. butter with an average fat test of 3.82%.

Local Bull Sales

BY REID MURRAY

IN order to improve the livestock of a county through the pure bred sire there is a plan of Local Bull Sales that is working out very satisfactory in several parts of Wisconsin.

These local bull sales are usually held under the auspices of the County Breed Association, and are held on the farms of local breeders. Usually from 12 to 15 bulls are offered at these sales, which are called to start at 1 P. M.

The County Breed Association often selects a committee on arrangements for each local sale. This committee gets the bulls listed, makes arrangements for

local advertising, and makes plans for the "ring" and platform for selling. This committee which is usually composed of the leading men in the locality also spend considerable time in getting their neighbors to be present.

Among the first of these sales were the ones held in Ozaukee County some years ago. Last year Waupaca and Winnebago County Associations held very successful sales. This season Crawford County has held two sales, one averaging \$74, and the other \$84. Winnebago County has held two this fall one averaging \$71 and the other over \$123 with the top \$245.

THE ADVANTAGE OF LOCAL BULL SALES

1. They give the people of the community a chance to buy herd sires without going to the trouble and expense of going long distances from home.
2. They give the local people an opportunity to buy bulls from herds they are familiar with as to the health conditions of the herd; and also the conditions under which the records if any were made.
3. If held every year, they give the local people a source of supply for their herd sires year after year.
4. They very materially increase the percentage of pure bred sires in the counties.
5. They create a greater interest in the breed in the locality.
6. They offer the new pure bred breeders an excellent method of selling their surplus pure bred sires.
7. Where a limited number of blood lines are represented in a county, the whole county becomes representative of these bloodlines. This allows a county to become famous for any family, or families selected.

SOME SUGGESTIONS FOR LOCAL OR COMMUNITY BULL SALES

1. All bulls offered should be of good type and good representatives of the breed.
2. All bulls offered should be in good condition of flesh.
3. As many as possible of the bulls should be of serviceable age or nearly so.
4. It is advisable to get catalogs out for each sale. These can be mimeographed and be of the less expensive kind.

Advertise Merits of Cheese—Consumption Depends on Quality and Purchasing Power of Consumer

By H. L. RUSSELL

Dean, Wisconsin College of Agriculture

WISCONSIN'S production of cheese, both American and foreign types (Swiss, Limburger and brick) is so largely in excess of home consumption that the development of markets outside of the state becomes imperative. As is so frequently the case, a brisk market is dependent on general economic conditions. For instance, when cotton is king in the South, cheese moves freely in this direction, but 10-cent cotton greatly reduces consumption in this section through the reduction of the buying power of the people.

Under ordinary trade conditions, fully 40 per cent of our American product finds an outlet in the southern trade.

The per capita use of cheese in the United States is exceedingly low, only about 3.8 lb. per capita; whereas European nations like Switzerland, the United Kingdom and Germany, it runs from 10 to 25 lb., or even more, per capita.

Again as with butter, the problem of increased consumption depends in no small measure on quality. The recent regulation made by the Wisconsin state department of markets requiring the grading of the product should be helpful.

The institution of the trade brand "Mello-Creme" by the Wisconsin Cheese Producers' Federation is a step in the right direction. If the California Fruit Growers' Exchange finds it advantageous to pay a million dollars to advertise the merits of "Sunkist" oranges to the American people, the dairy interests of Wisconsin can well consider whether they cannot take a leaf out of the experience of this coöperative enterprise to develop more thoroughly their business.

The use of domestic made "foreign cheese types" has been greatly stimulated during and since the war. The United States used to import from 10 to 20 million lb. Swiss cheese yearly; in 1921 only a little more than two million lb. were imported. The substitution during the war of the domestic for the imported product has revealed the fact to the American consumer that he was not so dependent upon the imported product as he thought he was for quality of product.

Important to Cattle Owners

THE recommendation made at the recent annual meeting of the United States Livestock Sanitary Association are likely to have an important bearing on the livestock industry and the control of tuberculosis in cattle.

In the requirements for a herd to become accredited there was a change made which probably will be approved by cattle owners. This is for a herd in which some of the cattle have previously reacted or shown evidences of infection. The final test for accreditation has been a combination of all three methods, the subcutaneous, intradermic and ophthalmic. It is now recommended that the final test shall be a combination of two tests instead of three, one of which must be the subcutaneous.

The rule that an accredited herd in which not more than one reactor is found at a second test may be reinstated to the list if the entire herd passes a clean test in not less than four months from day the reactor is removed from the herd and farm and the premises cleaned up was approved and stands.

The area system of eradication was approved although difficulty in carrying out the area plan was recognized. A "modified" area is suggested. Such modified areas will be largely in the southern states or in far western states where there is very little tuberculosis. If on the first area-wide test less than 2% of the animals show tuberculosis infection, the district can be classified as a "modified" area and animals may be shipped from that district without a retesting previous to shipment.

Washington Gets World's Dairy Congress

IT is officially announced that the World's Dairy Congress will be held at Washington, D. C., from October 2d to 5th.

The World's Dairy Congress represents the first united effort of the vast dairy industry of the United States in an industry which has its roots in \$47,000,000,000 worth of farms and handles per annum more than 44,000,000,000 quarts of milk, for which in its various forms the consumers pay upwards of \$4,000,000,000.

President Harding has invited the official representatives of all nations to confer on the program of milk production and distribution.

The international aspects of the Congress and the proximity of the Government departments were the determining factors in deciding the location for the Congress sessions. From Washington, the delegates will go by special train to the National Dairy Show at Syracuse, N. Y., October 6 to 13, 1923. Unusual facilities are available there for the display of the American dairy industry—its cattle, its remarkable mechanical equipment, its products, its influence on national health—as well as of that of foreign countries.

For Western Stockmen

COLONEL W. B. GREELY, chief of the Forest Service has announced that there will be no increase in fees charged for grazing livestock on the national forests during 1923 and 1924.

For the first ten years after the national forests were placed under the supervision of the Department of Agriculture, only a nominal charge was made for permits to graze livestock. It was soon realized that the charge for Government range must be based upon its fair commercial value, and a moderate increase was made in grazing fees in 1918 and again in 1919. At that time five-year permits were given the stockman using national forest ranges. It was announced that the various ranges would be carefully appraised and fees affixed accordingly for a new five-year period, beginning in 1924, and that the new fees would be announced early in 1923. It is realized that there should be a marked increase in the grazing charges made in many national forests, but owing to the disorganized condition of the livestock industry of the west which is suffering from the economical collapse following the war, aggravated by unfavorable climatic conditions in a number of western states; the forester has recommended and the Secretary of Agriculture has approved the postponement of the readjustment fees until the grazing season of 1925.

"Yesterday," said Jabson, "I refused a poor woman a request for a small sum of money, and in consequence of my act I passed a sleepless night. The tones of her voice kept ringing in my ears the whole time."

"Your softness of heart does you credit," said Mabson. "Who was the woman?"

"My wife."

Dear Lord, I ask for nothing for myself—only please give mother a son-in-law.

Letters to the Editor

LUCAS, OHIO.
January 4, 1923.

THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN,
Harrisburg, Pa.
Gentlemen:

Enclosed find One Dollar (\$1.00) to pay for two years' subscription to THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN.

I am heartily in favor of your principles of honest records, honest advertising and honest sales. There are entirely too many men looking for large salaries who do not add anything to the value of the Holstein-Friesian cow.

OHIO BREEDER.

Dear Editor:—

Will you put this question up to my fellow New England Holstein breeders for answer?

Ralph Waldo Emerson was a product of New England and that's why we put this question up to the men who breed black and white cattle in that historic atmosphere.

Biographers credit Emerson with being a philosopher as well as a poet. Among the many interesting things told about this New England character, is the story wherein he says, "If you but make a better mousetrap than someone else, the world will be the trapway to your door."

We believe that Emerson told a great truth when he made this facetious reference to a really modern principal of business and it is this thought of Emerson and the mousetrap which, applied to recent Association history, prompts this inquiry.

Is the Holstein cow the greatest dairy animal in the world? If so, by what standard of merit or of comparison can you make such a claim.

If she IS the greatest and the best cow in the World why not apply the logic or the philosophy of Emerson, and why spend thousands upon thousands of dollars to advertise her milk and her manifold merits to men who already have discovered these great truths and are classified as "Breeders of Holstein Cattle."

Why wont the "world be the pathway to your door." Surely, cows are of as much importance as mousetraps. Surely, the world is just as keenly interested in the foster mother of mankind, as in any mechanical device to catch mice.

Of course, we believe it is worth while to let the world know why or in what particular your mousetrap excels the other fellow's mousetrap, even though it be the same color, same design, and catches mice in the same way.

If the spring of your trap is a little more sensitive—if it acts the one one-thousandths part of a second faster—if there is some little feature of your trap that gives it a more seductive appearance thereby enhancing the chances of a good catch any one in the market for mousetraps ought to know about it.

We have found that students of heredity as applied to the breeding of livestock usually form conclusions based upon their knowledge of the production of show ring inheritance represented in the pedigree of an animal plus the individuality of the animal itself.

In other words, if we have the best mousetrap in the world, "the world will be the pathway to our door." It isn't necessary to resort to by-law violations to bolster up our Holstein breed of cattle along the lines which has been so recently suggested by the action of the Board of Directors.

Each individual knowing the value of his particular "mousetrap" will tell the world about its superior qualities, and in that way advertising will pay the individual and help to blaze a pathway to that particular breeder's door.

ONE-TIME ACTIVE BREEDER.

Little Dorothy (watching mother vote)—"You voted for the man you loved best, didn't you?"

Mother—"Why, dear?"

Dorothy—"Because you put a kiss after his name."

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Published in the interest of the breeder and dairyman everywhere.

HOWARD C. REYNOLDS, *Managing Editor*
G. H. TRUCKELL, *Associate Editor*

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February 8, 1923

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman was established for the purpose of promoting the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle and to protect the interests of the men who breed purebred cattle, basing the value of the cattle on their ability to produce and reproduce.

We stand for progressive yet conservative administration of the National Association. We stand for Honest Records, Honest Advertising, and Honest Sales. We will at all times endeavor to promote any interests that have for their purpose the advancement of the Holstein cow, the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, and the breed and breeders generally.

Anent Aitkens \$24,000.00 Salary Grab

MANY of our readers will remember that during the Syracuse meeting of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America in June, 1921, G. S. Van Gorder of Pike, New York, filed the following letter with the Board of Directors requesting that they bring an action in favor of the association and against D. D. Aitken to recover the \$24,000.00 unlawfully taken by him from the Treasury as salary:

"To the President and Directors of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America.

As a member of the Association and also on behalf of other members, I hereby request and demand that such officer and directors cause an action to be brought in a Court of competent jurisdiction in the name of the Association and in its behalf against D. D. Aitken and James A. Reynolds and the other directors to compel the repayment into the Treasury of the Association of the twelve thousand (\$12,000) dollars unlawfully paid said Aitken as a salary, as President, for the year ending June 1, 1920, and twelve thousand (\$12,000) dollars unlawfully paid said Aitken as "Director of Extensions" for the year ending June 1, 1921, and against James A. Reynolds for the repayment into the Treasury of the Association of the Twenty-five hundred (\$2,500) dollars unlawfully paid him "for services rendered" for the year ending June 1, 1920; also for any sums paid to him for or on account of similar reasons for the year ending June 1, 1921.

(Signed)

G. S. VAN GORDER.

Pike, Wyoming County, New York, May 24, 1921."

This request, as we understand it, was a condition precedent to the bringing of such an action by any

member of the association. Of course the request was ignored, as was to be expected, by the Board of Directors.

Now that Judge Pooley has decided that the Philadelphia meeting at which Aitken was voted such salary, was illegal, we are wondering whether Mr. Van Gorder contemplates bringing such an action. As we understand the legal situation, any member of the association can now bring such an action, even if Mr. Van Gorder does not.

Precisely the same situation exists as to James A. Reynolds, the chairman of the Executive Committee.

Your Interests Will Be Protected

WHEN Judge Pooley hands down his court order directing when and in what city in the State of New York the Special Meeting of the Holstein-Friesian Association shall be called to elect a legal board of six Directors, we predict that an effort will be made on the part of the illegal Board of Directors that have been ousted from office by the Pooley decision, to have the case appealed in the name of the Association and thus, if possible, secure the Association's funds to fight their legal battles. However, we believe that any attempt to further use the Association's funds in fighting personal legal battles, will be met by sweeping protest from the membership generally and legal action will be taken if necessary to bring about a compliance with the law and place the Association in a position where it can function legally. The Association can comply with Judge Pooley's decision at the small cost of calling a Special Meeting in the State of New York and electing six directors whose legality to hold office and transact association business will be unquestioned. With this short and inexpensive way out of the present difficulty, why should the Association appeal and continue to pay large sums of money to fight the legal battles of an illegal Board of Directors?

The membership of the Holstein-Friesian Association should keep in mind that Judge Pooley's decision is not against the Association, but against the sixteen men who have been serving the Association illegally as Directors. The Association cannot be held responsible for illegal acts committed by an illegally constituted Board.

Mr. G. W. Davidson of Brentwood fame and who has a national reputation in the Holstein fraternity, is not the only man of means and influence that the "Rule and Ruin" group has failed to make a monkey of and use as a Cat's paw in forwarding their interests, a thing which they evidently tried to do at the Kansas City convention when they elected him as an illegal director, an office which he refused to accept.

There are other men of means and influence, men who have made it their business to become thoroughly acquainted with the deplorable situation that has befallen the Holstein industry and are willing to give of their Time, Money and Influence to place the industry on a Firm Business foundation, Managed by the Breeders for the Breeders in an Economical and Efficient Manner.

It is inferred that everyone of the sixteen directors who were ousted from office by Judge Pooley's decision

and whose tenure of office has been characterized by Increased Fees and Gross Extravagance, may be brought before the courts individually to answer for their illegal acts and be called upon to restore to the Association treasury, money which has been illegally expended.

Plain Farmers and Dairymen

THE BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN believes that Edward P. George of Chaffee, New York in bringing proceedings against the Directors of the Holstein-Friesian Association to compel a "House-cleaning" and an observance of the law performs a real service to the association and one which every member, who like Mr. George owns a farm, is a farmer, breeds cattle, milks them, and follows the business of breeding and dairying, owes Mr. George a debt of gratitude. It requires courage to defy entrenched powers and dare to do right regardless of threats and slanderous invectives. It requires backbone and stamina to demand respect for the law and it must be gratifying to know that he has been sustained by the Supreme Court of the state of New York.

Farmer (to artist working by the roadside). "H'm"! You know I never could do that, ain't got no patience.

NON-POOLERS MILK MAY BE REFUSED

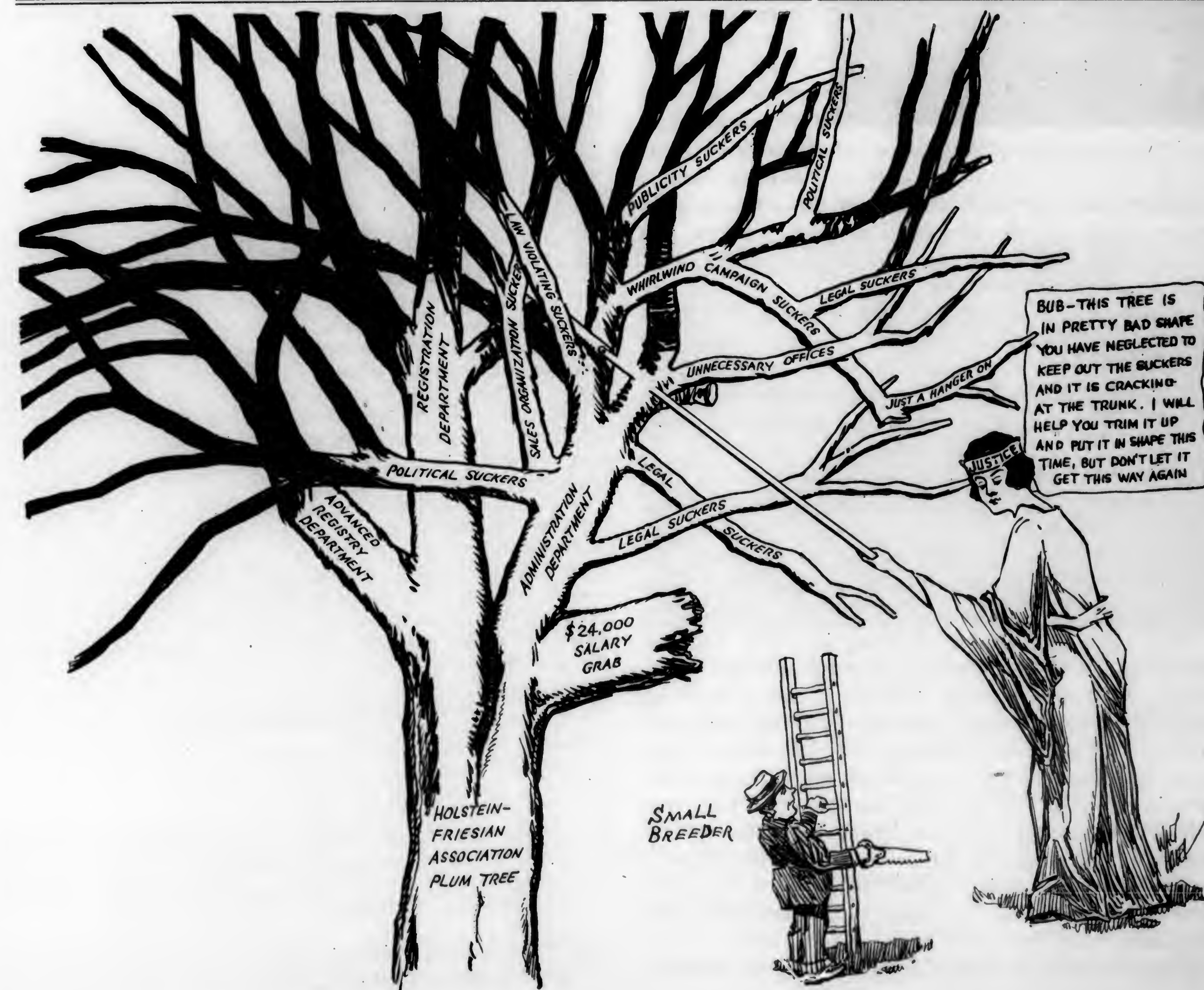
A far reaching decision involving the pooling plan for marketing milk or other farm raised products, was handed down January 15th by Referee James H. Merwin in the case of Barns v. Dairymen's League Coöperative Association and Borden Farm Products Company. This action was brought in United States Supreme Court sitting in Utica on April 1st and the summing up was early in October. The plaintiff, a farmer who supplied milk to the Borden Company at its plant at Westmoreland, N. Y., sought an injunction restraining the Borden Company from refusing to take his milk and charging conspiracy on the part of the Borden Company and the Dairymen's League Coöperative Association to fix the price of milk and to refuse to take his milk unless he join the pool.

During the hearing the methods and policies of the Coöperative Association were exhaustively gone into, and a large quantity of reports, extracts of minutes, etc., were introduced in evidence.

The decision consists of 28 pages of typewritten manuscript and in it Referee Merwin goes deeply into the milk situation from both economic and legal standpoints. The opinion declares that there has been no black listing or boycotting and that the Borden Company have a legal right to purchase milk of any individual or group of individuals that it wishes.

This is a very important decision because while similar decisions have been rendered in the western states where the coöperative movement is very strong, it is the first important decision in the eastern states which has gone into the coöperative marketing extensively. Therefore the results are likely to be far reaching.

Old Dobbin had his faults, but you didn't have to pour hot water on him to get him started on a cold morning.—



Straight from the Shoulder Talk by E. P. George, Chaffee, New York

MY reply to your letter will be very brief as I have little to say. I have always been kept very busy on my farm trying to make both ends meet, educate my children and be able to say "Good Morning" to my banker and the man I buy feed from.

In September, 1913, I went down to the central part of New York State and bought four registered Holsteins cows for something like \$700. I also bought a registered bull. At that time, everyone seemed bent on seeing how much they could do for the breed and the Association. When I went to the Grange Meeting, County Fair or the Town Meeting, folks were talking about

Holsteins and it looked to me as if there was a great future ahead of the Holstein industry. I read the Holstein papers and in one year paid a certain breed paper \$1,200 for advertising.

As a partial reward for my first investment in pure-breds, I sold in May, 1918, the progeny of the four cows which I first purchased, for \$4,960 and as I stated above, the outlook for the Holstein breeders seemed to be one of prosperity, at least good wages for the work put in on the cattle.

At that time the Association seemed to be running along smoothly, doing extension work, meeting expenses, and setting aside a surplus on a 25c Transfer Fee. I always received prompt and courteous answers from Mr. Houghton when I wrote to him for advice.

Then came the annual meeting in June, 1919, at Philadelphia. Increased fees, increased number of directors, Law and By-law violations, and a new and altogether different policy pursued by those in control. New fangled ideas of "Extension Work" were sprung upon the members and something like \$140,000 was spent in one year. Then came law-suits, lawyers' fees, court expenses and a lot of foolish talk such as was enough to make the Holstein cow hang her head in shame because of being called dishonest by the very men who lived off of her bounty and profited by her greatness.

Regarding Judge Pooley's decision, I have nothing

to say except that it is just what I expected it would be. If the affairs of the Holstein-Friesian Association were being handled by an illegal Board of Directors and in an illegal manner as was openly charged, I thought that it was high time that someone called a halt and put us back on the right road. "Set Our House in Order."

Judge Pooley seems to have made a few points pretty clear. *The Road Is Now Open to Abide by The Law* because *We Now Know* what the Law is. If the Association's members want to be law-abiding, if they want to stop extravagance, if they want to have a say in electing officers, if they want to put the Association management back into the hands of its members and have it do the things it has a right to do legally according to the law, Judge Pooley's decision points the way. Right never harms anybody. Law was made to respect.

Justice is bigger than any man or set of men who try to dodge its plain directions. The Holstein cow ought to have friends enough to *Compel Respect for Her Many Outstanding Qualities*, and I believe her Best Friends are the Farmers and Breeders who sit down on milking stool, with pail between their knees, and get to know her superior qualities through close contact; and, I believe that they are the men who can be trusted to manage the Association created to protect her good name.

HOLSTEIN MEN PROMINENT IN DAIRY ASSOCIATION

During the Farmers' short course at Purdue University, the Indiana State Dairy Association and the Indiana Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Association, as well as a number of other breed associations held their annual meeting.

At the meeting of the dairy association, Dr. E. B. Haskins of Indiana, federal representative in charge of bovine tuberculosis eradication told of the work thus far accomplished in Indiana. He reported that 12,572 herds, representing almost 100,000 head of cattle had passed two clean tests and that there were 15,812 herds under supervision with more than 2,000 on the waiting list.

The association indorsed the Voigt bill prohibiting the interstate shipment of filled milk; requested that butter be used in the state institutions instead of oleomargarine; urged the dairymen to feed more legumes to their dairy cows; and endorsed the milk campaign now being carried on.

Officers for the year were chosen as follows: President, B. B. Morgan, Chesterton; Vice-President, L. M. Ice, Mt. Summit; Secretary-Treasurer, E. A. Gannon, Purdue; Executive Committee, Charles E. Weidener, South Bend; B. H. Scranton, Rising Sun; N. E. Parsons, Pittsboro; E. C. Pickens; representative on experiment station advisory board, W. O. Mills, Mooresville.

Mr. Morgan, who is a well-known Holstein breeder was further honored when the State Holstein Association met, by being named secretary-treasurer. Charles Weidener of South Bend was elected president and C. W. Newman of Culver, vice-president.

LIVESTOCK STATISTICS

Figures show that the United States has but one-sixteenth of the world's population, but it has one-sixth of the world's livestock, approximately as follows:

- One-half of the world's 9,000,000 mules,
- One-third of the world's 169,000,000 swine,
- One-fifth of the world's 100,000,000 horses,
- One-seventh of the world's 492,000,000 cattle.
- One-ninth of the world's 465,000,000 sheep.

She—"Do you believe in clubs for women?"

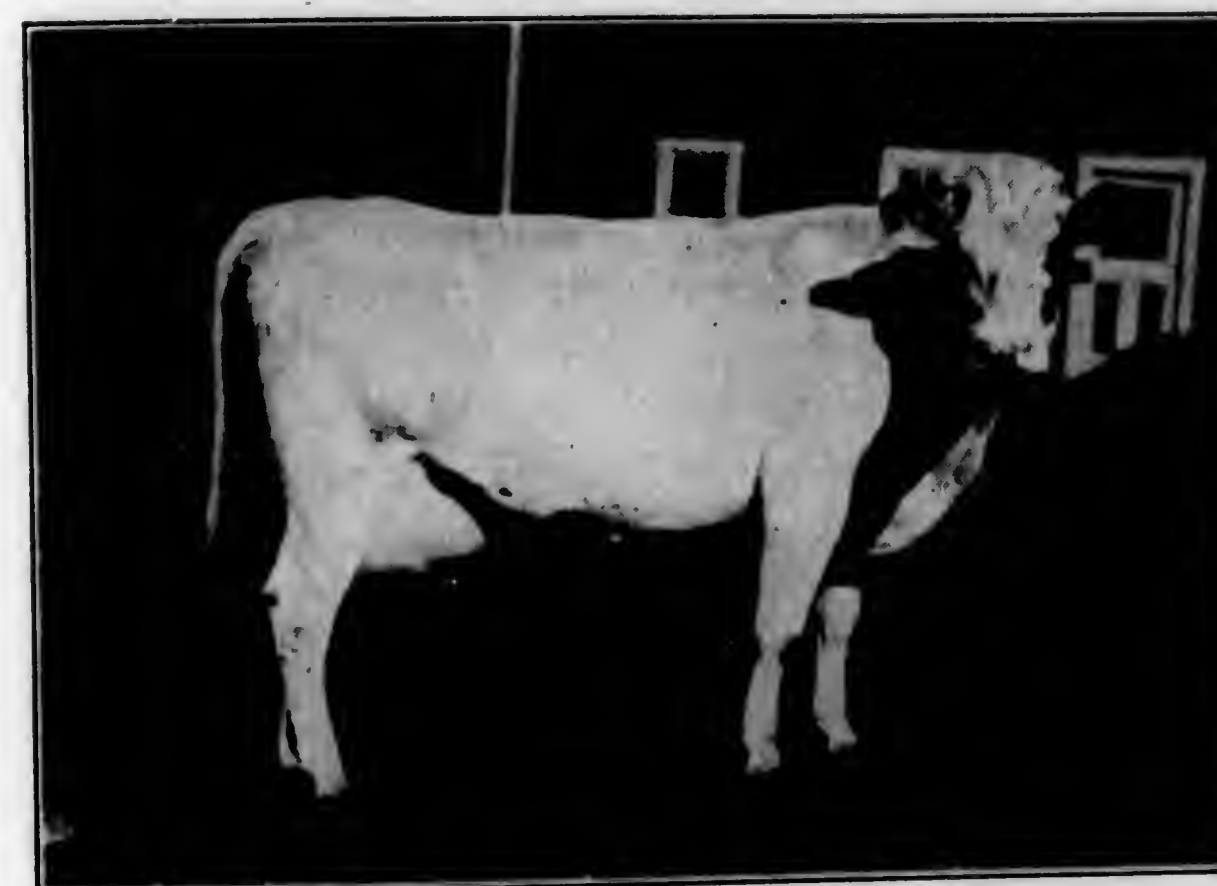
He—"You bet, Clubs, Sandbags or any old thing."

The Merryall Herd

ALITTLE more than a year ago a representative of the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN inspected Merryall Farm and its producing herd of cattle. At that time we were much impressed with the ideal location of this establishment, situated as it is, on the banks of a tributary of the Susquehanna River and backed by picturesque hills and mountains. A much-traveled automobile road runs right past the main barns and trolley cars pass the door. The slope of the land insures good drainage and the mountains in the background are the source of a never-failing water supply. Nature has furnished the ideal situation for a high-class dairy establishment.

The Merryall herd now consists of fifty head of purebred Holsteins. The herdsire King Sylvia Johanna Pontiac has grown and developed considerably during the past year. His first crop of calves are now coming and they show the splendid constitution, straight back, well-sprung ribs and dairy conformation of their sire.

King Sylvia Johanna Pontiac is a son of King Echo



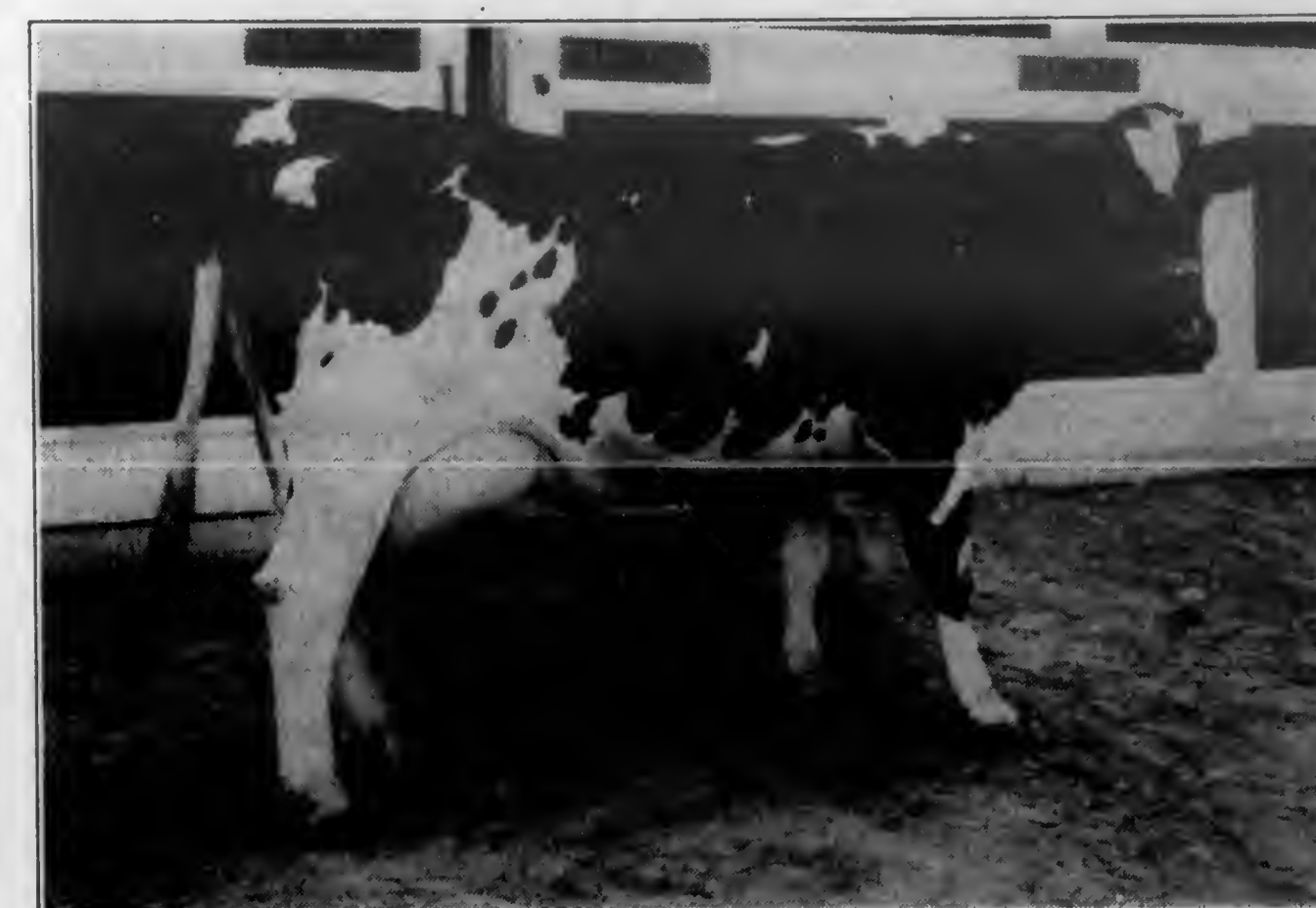
MERRYALL LILITH HENGERSVELD
22.78 lb. butter, 549.7 lb. milk in seven days; 175.26 lb. butter, 4,393.8 lb. milk in sixty days, as a three-year-old.

Sylvia Johanna who was by Avon Pontiac Echo from the 37-lb. cow Belle Model Johanna 2d. The dam of King Sylvia Johanna Pontiac is Otego Valley Christmas Belle, a cow that produced 651.02 lb. milk, 40.51 lb. butter in seven-day official test and is the dam of three A. R. O. daughters, one of which, two different years has made over 30 lb. butter in seven days and has records of 730.8 lb. milk, 32.56 lb. butter in a week and more than 1,000 lb. butter in a year.

The females in the Merryall herd show high-class type and conformation but while possessing these desirable characteristics the chief aim their breeder has kept before him has been production measured by everyday work at the pail. While official and even long time tests have been practiced from time to time and high records have never been entirely lost sight of, the herd has been handled from the dairyman's standpoint, that is, that the cows must pay their way, must pay for their feed and care and at the same time earn a surplus upon which their owner and his family could live.

The animal that brought the most fame to the Merryall herd is Lilith Gem Kolkkluff, who with a daughter

and other near relatives was sold some years ago to become a member of the Pennsylvania State College herd. In this herd she has made splendid records year after year and is credited with producing 22,247 lb. milk, 851 lb. butter in a year, carrying calf eight months of the time she was on test. She has a number of descendants in the herd of which a granddaughter, Merryall Lilith Hengersveld as a three-year-old has made official records of 22.78 lb. butter, 549.7 lb. milk, in seven days, 4,393.8 lb. milk, 175.26 lb. butter in sixty days.



TITUSDALE BEAUTY VEEMAN
26.94 lb. butter, 515.8 lb. milk in seven days.

A member of this herd that is well worth looking over is Titusdale Beauty Veeman. She has an official record of 515.8 lb. milk, 26.94 lb. butter made in seven days at just six years of age. This cow is a very fine individual and she has transmitted this splendid trait to



PIETJE PRIDE HOMESTEAD
21,161.5 lb. milk, 807.29 lb. butter in a year, the first cow to complete a record in Merryall Herd.

her daughters of which four are in the Merryall herd. She was sired by King Korndyke Hengersveld Veeman, who was by King Korndyke Pontiac Artis from a 30-lb. daughter of Sir Veeman Hengersveld and has combined in his pedigree some of the best producing blood lines known to the Holstein breed. Titusdale has a creditable long-time record as have quite a number of other members of the herd. Another member of this herd is Pietje Pride Homestead, a daughter of Pietje Vander Lei Lad. With no previous preparation Pietje

presidents; Frank A. Keen, treasurer, and Howard Jones secretary.

A special prize of \$5.00 and the cup offered by the Holstein-Friesian Association at the show for the best sample of Holstein milk was awarded to Edgar T. Hicks of East Goshen, whose sample scored 97.3.

IOWA COUNTY HAS SALESMAN

The Iowa County Holstein Breeders' Association held their annual meeting at Dodgeville, Wisconsin, January 4. It was decided to spend \$25.00 in advertising county Holsteins. It was voted to send the State Association the sum of \$35.00 which would pay membership fees for all the members of the county association.

The secretary of the county association was instructed to act as field man to place prospective buyers of Holsteins in touch with those who had cattle to sell and he will get a percentage of all sales made through him.

W. O. Treweek will have his railroad fare paid to the annual meeting of county delegates to be held at Fond du Lac, February 14.

Officers were elected for the ensuing year as follows: President, W. O. Treweek, Dodgeville; vice-president, Will McGill, Avoca; secretary, J. Roy Gordon, Mineral Point; treasurer, Walter Hodgson, Arena.

ENDORSE TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION

About fifty attended the Hillsdale County Holstein Breeders' Association meeting, January 5, at Hillsdale, Michigan. Talks were made by J. G. Hayes, of the Extension Department of the Michigan Agricultural College and by L. H. Matthias, County director of the Boys' and Girls' club work. A committee was appointed, consisting of J. M. Williams of North Adams and Elisha Bailey of Pittsford, to act with Mr. Matthias selecting calves for calf clubs. A resolution was adopted that the secretary instruct the state representative Floyd W. Rowe of Camden and state senator, B. E. Brower of Jackson that the association heartily supported statewide bovine tuberculosis eradication plans. The next meeting will be held in February at a date to be set by the directors. The officers of this organization are: J. I. Post, Adams, president; Howard Marshall, Pittsford, secretary; J. M. Williams, North Adams, treasurer.

JOIN WITH STATE ORGANIZATION

The Fayette County Holstein Breeders' Association was formed at a meeting in Maynard, Iowa, January 16. Around 200 were in attendance.

Paul Stewart was elected president and John Wilkinson, vice-president, while county agent Clyde Combs was elected secretary-treasurer. A semi-districting plan was used to name the directors. There were one from each district and several chosen at large. The seven directors are: Fred Ross, Fred Pieplow, Art Eitel, Walt Turner, Art Doty, George Sauerbry and Le Grand Gleim. A constitution and set of by-laws were put into form. It was decided that the county organization should cooperate with the Iowa Holstein Breeders' Association in a joint membership plan; 20% of the fees to go to the state association; membership fees were set at 50c a head for purebreds and 25c for grades.

At a meeting of the directors a sale committee consisting of Paul Stewart and LeGrand Gleim were appointed and they will select another man to act with them. A calf club committee was also chosen. The principal talks were made by J. P. Eves, Field Secretary of the Iowa State Dairy Association, his assistant Fred E. Ferguson and C. B. Finley, head of the Dairy Department of the Iowa Extension Service.

BROCKWAY AGAIN HEADS AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

The New York State Agricultural Society held its two day session at Albany. The attendance was light but the program was strong and the speakers high class.

Governor Al Smith spoke on Tuesday evening and intimated that he wished to do away with the present Farms and Markets Commission, and in its place put a high class man.

Speaker Machold spoke on farm credits and showed that he was against extension of farm loans. Practically all of those who took part in the discussion agreed with him and a resolution was adopted, requesting that Congress should not pass the Farm Credit Bills, now pending before it. A. L. Brockway of Syracuse the well-known Holstein breeder was reelected president. The other officers are as follows: Chas. H. Baldwin, secretary; Harry B. Winters, treasurer; Peter G. Teneyck, E. R. Eastman, Geo. W. Sisson, Henry Burden, W. A. Parson, W. P. Schanck, S. J. Lowell, J. A. D. Findlay, vice-presidents; J. J. Dillon, R. W. Thatcher, Thos. E. Cross, W. H. Manning, F. J. Riley, executive committee.

THE MINNESOTA STATE ASSOCIATION

The Minnesota Holstein Breeders' Association held their annual meeting at the University Farm, St. Paul, January 4 in connection with the annual meetings of the state dairy and beef cattle associations. State wide campaign will be made to place a purebred sire on every farm. The campaign will be started in Blue Earth County announces J. C. Marlow of Mankato, chairman of the committee in charge.

The organization passed a vote of thanks to the Minneapolis Tribune its publisher and its dairy correspondent for the time and cooperation spent in promoting the better dairying campaign in the Northwest.

The Legislature is asked to pass a bill to provide for a uniform system of assessing purebred livestock, the figures set by the Holstein association are a valuation not to exceed \$150 per head or double the valuation of grade stock. The association endorses the Voigt filled milk bill and also urged the Minnesota legislature to forbid the manufacture and sale of filled milk in the state.

Dean W. C. Coffey said that agriculture was not suffering from over production but from under consumption. It was disorganized because foreign trade which absorbed the 15% surplus food production in the past is now practically cut off. Addresses were also made by Prof. F. W. Peck of the University Farm Extension Service and H. A. Kirkpatrick, Hennepin County Agent.

The officers and directors elected for the coming year are: E. T. Winship, Owatonna, president; J. C. Marlow, vice-president; Robert Geiger, Minneapolis, secretary-treasurer; J. B. Irwin, Minneapolis; C. E. Ovestrud, Northfield; J. M. Hackney, St. Paul; Dr. Christopher Graham, Rochester, W. S. Moscrip, Lake Elmo, C. L. McNelly, Mankato, V. S. Culver, Austin, Axel Hansen, Savage; P. O. Holland, Northfield; Chas. R. Wright, Fergus Falls; E. J. McManon, North St. Paul; Hugo Schroeder, Owatonna, C. L. Spaulding, Warren; directors.

Secretary Geiger's report shows that there were more than 700 members and associate members enrolled in the association during 1922 of which 401 are paid up for 1923. It is expected that the joint county-state association membership with one fee paying membership dues in each will increase the state association membership.

REORGANIZE INDIANA ASSOCIATION

The Indiana Holstein-Friesian Breeders Association was reorganized during the week of the farmers' short course at Purdue University. The membership fee was reduced to \$3.00 and plans made for an active campaign for the organization of county clubs. It is expected to hold a state association sale during the year.

The officers elected were Chas. Weidener of South Bend, president; C. W. Newman, Culver, vice-president; B. B. Morgan, Chesterton, secretary-treasurer.

NIAGARA COUNTY, NEW YORK

At the annual meeting of the Niagara County Holstein Club held at Lockport, New York, January 11, R. N. McClay of Appleton was elected president to succeed Supervisor Frank Campbell of Wilson. Wm. Richards of Lockport will be vice-president and Elton Seward of Gasport is secretary-treasurer. The club authorized the president to appoint a committee of three to conduct a membership drive.

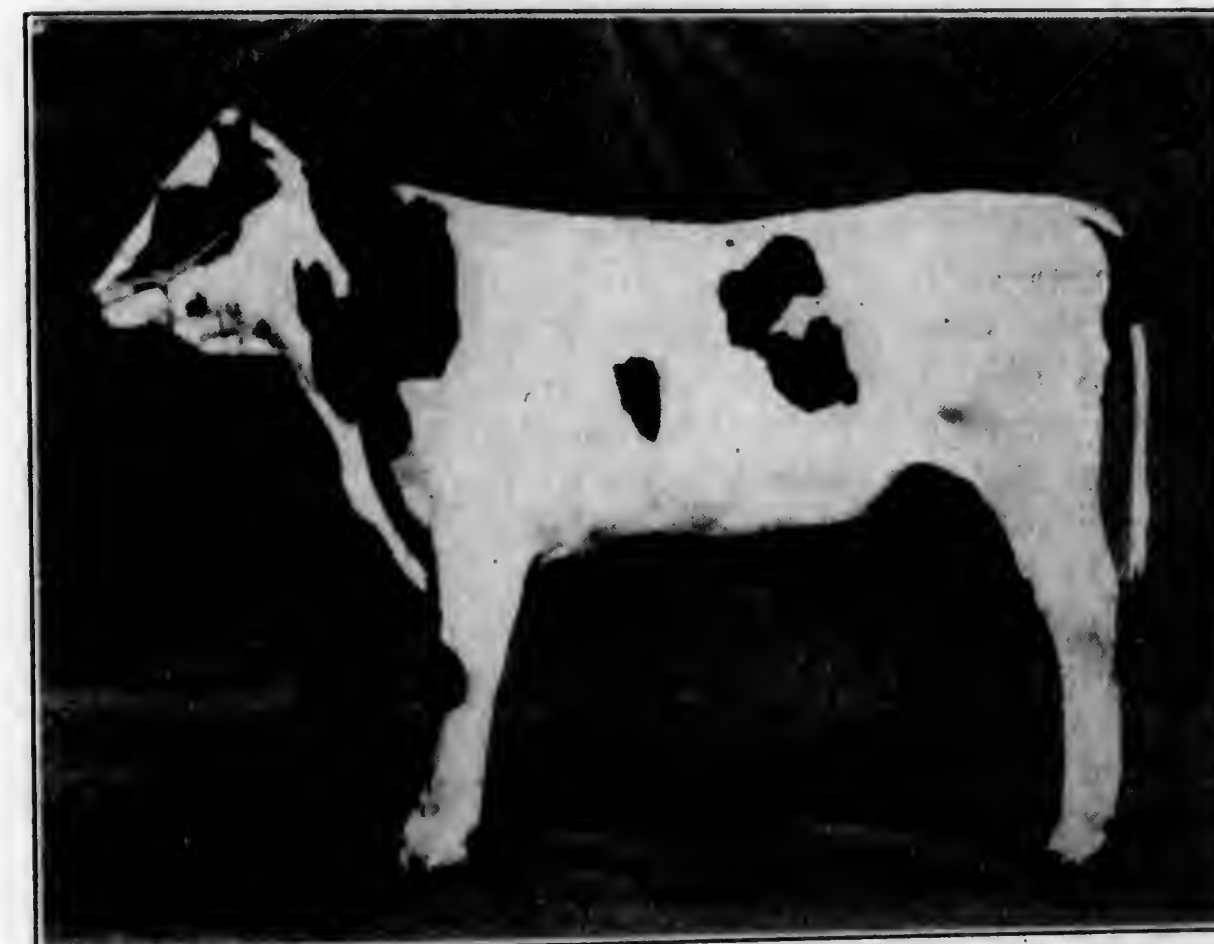
TETON VALLEY HOLSTEIN BULL ASSOCIATION

By F. R. CAMMACK,
Idaho Field Dairyman

Idaho has taken another important step in the development of dairying by the distribution of ten bulls of excellent breeding throughout the Teton Valley, whereby the butterfat production of their future herds will be greatly increased.

The Teton Valley Holstein Bull Association was recently organized. The officers are C. R. Kimball, President; Leo Pickett, Vice-president; Dr. Milton H. Knudsen, Secretary and J. H. Jensen, Treasurer. Dr. Knudsen accompanied by the writer, selected the ten Holstein bulls from Idaho Holstein herds. This Association ties with Franklin County, Idaho, for the honor of being the largest Bull Association west of the Mississippi River. The success of the Association is especially due to the spirit of cooperation exhibited by the farmers of the community. Mr. C. B. Walker, President of the First National Bank at Driggs; Dr. M. H. Knudsen, Principal of the High School at Driggs; D. L. Fourn, County Agricultural Agent of Teton County, and H. A. Mathieson of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, also deserve credit for its success.

Plans for the association were started in November during the Institute meetings addressed by the writer. Teton Valley is one of the promising dairy sections of Idaho. One thousand dollars per day is the amount now being paid the farmers of the Valley for their dairy products. Most of the milk is sold to the two cheese factories operating there.



SEGIS VEEMAN MERCEDES, NO. 381361
Junior champion at Idaho State Fair, 1922. Purchased by the Teton Valley Bull Association.

The great improvement in dairying that will follow the use of these bulls can hardly be over estimated when it is realized that cows producing 100 lb. butterfat return a net profit of \$10 over feed cost and 400 lb. butterfat cows return a net profit of \$106 over feed cost. These figures are averages compiled from thousands of herds in the United States. The bulls are all backed by cows producing over 400 lb. of butterfat. The following is a compilation of their qualifications and official records of their ancestors.

Pioneer Veeman Walker Segis, whose dam, Boomer Topsy Veeman Segis, has a record of 575 lb. butterfat and 19,000 lb. milk (not officially reported) in ten months in the aged cow class. The maternal grand sire, Hengerveld King Segis, has a 31 lb. butter dam. The paternal grand dam, Daisy Pioneer Clyde, holds the Idaho record of 98.75 lb. butterfat, 2811.5 lb. milk in 30 days in the aged cow class. A full sister is on test and has approximately 500 lb. butterfat as a two year old.

Lord Palmyra Segis, 367.713, whose sire's dam, Hollywood Lilith Palmyra Evelina, 346.238, had made 1,144.8 lb. butter, 29,031.9 lb. milk. The dam's dam, Butter Boy Pontiac Dekol, 29,031.9 lb. milk. The dam's dam, Butter Boy Pontiac Dekol, has a record of 1,072 lb. butter and about 26,000 lb. milk. The dam was not tested due to udder trouble. Regardless of this, the three nearest dams average well over 600 lb. of butterfat.

Colantha Alba Bonheur, 367.712, whose sire, McKinley Bonheur Ragapple, is a grandson of Queen De Kol Bonheur Pontiac

with 1,270 lb. butter and 31,140 lb. milk. This bulls dam, Alba Clyde Colantha, 260.727, made 591 lb. butterfat, 14,300 lb. milk in 10½ months and died when starting on official test. Her sire's dam, Daisy Pioneer Clyde, made 98.75 lb. butterfat, 2811.5 lb. milk in a 30 day official test. This bull won first in his class at a county fair and at the Idaho State Fair.

Sir Ormsby Gem Segis whose sire, is a grandson of Queen Dekol Bonheur Pontiac, who made 1,270 lb. butter, 31,104 lb. milk. The dam, Sadie Gem Ormsby 2d, 211.081, finished with approximately 800 lb. butter and 18,000 lb. milk (not officially reported). Her sire's dam, Pontiac Clothilde De Kol 2d, made over 1,000 fat.

Segis Veeman Mercedes, 381.361, whose sire is a grandson of Daisy Pioneer Clyde, who made 98.75 lb. butterfat, 2811.5 lb. milk in a 30 day official test. The dam, Edna Lyons Mercedes, 522.246, has a record of 550 lb. fat, 17,000 lb. milk (not officially reported), as a junior three year old. This bull was junior champion at the Idaho State Fair in 1922.

Segis Pontiac Bonheur 2d. This bull's sire is a great grandson of King Segis Pontiac. The sire's maternal sister, Queen De Kol Bonheur Pontiac, made 1,270 lb. butter and 31,140 lb. milk. The dam, Lula Homestead Doede, is on test with approximately 300 lb. fat in five months (not officially reported) and shows promise of making a creditable record as a three year old. This cow's sire is Buffalo Duke Doede, a maternal brother of Duchess Skylark Ormsby, with 1,205 lb. fat. (former world record).

The six above named bulls were bred by and purchased from Aloys Schuler, a prominent Holstein Breeder of New Plymouth, Idaho, whose herd is on official test.

Boomer Bonheur Palmyra, 385.102, is a paternal grandson of Judge Segis, 80.912, (dam 119 lb. butter in 30 days) through Hollywood Segis Palmyra, 280.096, whose dam, Hollywood Lilith Palmyra Evelina, 346.238, made a record of 1,144.8 lb. butter, 29,031.9 lb. milk as a four year old cow. Her dam, Hollywood Adventuress Evelina, made 874.96 lb. butter, 19,954.9 lb. milk and her dam in turn made 941 lb. butter as a four year old cow. The dam's sire is a grandson of King Segis 10th and a son of Daisy Pioneer Clyde, with a 123 lb. butter 30 day record. The dam's dam is a granddaughter of King Segis 10th and a daughter of Queen De Kol Bonheur Pontiac, whose record is 1,270 lb. butter and 31,140 lb. milk. This bull was bred by and purchased from H. R. Boomer, Pioneer Holstein Breeder of Payette County, Idaho.

Prince Palmyra Pietertje De Kol, 390.266. The sire, Hollywood Lilith Palmyra Devries, 247.532, is backed by Lilith Queen Pauline, 26.135 lb. milk and 1,077.2 lb. and has several half sisters with records of over 800 lb. butter. The dam, Princess Babbie Walker Violet, 51.663, has a record of 470 lb. butterfat (587.5 lb. butter) as a three year old in the cow testing association and will go on official test. Her grand dam, Viola Shadeland, has an official record of 690 lb. butterfat. This bull was bred and purchased from Alfred Records one of the leading Holstein breeders of the Boise, Valley.

Soldene Hengerveld Romona, 385.390. The dam, Pietertje Hengerveld Mercena Sue 3rd, has a record of 8,923 lb. milk, 318 butterfat in 295 days as a two year old. Her sire, Segis Walker Hartog, is a proven son of King Segis 10th. The sire of the bull, Sir Florence Hengerveld Soldene, 282.711, has splendid backing. The dam made 18,786 lb. milk and 786 lb. butter as a three year old and the grand dam produced 27,235 lb. milk, 1,146 lb. butter.

Hengerveld Walker Pride. The dam, Gertrude Walker Pride of the Valley, 493.514, has a record of approximately 400 lb. butterfat as a two year old. She is a daughter of the proven son of King Segis 10th, Segis Walker Hartog, and the sire of the bull is Sir Florence Hengerveld Soldene, 282.711, with records of 786 lb. and 1,146 butter, made by the dam and grand dam, respectively.

These two bulls were purchased from the Inter-mountain Institute, Weiser, Idaho, one of the large prominent herds of the Northwest.

It is absolutely certain that these bulls will make a great improvement in the quality of the future herds of Teton Valley and this Valley should become a source for good foundation Holstein cows in the due course of time.

WESTERN LIVESTOCK NATIONAL

The Holstein-Friesian exhibits at the seventeenth annual National Western Stock Show in Denver were of the usual high quality seen at this great Colorado event. All entries came from herds inside the state and were judged by Professor J. B. Fitch, of the Kansas State Agricultural college. The grand champion bull was the two-year-old King Pontiac Parthena Champion, one of the finest bulls ever seen at Denver. The junior championship was fought out between two bull calves from the Lindquist herd and finally went to a senior calf. The female classes showed much quality, the grand championship going to Zwingara Segis Clothilda, owned by the Modern Woodman herd.

An exhibition that attracted much attention was made by the Lindquist herd and consisted of a pyramid of milk cans to show the production of a member of that high class herd.

Exhibitors—Arkansas Valley Sugar Beet and Irrigated Land Company, Holly, Colo.; G. M. Banks, Denver, Colo.; L. L. Berkey, Haxtun, Colo.; Colorado and Utah Coal Company, Denver, Colo.; Colorado State Home, Denver, Colo.; Colorado Agricultural college, Fort Collins, Colo.; James Gibson, Mt. Morrison, Colo.; Sam Hanson, Denver, Colo.; C. W. Henry, Greeley, Colo.; Casper Hofman, Denver, Colo.; E. J. Lindquist, Denver, Colo.; Modern Woodman sanitarium, Woodmen, Colo.; R. E. Parker, Aurora, Colo.; Mrs. Emma Schneider & Son, Denver, Colo.; Ben F. Simpson, Denver, Colo.

Aged Bull (four shown)—1, Lindquist on Colantha Chief; 2, Parker on Denver Johan Sir Lulu Segis; 3, Colorado Agricultural college on King Gerben Lincoln.

2-Year-old Bulls (four shown)—1, Woodmen on King Pontiac Parthena Champion; 2, Arkansas Valley Sugar Beet on Avoca Lodge King Johanna; 3, Lindquist on Lindale Duchess De Kol Lad.

Junior Yearling Bull (four shown)—1, Schneider & Son on Avoca Lodge Duchess Echo Lad; 2, Hofmann on King Creamelle Waldorf; 3, Arkansas Valley Sugar Beet on Paramity Rag Apple De Kol.

Senior Bull Calf (five shown)—1, Lindquist on Lindale Henderveld Korndyke Lad; 2, Lindquist on Lindale King De Kol; 3, Arkansas Valley Sugar Beet on Paramity Johanna Posch.

Junior Bull Calf (six shown)—1, Lindquist on Lindale Colantha Sarcastic Lad; 2, Woodmen on Woodcraft Changeling De Kol; 3, James Gibson, Morrison, on Denver Pontiac Leeman.

Senior Champion Bull—Woodman on King Pontiac Parthena Champion, grand champion bull.

Junior Champion Bull—Lindquist on Colantha Chief, reserve.

Aged Cow (ten shown)—1, Woodmen on Swingara Segis Clothilda; 2, James Gibson, Morrison, on Milanhurst Lenore; 3, Colorado and Utah Coal on Thayerlawn Gem Buckeye Ursula.

3-Year-Old Cow (five shown)—1, Woodmen on Kansas Star Cora; 2, Mrs. R. C. Douglas, Fort Logan on—; 3, Arkansas Valley Beet Sugar on Paramity Maplecrest Zuyder Zee.

2-Year-Old Heifer (eight shown)—1, Colorado State Home on Duchess Colorado Ormsby Jane; 2, Parker on Western Johanna Ormsby Lass; 3, Woodmen on Kansas Star Lady Bonheur II.

Senior Yearling Heifers (three shown)—1, Arkansas Valley Sugar Beet on Paramity De Kol Augusta; 2, Colorado State Home on Alta Ormsby Barnes Walker; 3, Colorado Agricultural college on Cragdale Mead De Kol.

Junior Yearling Heifers (three shown)—1, Arkansas Valley Sugar Beet on Paramity Korndyke Ormsby; 2, Colorado Agricultural on Cragdale Belle Skylark; 3, Woodmen on Woodcraft Changeling Johanna.

Senior Heifer Calves (nine shown)—1, Schneider & Son on Western Winifred Top; 2, Woodmen on Woodcraft Lady Flora; 3, James Gibson, Morrison, on—.

Junior Heifer Calves (eleven shown)—1, Simpson on Movy Paul Johanna; 2, Henry on Cragdale Valentine Skylark Ormsby; 3, Woodmen on Woodcraft Changeling Pontiac.

Senior Champion Female—Woodmen on Zwingara Segis Clothilda.

Junior Champion Female—Simpson on Movy Johanna.

Grand Champion Female—Woodmen on Zwingara Segis Clothilda.

Reserve Champion Female—Simpson on Movy Paul Johanna. Aged Herd (three shown)—1, Woodmen; 2, Arkansas Valley Sugar Beet; 3, Colorado Agricultural college.

Young Herd (two shown)—1, Arkansas Valley; 2, Woodmen.

Calf Herd (four shown)—1, Lindquist; 2, Woodmen; 3, Simpson.

Get of Sire (five shown)—1, Woodmen; 2, Lindquist; 3, Arkansas Valley.

Produce of Dam (five shown)—1, Simpson; 2, Lindquist; 3, Arkansas Valley.

TICK ERADICATION PAYS

In 1916, the cattle belonging to the college herd at College Station, Texas, were so badly infested with ticks and so poor in condition, as reported by William Sim, beef cattle herdsman of the college, that they could hardly be used for class work. The animal husbandry department decided that something should be done, and accordingly dipping was begun the following year, although the cattle could not be entirely freed of ticks as the surrounding county was tick-infested. In 1919, the county passed a dipping law and the college herd was freed of ticks in 1921.

As soon as dipping operations began in this herd an improvement was noticed. The breeding herd, according to Mr. Sim, has been handled in the same way each year for the last 11 years, and mature females have increased in weight 200 to 250 pounds since dipping began. Young stock on pasture has increased in weight accordingly.

Even more striking are the figures for yearling steers. In 1916, this age of steers weighed in March at the Fort Worth market, 1,000 to 1,250 pounds. In March, 1922, at Fort Worth, steers of the same age and handled the same way as the 1916 steers has been handled weighed from 1,400 to 1,650. This shows an increase for the tick-free steers of 400 pounds each. Figured at the average sale price of \$15 per hundred pounds, which the college received for its steers, this means that the cattle ticks were costing this herd \$60 per steer.

If such a figure, or even an approximate figure, is applicable to the entire cattle industry, it can be seen what an enormous toll the cattle tick exacts from Southern cattlemen each year. Compared with such a total, the money spent in eradicating the tick dwindles to insignificance.

The total amount of money spent for the fiscal year 1922 by the Federal Government, the State of Texas, and the 150 counties doing dipping work, was less than \$495,000. During that time the State of Texas made more than 27,000,000 dippings, and freed approximately 3,000,000 cattle of ticks, all of which it is hoped will be released from quarantine at an early date. This makes the cost per dippings less than 2 cents, and the cost per head for the season's dipping 16½ cents.

The above comparison of figures takes no account of the improvement in the quality of herds that usually takes place when the tick is gone and better breeding animals can be brought in from tick-free areas. In the fall of 1922 the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College entered show animals at the American Royal Livestock Show at Kansas City, and the International Livestock Exposition at Chicago, and won its share of prizes in competition with colleges and universities from the United States and Canada.

FLOYD OVERTON PRESIDENT

Floyd C. Overton of Adams was elected president of the Jefferson County Holstein-Friesian Association at its annual meeting held January 12 at Watertown, New York. He was also chosen delegate to the convention of the state organization. Geo. N. Smith of Watertown was approved as director of the northern district of the state association. The other officers elected were E. B. Johnson of Chaumont, vice-president; Clarence Mather of Watertown, treasurer; Claude B. Fletcher of Evans Mills, secretary.

CREDITABLE DAIRY RECORDS

Cowles & Backhaus of Oakfield, Wis., have a nice herd of purebred Holsteins which they are handling in dairyman style. Fred C. Backhaus has charge of the cattle and has achieved quite a local reputation by the records made in his first attempt to officially test his animals. While no sensational records were made yet the cows and heifers did remarkably well considering that they had no previous preparation. Pine Bend



Pine Bend Grace 481 lb. milk, 17.49 lb. butter in seven days as a senior two-year-old. Owned by Cowles & Backhaus, Oakfield, Wis.

Grace was brought into the barn in October from pasture where she had run all summer. This senior two-year-old was put into test without any previous preparation and steadily gained under the feed and care she received as the first week she was in test made 16 lb. butter in seven days and on the last day of her test was producing at the rate of 19½ lb. Her seven day record as reported is 481 lb. milk, 17.49 lb. butter. Her best day is 70.9 lb. milk.

Pine Bend Mabel, another member of the Ideal Farm herd made 365 lb. milk, 16.17 lb. butter. Beauty Ota De Kol Colantha 2d, a seven-year-old, had lost two quarters but as the tester was there she was put in test and produced 379 lb. milk, 15.84 lb. butter reaching 57.4 lb. milk in a day. Several other members of the herd also made creditable records.

The Ideal herdsire is King of the Pontiacs Ladoga, a very typy individual sired by the great King of the Pontiacs.

PASTEURIZE CREAMERY BY-PRODUCTS

There has been considerable discussion and publication recently relative to the pasteurization of skim milk, whey and buttermilk returned from creameries to be fed to hogs in the State of Wisconsin. Our readers will be interested in the following statement by Mr. C. P. Norgord, commissioner of Agriculture, Madison, Wisconsin:

"The Wisconsin Experiment Station investigated the spread of tuberculosis from creameries in Dane County to herds of patrons. They compared the spread of tuberculosis by creameries where milk was separated and the skim milk sent back to different farms with those where the milk was separated on the individual farms. In the creameries that separated, the percentage of tuberculosis was 34.5 while in eight other creameries that did not separate, the percentage was 8.5. It stands to reason that the milk from a highly-infected herd containing a heavy seeding of tubercle bacilli is distributed throughout the milk, skim milk and whey coming from all other herds. When the farmers take home their skim milk or whey, therefore, they also take home with them in this product a seeding of tuberculosis germs originating from the infected farm. As a consequence, the hogs and calves drinking the skim milk or whey become infected and often the entire herd of cattle and hogs become tuberculous."

The condition prevails in some other States, the same as in Wisconsin, and there has been a continuous increase of tuberculosis in swine in these States. Although these States have pasteurization laws, they are observed more in the breach than in the enforcement. Inasmuch as it will take many years

to reduce bovine tuberculosis in some States to a degree that will cut down the percentage of swine tuberculosis, it will be highly advisable to see pasteurization practiced as extensively as possible at creameries and other dairy stations from which products are sent back to the farm.

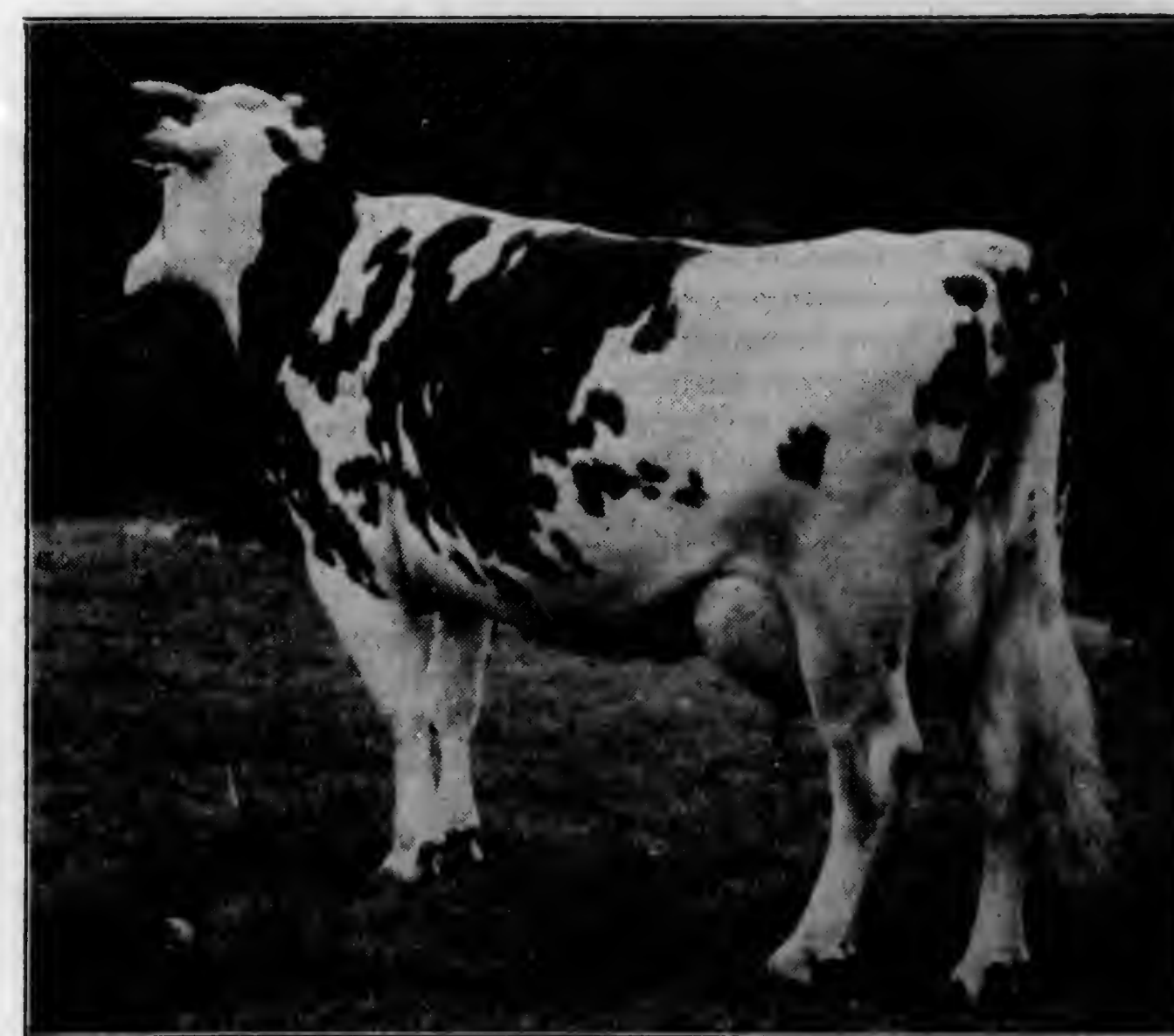
JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN VETERINARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

BERKS FARM LOSES GREAT SHOW COW

Hazelwood Ormsby Posch 2d, the great show cow owned by Abner S. Deysher, of Berks Farm, Reading, Pa., died suddenly December 24, 1922. This great cow was born March 2, 1912, on the Pacific Coast and during her life she made a wonderful reputation as a show animal. Starting as a junior heifer calf she won first prize in her class and was junior champion at the Washington State Fair, at the Dairy Cattle Congress, Waterloo, Iowa, and at the National Dairy Show in 1912; first at Washington, Idaho, and Oregon State Fairs in 1915; first at the Pacific International and grand champion at Oregon and Washington State Fairs in 1920.

Hazelwood has a number of official records. Like many show cows she was a big milker but rather low tester. As a junior three-year-old, she made 20.25 lb. butter, 497.7 lb. milk in seven days. As a four-year-old, she again made a twenty-lb. seven-day official record and continued on test for ten months produced 666.66 lb. butter, 16,399.9 lb. milk. As a seven-year-old she increased this to 23.69 lb. averaging practically 85 lb. milk a day. As an eight-year-old, she made 24.88 lb. butter, 655.1 lb. milk, while at her last freshening in the Berks herd she produced 25.48 lb. butter, 717.3 lb. milk in seven days, reaching 106 lb. milk her best day. She was due to freshen again January 1, 1923.

The last time this great cow was exhibited was at the show connected with the Brentwood Sale, March, 1921, and here she



HAZELWOOD ORMSBY POSCH 2D

Famous show cow, died December 24th, in the Berks Farm Herd.

was first-prize winner in her class and champion of the show. Those who saw her at Brentwood and have since looked her over on the Berks Farm will regret her decease which is a great loss to her owner, Mr. Deysher and his Superintendent, Mr. Berry.

OGDEN'S FOURTH ANNUAL STOCK SHOW

The Fourth Annual Stock Show was held at Ogden, Utah, January 2d-5th, and was very successful. Exhibits came from the herds of C. S. Potter, Ogden; Harold Nelson, Woods Cross; Utah State Industrial School, Ogden; Utah School for the Deaf and Blind, Ogden; and Delbert Cook, Willard.

The awards were:

Bulls, three years or over: Ancel Hatch on Posch Ogden.

Bulls, two years; 1st, Harold C. Nelson on King Copia Rag

Apple of Cherry Creek; 2d, Industrial School on King Bess 9th.

Bull, one year; 1st, C. S. Potter on Sir Pontiac Gladi. Senior bull calf; 1st, Potter on Lomondview Dutchland Matador; 2d, Hatch on Posch Ogden 2d; 3d, Deaf and Blind School on Deandbee Cafeteria De Kol.

Junior bull calf; 1st and 3d, Nelson on Persa Homestead Lad and Sir Concordia Homestead Copia; 2d, Potter on Lomondview Korndyke Sir Matador.

Cow, three years or over: 1st and 2d, Deaf and Blind School, on Maplemont Artis Beets and Waldorf Pieter Pontiac; 3d, Industrial School on Lady Beryl Cloverdale.

Cow, two years; 1st and 2d, Potter on Gypsy Korndyke Hanna and Gypsy Sadie De Kol; 3d, Nelson on Lady Persa Rag Apple of Cherry Creek.

Senior yearling heifer: 1st, Deaf and Blind School on Deandbee De Kol Artis; 2d, Nelson on Lady Netherland Fytje; 3d, Potter on Lomondview Pontiac.

Junior yearling heifer: 1st, Hatch on Wisconsin Posch Hazel; 2d, Deaf and Blind School on Deandbee Johanna 2d; 3d, Potter on Aaggie Korndyke Willowbridge.

Senior heifer calf: 1st, Hatch on Alcartra Edna Posch; 2d, Potter on Lomondview Colantha Banostine; 3d, Nelson on Queen Netherland Copia.

Junior heifer calf: 1st, Potter on Lomondview Duchess Ormsby De Kol; 2d and 3d, Deaf and Blind School on Deandbee De Kol Poinsettia and Deandbee Pilgrim Posch 2d.

Aged herd: 1st, Nelson.

Young herd: 1st, Deaf and Blind School; 2d, Potter; 3d, Nelson.

Calf herd: 1st, Nelson; 2d, Potter; 3d, Deaf and Blind School.

Senior and Grand Champion male: Posch Ogden. Junior champion male: Persa Homestead Lad.

Senior champion female: Gypsy Korndyke Hanna.

Junior and grand champion female: Lomondview Duchess Ormsby De Kol.

ONONDAGA COUNTY SMOKER

About 200 attended the smoker at the Yates Hotel, Wednesday, given by the Onondaga Breeders' Club for the entertainment of their visiting friends. Treasurer Fitzpatrick of the Dairymen's League said that the League was doing about \$60,000,000 worth of business yearly for the past two years. He touched on the certificate of indebtedness which he said was now selling around 80c on the \$1.00; that the League owned \$4,000,000 worth of property, and that the fiscal year ends March 31st, so that the year's figures were as yet not in shape.

Ed. Chaffee of the Onondaga Coöperative Milk Association explained the work of that organization. He said there were 350 original organizers, that they handled an average of 70,000 lb. milk a day, the maximum was 117,000, and were paying an average of 43¢ per quart. At present they owned one-half million dollars worth of property; there were fifteen directors and 404 members that they had an indebtedness of \$200,000, of which \$10,000 was retired last April; 90,000 had been bought up since which was not due until next October; they paid no large salaries and owned seventeen routes now. The milk was retailed at 13c. Work was financed on a revolving plan that did not operate at a profit; he corroborated part of Mr. Fitzpatrick's statement that much of the trouble in coöperative association came from overpaying when the organization was new. Cooling stations are being established in the outlying districts; that they only handled grade B milk now but a grade A milk plant will be operated later.

Harvey Farrington spoke for the Board of Directors and said that a resolution should be sent to Albany, asking for prompt payment of tuberculosis indemnities. An emergency appropriation should be voted to pay indemnities now due and likely to be due July 1st. This resolution commended the present State Bureau of Animal Industry. Resolution was to be sent to the State Grange, the Governor and Lieutenant Governor and Chairman of the Agricultural Committees of the Assembly and Senate.

Jack Houck in a few well chosen words expressed the thanks of the visiting members for the entertainment that had been given and the meeting closed with Community singing.

LIME AND PHOSPHORUS ARE VITAL TO DAIRY ANIMALS

Lime and phosphorus, although they are found in relatively small quantities in feeds, have a great deal to do with milk production and building up the body of the unborn calf. If the cow does not have enough of these elements in her ration she will draw on the supply in her body for a time, and heavy producers commonly do this. Therefore, it is a good practice to feed cows well when they are running low in milk yield and when they are dry, so that they may store up these elements as well as others in their bodies for use when the large demand is made.

The common view is that dry cows need only enough feed for maintenance, but experiments have shown that this is not true. The cow is a milk-manufacturing plant, and, like many factories, she must have a reserve supply of materials to draw on when heavy demands are made. A cow that has been well fed when dry and has stored up this reserve is able to produce more on full feed than a cow that was given only a maintenance ration during that resting period. In this way a cow can utilize her capacity the year round, although she may not be giving milk all the time.

In keeping up the necessary lime and phosphorus supply it is well to keep in mind the fact that certain feeds are richer than others in these elements. The feeds that contain the most lime are the legume hays, which include cowpea, alfalfa, soy bean, the clovers, and some others. Of these mentioned cowpea hay contains the most lime, and the others are named here in the order of their richness in lime. The lime content of hay depends to a great extent on its quality. Leafy alfalfa hay contains more lime than coarse stemmy hay.

The common dairy feeds that contain the most phosphorus are wheat bran, cottonseed meal, standard wheat middlings, and linseed meal, in the order given. Less common feeds that are high in phosphorus are, in order, sesame-oil cake, rice polish, buckwheat middlings, rice bran, sunflower-seed cake, rapeseed cake, buckwheat bran and malt sprouts.

No grain or other concentrate contains anywhere near so much lime as the legume hays; and no kind of roughage contains phosphorus in quantities comparable to those found in the concentrates mentioned above. Grass hays, corn silage, and corn products with the possible exception of those made from the germs are low in both lime and phosphorus.

JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN VETERINARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

THE MIGHTY HAVE FALLEN

The Syracuse Sale Pavilion, the scene of a number of sensational cattle sales during the past nine years, has finished its career as a sale pavilion.

During its existence, several great dispersal sales have been held within its walls. The two greatest were the Dollar Sale and the dispersal of the herd owned by Stevens Brothers Company. Buyers from the Pacific Coast attended sales in this Pavilion and several carloads of sale cattle have been shipped from Liverpool to points west of the Rockies, while shipments went to Texas, Georgia, Louisiana, and other Southern States. Many herds in New England, New York, and the surrounding territory to-day include among their inmates bulls or females that have passed through the sale ring in this building.

The Syracuse or Liverpool Sale Pavilion, it went by both names, was erected in the fall of 1913, and immediately jumped into popularity. In the Spring of 1915, sales were held here every few weeks, at one time there being three two-day consignment sales in four weeks. The final event was the dispersal of the herds owned by Ward W. and Ralph J. Stevens on January 10-11, 1923.

Man (in drug store).—"I want some consecrated lye. Druggist—"You mean concentrated lye."

Man—"It does nutmeg any difference. That's what I camphor. What's it sulphur?"

Druggist—"Fifteen scents. I never cinnamon with so much wit."

Man—"Well, I should myrrh, myrrh. Yet I ammonia novice at it."

Cow Testing Association Reports

IN WISCONSIN

O'Connor, a four-year-old grade Holstein, owned by Arnold Roesler of the Dale-Hortonville Association was the leader for both milk and fat production during December.

She produced 81.8 lb. fat from 1,860 lb. milk. Second was Lulu, a seven-year-old grade Holstein, owned by Otto Meyer, with a production of 65 lb. butterfat, 1,627 lb. milk. Third high cow was an eight-year-old grade Holstein, Niger, owned by V. Raprager. She is credited with 59.6 lb. butterfat from 1,491 lb. milk.

Forty-eight cows in the Clinton Association produced more than 40 lb. fat while four herds averaged more than 31 lb. The high cow of the 362 tested was a grade Holstein owned by the Rock County Farm, she producing 1,604 lb. milk, 72.2 lb. fat. Second high cow was owned by Ward & Sons with 15,566 lb. milk, 64.2 lb. fat.

W. J. Ward & Sons had the highest average, their twenty-three cows producing an average of 42 lb. fat, 1,274 lb. milk. The County Farm was second with twenty-eight cows with a production of 1,045 lb. milk, 36.9 lb. fat.

Seventeen grade Holsteins, owned by Louis Schaez, carried off the herd honors in the Shirley-Denmark Association for the month of December. Their average was 985 lb. milk, 37.3 lb. fat. A member of this herd was high cow for the month having a credited production of 1,765 lb. milk, 67.1 lb. fat. Thirty cows produced more than 40 lb. butterfat.

The Association was reorganized December 1, 1922, with twenty-eight members enrolled. Twenty-one of these have purebred sires.

A grade Guernsey led the La Grange Association for the month of December with the production of 76.6 lb. butterfat from 1,277 lb. milk. The second cow in butterfat production but first in milk production was a grade Holstein owned by L. Phelps with 69.3 lb. fat from 1,825 lb. milk. High herd was owned by Mr. Phelps and consisted of sixteen grade Holsteins with a production of 46.7 lb. butterfat from 1,255 lb. milk. Four hundred and fifty cows were tested and of this number 102 produced more than 40 lb. fat.

The first month's testing in the Ladoga Association ended December 30th, with 340 cows tested, 33 of which produced more than 40 lb. butterfat. A purebred Holstein owned by Ed. H. Braatz was the leader, she producing 65.3 lb. fat from 1,674 lb. milk. Next to her came a purebred Holstein owned by J. A. Weber & Son with 56.7 lb. fat from 1,491 lb. milk.

The high producing herd was owned by L. J. Pinkerton, and consisted of eleven grade Holsteins which averaged 1,063 lb. milk, 36.1 lb. fat for the month.

Laura, a registered Holstein, owned by Louis Wais, Kewaunee led the 663 cows tested in the Kewaunee County Association during December. She produced 1,662 lb. milk, 59.3 lb. fat. Eleven of the cows tested produced more than 50 lb. fat during the month. E. F. Zillmer is the tester.

Julie, a purebred Holstein, led the Central Rusk Association for December, she having a production of 1,680 lb. milk, 60.5 lb. fat. She was owned by Flunker Bros. There were 274 cows tested.

Forty-eight cows in the Prairie Farm Testing Association produced 40 lb. butterfat or more during December. The leader was Blacky, a grade Holstein, owned by the Burr Oak Stock Farm with 1,326 lb. milk, 65 lb. butterfat to her credit. The value of her product at 59 cents a pound was \$35.75. The cost of her feed was \$9.14 leaving a profit above feed cost of \$26.61.

Twelve Holsteins in the herd of Martin Berg carried off high herd honors, producing an average of 818 lb. milk, 34.44 lb. fat.

Lucy, a purebred Holstein owned by John Brittnacher led the 326 cows tested in the Greenleaf Association during the month. This cow produced 57.2 lb. butterfat from 1,429 lb. milk. She was followed by a grade Holstein owned by Henry Neinhaus with 56.2 lb. fat from 1,338 lb. milk. The five highest producing cows were Holsteins grade and purebred. There were 326 cows tested of which 21 produced more than 40 lb. butterfat and seven more than 50 lb. High herd was owned by Mr. Neinhaus with an average production of 753 lb. milk, 30.5 lb. butterfat.

A herd consisting of 25 grade Holsteins, owned by F. P. Blair of Mukwonago, produced to average 1,164 lb. milk, 39.1 lb. fat and led the East Troy Association for the month of December. H. Wedel, also of Mukwonago, had the second high herd. This herd consisted of 23 grade Holsteins and averaged 1,114 lb. milk, 39 lb. fat for the month. High cow was owned by Mr. Wedel. She was a grade Holstein and produced 2,055 lb. milk, 76.8 lb. butterfat. The average of the 493 cows tested during the month was 800 lb. milk, 28.9 lb. fat. Eighty-two of these made more than 40 lb. fat and fourteen two-year-olds made more than 30 lb. butterfat.

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A 256 COW DAIRY AND ITS AVERAGE

During the month of December, 2,898 cows were tested in the Stanislaus County Association under the supervision of M. L. Gorow. The average production in this great California association was 26.5 lb. butterfat and 648 lb. milk.

In the division consisting of herds containing 40 cows or more, the leader for production is the grade Holstein herd owned by Kaiser Bros. This 62-cow dairy averaged 901 lb. milk, 32.6 lb. fat. The S. Newman Co. Haile Dairy consists of 256 grade Holsteins and these average 768 lb. milk, 29.8 lb. fat, a splendid showing for so large a herd. The 80-cow grade Holstein dairy owned by Coito Bros. averaged 807 lb. milk, 29.6 lb. fat and the 72 grade Holsteins owned by Gonzales & Co. averaged 756 lb. milk and exactly 29 lb. fat.

The division consisting of herds containing between 15 and 40 cows is headed by the registered Holstein herd of F. W. Looney. These 16 cows averaged 1,219 lb. milk, 41.8 lb. fat. The 22 registered Holsteins of the Six Bros. Dairy averaged 983 lb. milk, 34.6 lb. fat.

The high cow in the Association for fat production is a grade Guernsey with exactly 80 lb. of fat from 1,708 lb. milk. Registered Holsteins are second and third. Delmar K. owned by J. Chapman produced 78.1 lb. fat, 2,170 lb. milk and Sissy C. V. owned by J. A. Pelanda produced 76.1 lb. fat, and 1,938 lb. milk. Another registered cow owned by Mr. Pelanda is in eighth position with 66.6 lb. fat, 1,287 lb. milk, while the registered Holstein cow Daisy of the F. L. Hogue Co. is tenth with 60.9 lb. fat, 1,830 lb. milk.

ILLINOIS COW TESTING

A registered Holstein owned by the Rock River farms at Byron heads the Illinois Associations for the month of December with a production of 1,981 lb. milk, 85.2 lb. fat. Twenty Associations report their leader. In nine instances these are purebred Holsteins and in six cases grade Holsteins, certainly a splendid showing for the breed. The list of the ten highest producing cows in the state includes seven registered Holsteins and two grades, the other being a purebred Jersey in second position with 84.7 lb. fat. A Rock River purebred is third with 2,105 lb. milk, 84.2 lb. fat. A purebred owned by Eugene Nagel is fourth with 2,604 lb. milk, 83.3 lb. fat, she being the reported leader for milk production. Rock River cows are sixth and tenth, a registered Holstein owned by H. C. Labrec is eighth with 72.9 lb. fat and another owned by A. D. Cornue is in ninth position with 72.5 lb. fat. Purebred Holstein herds show up prominently in the herd list.

"It's a wonderful comfort to live in a civilized country where all you have to do to make people behave themselves and be good is to pass another law."—St. Joseph News-Press.

GOOD PENNSYLVANIA RECORDS

The Central Poor District of Luzerne County, Pa., owns a real good herd of purebred Holsteins. Some of their animals were shown at a number of fairs last fall and won considerable prize money and ribbons. A number of very creditable records have been made in this herd during the past few months.

Bessie Hartog Kuperus Segis produced



HILLSIDE DORIS ORMSBY

432.3 lb. milk, 20.34 lb. butter in seven days; 1,824.7 lb. milk, 81.65 lb. butter in thirty days at twenty-one months' old. State record for age. Owned by the Central Poor District of Luzerne County, Pennsylvania.

443.2 lb. milk, 23.24 lb. butter in seven days as a three-year-old. The junior two-year-old Retreat Clothilde made 381.4 lb. milk, 17.70 lb. butter in seven days. Retreat Pontiac, another junior two-year-old, made 368 lb. milk, 16.52 lb. butter in a week. Prilly Aaggie Pontiac, an eight-year-old cow, made 471.8 lb. milk, 22.96 lb. butter. The senior two-year-old, Fairmont Lyndon Alcartra made 21.4 lb. butter, 373.5 lb. milk in a week and in thirty days produced 1,751.7 lb. milk, 91.29 lb. butter. Alcartra Johanna Pietje Maid produced 527.6 lb. milk, 19.29 lb. butter in seven days as a five-year-old. Two real good records were made by yearling heifers. Hillside Pontiac Lily produced 392.4 lb. milk, 15.23 lb. butter while Hillside Doris Ormsby produced 432.3 lb. milk, 20.34 lb. butter in seven days, 1,824.7 lb. milk, 81.65 lb. butter in thirty days all of which are Pennsylvania state records for age as this heifer was only twenty-one months, eighteen days old at the time she freshened. She is a daughter of King Pontiac Maple Knoll Ormsby.

There are a number of good records being made at the present time. Ballard Farm Clothilde Segis 2d is on test now milking better than 90 lb. a day and has made over 26 lb. butter in seven days. Highland Pelham De Kol, a four-year-old is milking around 100 lb. a day, has made over 25 lb. butter in a week and is increasing every day. Korndyke Segis Elena Dichter is in test as a four-year-old and has exceeded 23 lb. in seven days. There are a number of other good ones which will be put on test from time to time as they freshen and we hope to tell about them in the future issues of the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN. Under the care of Herdsman J. O. Vaughan we know they will be given an opportunity to make the records they are evidently capable of making.

Buy your umbrellas when the sun is shining, they usually go up when it rains.
—U. of Notre Dame Juggler.

MICHIGAN BREEDER TO DISPERSE HERD

Away back in the fall of 1900 now more than 22 years ago, Ernest E. Butters of Coldwater, Mich. purchased a purebred Holstein female and the next year added another. From these two cows he has built up a real good herd.

One of the original cows was Neeltje Dale 2d De Kol. Mr. Butters showed her at the Sheboygan County fair held at Plymouth, Wis. in the fall of 1905. The judge was that splendid Holstein breeder, W. J. Gillett, the breeder and developer of the former world champion Colantha 4th's Johanna. Mr. Gillett awarded this cow three champion prizes, placing her as the best Holstein, as the best cow of any breed and first for giving the most milk at the fair. That Neeltje Dale 2d De Kol was possessed of considerable individuality is also evidenced by the fact that one of her daughters defeated the famous Minerva Beets at the central Wisconsin state fair in 1914. Any animal that could win first position over the wonderful old champion Minerva must certainly have been possessed of individuality of a high order and come from a great family.

In the present herd is Neeltje Terzool Segis a granddaughter of the foundation cow. This granddaughter as a three year old produced 99.4 lb. milk in a day and in 7 days made 28.46 lb. butter and 633.5 lb. milk. She has two sons in the herd.

The present herd sire is Paul Pietertje Wayne Prince a son of Beauty Walker Pietertje Prince 2d and Aaggie Wayne Pauline De Kol 2d. This cow made a splendid record of 761.9 lb. milk, 30.18 lb. butter in a week. She produced more than four times this amount in 30 days, for which her totals are 3,218.5 lb. milk, 122.37 lb. butter.

Every member of the present Butter's herd with the exception of the herd sire is descended from the two foundation animals purchased 22 years ago. The ideals of individuality and production

have been kept strictly in mind while the owner has realized that freedom from disease is imperative in the list of requirements. The herd is free from contagious abortion and has passed four tests for tuberculosis without a reactor. It is a pity that such a herd has to be dispersed, but it will be, for Mr. Butters has set the date of March 7th for a sale at his farm at Coldwater.

THE INTER-MOUNTAIN LIVE STOCK SHOW

The sixth Inter-Mountain Live Stock show is scheduled to be held in the Salt Lake Union Stock Yards, April 3d to 7th. This is a show that draws its patronage from a long distance and we doubt if any other show in the United States or anywhere in the world can equal it in the respect of average number of miles traveled by the visitors who attend, they coming from Colorado, Wyoming, Nevada, Idaho, Montana and Nebraska, besides the home state of Utah.

The pavilion for live stock is well-lighted and well-ventilated, and is a building 350 ft. long by 130 ft. wide inside measurement. The car load lot exhibits features of nearly all shows in the middle western states, are not housed in this building, which is reserved for breeding stock. Some splendid individuals have been exhibited at previous shows and it is expected that the 1923 event will be "Bigger and better" than its predecessor. Here is an opportunity for the Holstein-Friesian Association of America to extend the breed popularity by adding to the premium list and so help to bring out larger and better exhibits of purebred Holsteins, for such help when given to struggling breeders and shows on the Holstein "frontier" is worth many times the same amount of money and energy given to well-established exhibitions in densely populated Holstein centers.

Never hit a man when he has you down.

GATES' HEIFER SETS NEW HIGH MARK

A remarkable record has just been closed by Crestmont Ormsby Alcartra, owned by that well-known Pennsylvania breeder, Harry C. Gates of Canton. Freshening as a junior three-year-old this heifer has made over 22,000 lb. milk and 960 lb. butter in ten months. The exact figures are not yet reported from the office of the Superintendent of Advanced Register. The heifer is due to freshen again in April, well within the time enabling her to qualify in the ten months' division.

This is not the first time Crestmont Ormsby Alcartra has had her name in print. As a junior two-year-old she produced 15,883.1 lb. milk, 722.98 lb. butter in 305 days, carrying calf 180 days of the time she was on test. She is the state champion of Pennsylvania in the 305-day division of the junior two-year-old class. Her full sister, Crestmont Duchess Ormsby as a junior three-year-old produced 18,243.1 lb. milk, 806.65 lb. butter, carrying calf exactly 200 days. This great record is displaced for the state championship by that of the new world champion. The pair of full sisters averaged in their ten months' tests as junior three-year-olds no less than 883 lb. butter and more than 20,000 lb. milk which is not equalled by any other pair of junior three-year-old full sisters in the world. These heifers are daughters of Fairmont Duchess Ormsby, a daughter of Pledge Spofford Calamity Paul. Their sire is King Pontiac Alcartra Wayne, the head of the Crestmont herd, a bull whose daughters are making a splendid showing, both in the dairy and in test work. The full sisters were born less than a year apart, as the older heifer was dropped October 28, 1917, and the younger one October 9, 1918. We know our readers will join with us in congratulating Mr. Gates, the breeder and developer of the new champion.

SPOTTED COWS and SPOTTED SOWS



The best combination on earth from both points of view—beautiful to look on—profitable to the uttermost.

Every feature of the spotted cow may be learned from THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN. Likewise, every feature of the old fashioned Spotted Poland China sow may be learned from the *Spotted Poland China Journal*, 600 Wulsin Building, Indianapolis, Indiana, Fred L. Obenchain, Managing Director. One year, \$1.00; three years, \$2.00. The same address brings you all the information in regard to recording the old-fashioned Spotted Poland China Breed in the National Spotted Poland China Register formed during the fall of 1913; incorporated under the laws of Indiana early in 1914.

The assets of the Association to-day are around forty-five thousand dollars. They do not owe one single dollar. They have a publicity department for the benefit of their breeders free to all members. They give a twenty-four hour service of recording pedigrees. They appropriate all of their profit for prices in county, district, state and national shows, so far as we have been able to ascertain, this is the only swine record in the United States that has done a greater business in 1921 than they did in the year 1920. In 1922 their gain over 1920 was 53%. Their membership fee is \$5.00. Write for full particulars. Address THE NATIONAL SPOTTED POLAND-CHINA RECORD, FRED L. OBENCHAIN, Secy.-Treas., 600 Wulsin Bldg., Indianapolis, Indiana.

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Herd under the Accredited Plan

**The Best of
Wisconsin Holsteins!****A Bull Calf That Will Improve
Your Herd.**

He is nicely and evenly marked, good in every way, from a 23 lb. four-year-old full sister to Lady Jewel De Kol Colantha, 32.56 lb. butter, 830.5 lb. milk in a week, the Wisconsin Champion for milk production.—See the *Holstein Breeder & Dairyman*, issue December 22d, 1922.

Also a few young females, all sired by Edenvale Roy Pietertje No. 245651, our handsome grandson of old Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes.

Our stock is always worth the money we ask for them, and we will let you be the judge.

J. W. LAWTON & SON,
MAPLE PARK STOCK FARM,
Established 1906. VIOLA, WIS.

KING ARTIS WACONDA

King Artis Waconda, the handsome bull which stands at the head of Sam Witmer's herd at Union Deposit, Pa., is closely related to many of the greatest producers known to the Holstein breed. His dam, Waconda Clothilde Artis, is a former world's champion as her record of 792.05 lb. butter, 18,795.5 lb. milk, which was made in a year when she was a junior three-year-old, was world's record at time of making. This great cow has three different years exceeded 25 lb. in a week, each time averaging better than 70 lb. milk a day. As an eight-year-old, she produced 30.16 lb. butter, 549 lb. milk in seven days. She is splendidly bred being by De Kol Clothilde Artis, who has a long list of high record daughters including the 42-lb. cow, Tietje Queen De Kol. This sire was one of the best transmitting sons of De Kol 2d's Butter Boy 3d.

The sire of King Artis Waconda is King Korndyke Sadie Vale, Jr., a son of King Korndyke Sadie Vale from Aaggie Cornucopia Paul 31.03 lb. butter, 624 lb. milk in seven days as a ten-year-old. This cow has a number of large records and she has four tested daughters, one of which, Aaggie Cornucopia Paul 2d, is one of the only two cows that have four daughters each with year records above 1,000 lb. butter. She is the only cow to have four 1,000-lb. daughters that have each made over 20,000 lb. milk in a year and the records of her four daughters average over 25,000 lb. milk, and practically 1,100 lb. butter.

The blood of world champions flows in the veins of King Artis Waconda. As said above his dam was a world champion in her class. Many of his near relatives have made world records in their respective classes. Among his ancestry occur the names of no less than five great cows who have been world champions over all ages and breeds.

WELL KNOWN TO DAIRYMEN

The new secretary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Professor Clyde L. King, is well known to dairymen in Pennsylvania, Maryland and nearby states. During the war, Professor King was food administrator for the Philadelphia district. Afterwards he was appointed arbitrator to settle disputes arising between the producers, distributors and consumers of the milk supplied to the City of Baltimore.

The Maryland State Dairymen's Association handles 60% of the daily supply of Baltimore milk which averages 5,000 gallons a day. Milk is retailed at 13 cents a quart which is below the charge in nearby cities. Professor King will devote one day a month straightening out any disputes that may arise in this district.

A poor hard-up farmer asked "Why is that fellow's milk average so high?" The record's alright, It's in plain black and white, You can do it yourself if you try.

SOUTH CAROLINA TESTING

A splendid record is reported for Polly Fellingha Posch, owned by V. M. Montgomery, Spartanburg. On seven-day official test she made 587.6 lb. milk and 31.52 lb. butter while during the month she produced 2,518.2 lb. milk and 108.1 lb. fat equivalent to 135.13 lb. butter. She exceeded the previous South Carolina champion, Katie Paul Sadie Vale, by nearly 4 lb. fat while there is only one South Carolina cow, Anne Johanna Spofford, that has a larger seven-day record. The second largest record reported is on Cedardale Alice Korndyke Posch, another member of the Montgomery herd. She has 2,556.3 lb. milk, 86.8 lb. butterfat to her credit and is a mature cow. A Guernsey is third with 74.2 lb. fat and Cedardale Alice Clothilde De Kol 2d, of the Montgomery herd is in fourth place with 2,413.5 lb. milk and exactly 71 lb. fat. Mr. Montgomery has sixteen cows in the honor list. J. T. Willard also of Spartanburg, has eight and the Clemson Agricultural College is represented by a senior two-year-old with 43.6 lb. fat in the seventh month of her lactation period. The South Carolina report shows that during November, ninety-three cows were tested of which 39 were Holsteins. The report has a list of Holstein records certified during the year from July, 1921, to July, 1922, and this list gives the increase above the age requirements. Figured on this basis, the most creditable record is that of Model Gladi Fayne, owned by H. D. Jordan of Ridge Springs, which as a senior three-year-old produced 21,277.9 lb. milk, 744.31 lb. butter which was 140.9 percent increase above her requirements. Space will not permit of giving the entire list at this time although we would like very much to do so.

Animals from the herds of H. D. Jordan, Mr. Willard, St. J. A. Lawton of Charleston, and the Clemson Agricultural College are represented in the division for yearly work while the Jordan and Lawton herds as well as that owned by B. A. Baxley of Blackville make a fine showing in the 305 day division. A report of the South Carolina class champions for butter production is also given.

HOME BREW RECIPE

Chase a frog for ten miles and gather up the hops. To these add half a pint of shellac, ten gallons of water, four pounds of tanbark and four gallons of home-made soft soap. Strain through the heel of an I. W. W. sock to keep it from working. To each pint add a grasshopper to give it a kick.

GOOD RECORD AT DIXON

Molly Hengerveld Towanda, owned by Harry Wood has completed her year record at the Illinois testing plant with the production of 846.8 lb. butter, 22,648 lb. milk. She is a junior three-year-old and is a very nice individual.

The real business of life is self-improvement, but very few people are engaged in it.

CANADIAN TESTING

There were forty Canadian Holstein-Friesian cows and heifers whose tests were accepted in the Record of Merit during December. The leader was Countess De Boer 2d with 542.4 lb. milk, 31.59 lb. butter. She is owned by David T. Thompson of Cainsville, Ontario. No senior four-year-old was reported and only two junior four-year-olds, of which Agassiz Mechthilde Sylvia of the Experimental Farms, Agassiz, B. C. and she has 707.3 lb. milk, 27.21 lb. butter to her credit. Raymondale Duchess, owned by D. Raymond of Vaudreuil, Quebec, led the senior three-year-old class with 484.0 lb. milk, 26.50 lb. butter while the junior three-year-olds were led by May Teake Colantha 2d with 453.9 lb. milk, 23.10 lb. butter. Her owner is Wm. Stock, Tavistock, Ont. Only one 20-lb. two-year-old is reported and she is Dewdrop Franci Fayne with 394.2 lb. milk, 20.21 lb. butter. Her owner is Joseph Barnett, Currie's Crossing, Ont. The junior two-year-old leader is Korndyke Lass Vee-man, with 411.4 lb. milk, 18.43 lb. butter to her credit and her owner is Neil McGugan, Shedden, Ont.

The long time division is led by Hengerveld Dutchland Daisy with 20,402 lb. milk, 976.25 lb. butter in 365 days. She is owned by Geo. Ellacott of Monkton, Ont. Second to her is Jemima Johanna of Llenroc, with 21,876 lb. milk, 906.25 lb. butter. Jemima is one of the good daughters of the former Canadian champion Jemima Johanna of Riverside and is owned by W. C. Houck of Chippawa, Ont., and Buffalo, New York. York Maid Hartog, owned by T. W. Craig, Brantford, Ont., led the four-year-old class with 19,210 lb. milk, 842.5 lb. butter and the three-year-old leader is Pontiac Atlas Franci 3d with 22,181 lb. milk, 978.75 lb. butter. This heifer is the largest producer reported during the month both for milk and butter. Her owner is J. J. Fox, Guelp, Ont. The two-year-old leader, Beaverland Pietje Pauline, has 19,540 lb. milk, 803.75 lb. butter to her credit. She comes from the Colony Farm, Essondale, B. C. and in the United States would be called a junior two-year-old.

Some fine records are reported in the 305-day division. The leader of the mature class is May Middleton, owned by W. G. Brown, London, Ont., with 690 lb. butter from 17,093 lb. milk. The four-year-old leader is owned by Fred Cowan, Huntingdon, Que. Her name is Della Maud and her marks are 16,095 lb. milk, 703.75 lb. butter. Abbeckerk Elsie, owned by Francis Worrell of Milner, B. C. is the three-year-old leader with 13,149 lb. milk, 572.5 lb. butter.

Splendid records are reported in the junior two-year-old class in which the first three heifers all exceed the best record previously reported in Canada. Jane De Kol of Glen Rae, owned by R. R. Stevens of Bowmanville, Ont., made the great record of 803.75 lb. butter from 19,082 lb. milk. Second was Juliet Abbeckerk, with 713.75 lb. butter from 15,924 lb. milk, followed by Epworth Toitilla Wayne with 708.75 lb. butter from 16,037

lb. milk, and fourth was Epworth Toitilla Walker with 627.5 lb. butter from 16,410 lb. milk. The last three heifers are owned by G. A. McCullough of Navan, Ont.

FRANKLIN COUNTY HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN BULL ASSOCIATION

By F. R. CAMMACK

Idaho Extension Field Dairyman.

The Franklin County Holstein-Friesian Bull Association has recently purchased Boomer Lilith Segis Lad, No. 392739, whose sire, Hollywood Segis Palmyra, No. 280096, is a son of Hollywood Lilith Palmyra Evelina, No. 346238, with a record of 1,144.8 lb. butter as a four-year-old. The dam, Segis Walker Pietertje Lad Baroness, has a very creditable record and her sire, Segis Walker Pietertje Lad, is a three-quarters brother of Segis Pietertje Prospect, world record milk cow, with 37,000 lb. milk and 1,448 lb. butter in a year.

The purchase of this bull in this association makes the Franklin County Holstein-Friesian Bull Association again the largest bull association west of the Mississippi River.

This Association was organized in May, 1922, and they plan to purchase more bulls because of the success with which the Association is meeting to date.

This bull was purchased from H. R. Boomer, prominent Holstein breeder of Payette, Idaho.

**HOLSTEINS LEAD IN
CHEMUNG**

The purebred Holstein Mont Airy De Kol owned by Jesse Dalrymple, holds first place for milk production in the Chemung, New York Dairy Improvement Association with 17,093 lb. She also holds the record for butterfat at 565 lb. or 678 lb. butter at a feed expense of \$141.84 for the year.

One cow, De Kol, owned by Geo. P. Wood has appeared on the Honor Roll ten months in succession with over 1,200 lb. milk each month.

CHILBLAIN REMEDY

Chilblains are a source of trouble to many who live on the farms. One of the reasons is cold floors. Another is that heavy shoes and thick socks are worn and the feet first get overheated and then chilled. The following receipt is given by Dr. Royal M. Copeland, Health Commissioner of New York City, who was elected Senator for the Empire State at the last November election: Iodine crystals, 5 grains; collodion, 1 ounce; ether, 2 drachms. Paint this mixture on the chilblains every day. This will stop the itching and protect the skin.

"Niggah, shoot yoh dollar, and give us a little Ford action."

"Boy, what do yo-all mean by Ford action?"

"Shake, rattle and roll, niggah; shake, rattle and roll."

Cut This Out and Get a **\$5.00**
Reduction of

IDEAL INDOOR TOILET
REAL COMFORT FOR EVERY HOME
Sanitary, odorless, convenient. Installed in 15 minutes in any part of house. No plumbing, no drains, sewerage. You owe it to your family, old folks and children to install one before winter.
30 days' trial on a money-back guarantee. Write for direct-from-factory prices. Address: **IDEAL CHEMICAL CLOSET CO.** Box 81, Seneca Falls, N. Y.

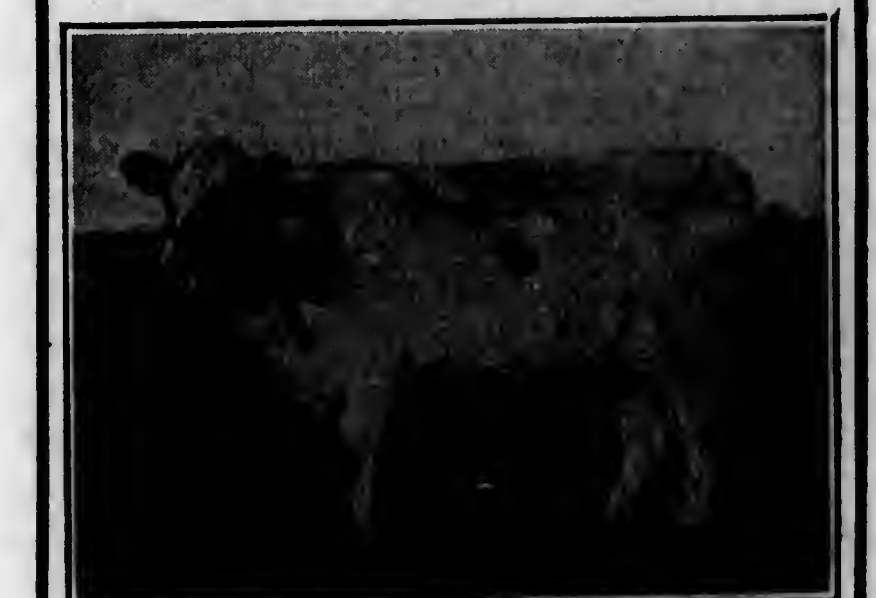
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for Cattle,
Sheep and
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ALSO

King Segis Bull Staff and Rings.

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Please and Pay**

Write your needs—or better—come
and see our stock.

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HOLSTEIN ASSOCIATION**

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Curryville, Penna.

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G. H. TRUCKELL

Harrisburg, Penna.

BERKS FARM MAKES THIRTY-POUND RECORD

The many friends of Abner S. Deysher will be pleased to learn of the first thirty-lb. record made in the Berks Farm herd. Mr. Deysher has been a liberal bidder at many of the great sales and the Berks herd contains a number of animals that have been the tops of some of the best advertised sale events during the past few years. While a number of good records have been made in the herd it was not until Mr. Deysher secured the services of Clark F. Berry his present superintendent that the animals were given the care of an experienced herdsman.

The first animal to attain the coveted thirty-lb. mark was L. H. C. Annetje Princess Alcartra who has been a member of the herd for a couple of years. She is royally bred, her sire being King Segis Pontiac Alcartra, a century sire himself and son of King Segis Pontiac and the former world's record senior three-year-old, K. P. Alcartra. The dam of the new 30-lb. cow is Tidy Abbekerk Princess Annetje, who herself has a seven-day official butter record of 30.92 lb. and is a daughter of the century sire Tidy Abbekerk Prince. The pedigree of L. H. C. Annetje Princess Alcartra contains the names of some of the greatest transmitting sires and producing cows ever developed in the Holstein breed. Mr. Deysher is to be congratulated upon owning two daughters of this cow both by the Berks Farm herdsire King Tweede Spring Farm. Other good records are in progress in the Berks herd which will be reported in subsequent issues of THE BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN.

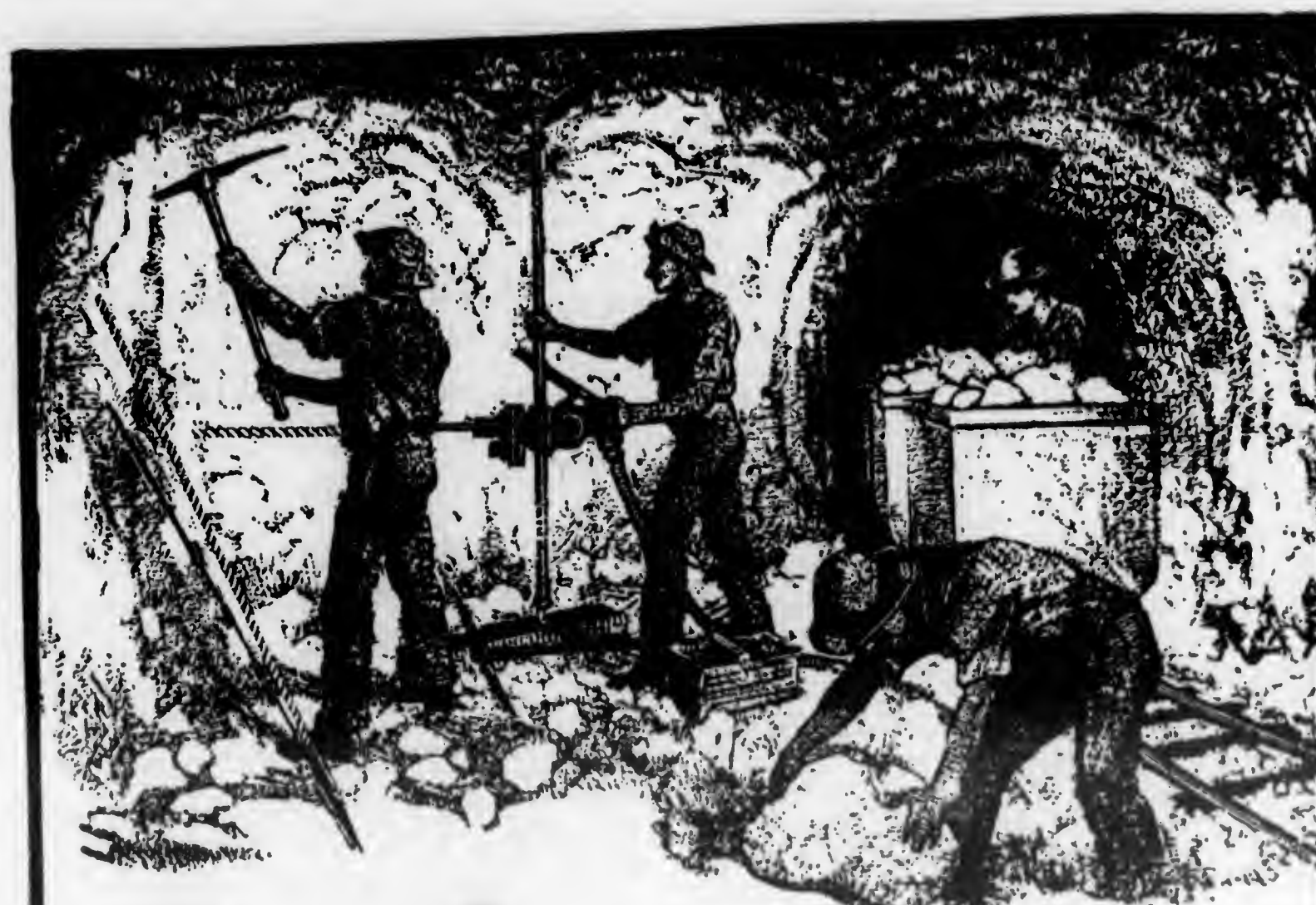
WHERE OUR FOOD COMES FROM

That 90% of all that is eaten in eastern cities is produced west of Pittsburgh was the statement made by Interstate Commerce Commissioner J. B. Campbell at the annual dinner of the Spokane Merchants Association. Mr. Campbell is a lawyer, runs an irrigated orchard in the Spokane Valley and also a general farm on the banks of the Little Spokane River. Commissioner Campbell disagrees with the idea that production must be cut in order that better prices may prevail at the farm and says that we should instead establish a higher standard of living and more capable distribution.

MUSSER PROGRESSING

The well-known dairy specialist, Karl B. Musser, who for some time has been fieldman for the American Guernsey Cattle Club, has been appointed Associate Secretary of the National Guernsey Association and since November 15th, owing to the illness of Wm. B. Caldwell, secretary and treasurer, Mr. Musser has been acting treasurer. He formerly was Dairy Extension Specialist of the State of Washington.

When the Desert of Sahara gets tired of being dry all she needs to do is to pass a Prohibition law.—*New York Tribune.*



Mining German Potash

Good Healthy Crops

It has long been known that *German Potash Salts* prevented certain plant diseases, as well as greatly increased the quantity and improved the quality of crops.

Scientific investigation now shows us that not only *Potash* but also *Magnesia* is required to prevent certain plant diseases.

The *German Potash Salts* contain *Magnesia* as well as *Potash*.

If you insist on having your fertilizer contain from 5 to 10 per cent of *Potash*, derived from *Genuine German Potash Salts*, you will secure at the same time enough *magnesia* to prevent plant diseases due to *magnesia* hunger.

For *Tobacco*, and for those *Fruits* which are injured by *Chlorin*, the fertilizer should carry 10 per cent of *Potash*, derived from *Sulfate of Potash* or from *Sulfate of Potash Magnesia*.

Use the latter if your tobacco leaves are not sound.

SOIL & CROP SERVICE, POTASH SYNDICATE

H. A. HUSTON, Manager

42 Broadway

New York City

POTASH PAYS

DAIRY INFORMATION

An additional printing of 10,000 copies of the Handbook of Dairy Statistics which was issued a few months ago by the Dairy Division of the Department of Agriculture, has been found necessary in order to meet the demand for information of this kind. The handbook is of pocket size and contains 135 tables giving statistics on dairy production and trade throughout the world.

The Department has prepared three circulars which by graphs and charts illustrate the material contained in the handbook. One shows the imports and exports of cattle by the United States for the past seventy years and shows the progress of dairying in this country compared with the relative progress made in other countries. Another circular shows the trend of the butter industry in the United States and other countries and shows the flow of the butter trade from country to country. The third circular is along similar lines, but relates to the cheese industry.

"Mr. Shepherd, your daughter has promised to marry me."

"Humph; she said she'd get even with me when I refused to get her a Pekinese pup."

For Box Work at Your Sales

You Need a Man Who Knows Pedigrees, Type, Records and Men.
Years of Association with Holsteins qualifies
Donald T. Graves, Alden, N. Y.

Live Stock Auctioneer

E. Newlin Brown,
Wycombe, Pa.

Reference on request. Terms Reasonable.

DISPERSAL SALE

OF
20 Registered Holsteins
Thursday, Feb. 22, 1923

High Class herd including:—

Two 26-lb. cows each with over 500 lb. milk and two daughters; a cow with 22.41 lb. butter, 614 lb. milk in seven days, 18,284 lb. milk in a year, and her daughter; two granddaughters of a 30-lb. three-year-old; 7 granddaughters of 26-lb. cows; herd bull from a 27.90-lb. cow with 662 lb. milk and by a son of a 30-lb. three-year-old. A splendidly bred herd—in fine condition.

Write for catalog to owner

WALTER H. STANTON
TROY, PENNA.

PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

Feb. 16—Ithaca, N. Y., Cornell Farmers' Week Sale.
Feb. 19—Kearney, Neb., Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Association State Sale.
Feb. 21—Burke, O., Garden View Stock Farm Dispersal, P. F. Morgan, Mgr.
Feb. 21—Baltic, O., Ohio Holstein-Friesian Association Consignment Sale.
Feb. 22—Troy, Pa., Walter H. Stanton Dispersal Sale.
Feb. 27—Montoursville, Pa., Loyalsock Farms Reduction Sale, F. A. House, Supt.
Feb. 27—Waukesha, Wis., Waukesha County Breeders' Quality Sale.
March 1—Ponca City, Okla., Wm. H. England Dispersal.
March 5—Richland, Pa., M. H. Bennetch, 60-day retest with few consignments.
March 6—Kiron, Iowa, B. A. Samuelson & Son.
March 7—Elkhorn, Wis., Walworth County Holstein Breeders' Association Sale.
March 7—Coldwater, Mich., E. E. Butters Dispersal.
March 9—Hagerstown, Md., R. A. Eldridge Sale.
March 13-14—Fond du Lac, Wis., W. F. Braatz Dispersal.
March 13-14—Fond du Lac, Wis., Quality Sale, Holstein Breeders Sale Co., S. H. Bird, Mgr., So. Byron, Wis.
March 14—Sunbury, Pa., J. Harris Lenker Dispersal Sale.
March 15—Hollidaysburg, Pa., F. R. McKelvey Dispersal, R. Austin Backus, Mgr.
March 15—Waterloo, Iowa, Iowa Holstein Breeders' Annual Spring Sale.
March 20—Topeka, Kan., Kansas Association Annual State Sale.
March 21—Fayetteville, Pa., D. H. Yaukey's Sale.
March 24—Watsonville, Pa., H. R. Remley's Sale.
March 26—Chambersburg, Pa., Walter Sharpe Sale.
April 4—Tulare, Cal., 1923 Guarantee Sale.
May 2—Clintonville, Spring Consignment Sale, Waupaca County Breeders, A. B. Rowe, Sec'y.
May 7—Elkhorn, Wis., Walworth County Breeders' Spring Sale.
May 7-8—Fond du Lac, Wis., Holstein Breeders' Sale Co., S. H. Bird, Mgr.
June 7-8—Cleveland, O., National Cooperative Holstein Sale, Ohio Holstein-Friesian Association, Mgrs.
June 4—Mentor, Ohio, Pinery Farms, Annual Sale.
June 14—Thorp, Wis., W. H. Krause Annual Bred Heifer Sale.
Aug. 30—Montrose, Pa., Susquehanna County Breeders' Second Annual Sale.

STANTON HERD TO BE DISPERSED

The herd of Walter H. Stanton will be dispersed February 22d at Troy, Pa. This is a high-class herd consisting of some twenty registered cattle. In it there are two cows and they have each made over 26 lb. butter in a week, each animal averaging over 70 lb. milk a day during the week of her test. Each of these two great cows have two daughters that will be in the sale. Another animal in the herd has given 614 lb. milk in the seven days, making 22.41 lb. butter and she has produced over 18,000 lb. milk in a year. A daughter of this cow will be offered, as well as seven granddaughters of a 26-lb. cow and two granddaughters of a 30-lb. three-year-old. The Stanton herdsire is sired by a son of a 30-lb. three-year-old, and is from a cow that made 27.90 lb. butter and 662 lb. milk in a week. This herd is backed by large records and famous lines of breeding. As Mr. Stanton is a good caretaker and a high-class dairyman, the herd is one that is bound to please possible purchasers. The sale will take place on Washington's birthday, February 22d, and is well worth the attention of the readers of the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN.

THE BENNETCH DISPERSAL

On March 5th on the farm at Richland, Pa., will occur the dispersal of the well-known herd owned by M. H. Bennetch. This is one of the best known herds in Pennsylvania. It is sold federally tuberculin tested and subject to a 60-day retest privilege. The herd contains about fifty animals of which twenty are fresh or close springers. There are eighteen heifers bred in September and December, as well as six calves between four and six months of age. The blood lines behind the Bennetch animals are famous for production. The herd contains eight granddaughters of the well-known Bloomingdale herdsire King Model. These heifers are sired by a son of a 31-lb. cow. There are a number of granddaughters and grandsons of Radium who was the Grand Champion bull of the 1921 New York state fair. Daughters of this sire are making splendid records and it will be recalled that he is from the same dam as the wonderful May Echo Sylvia, the only cow that ever produced 1,000 lb. milk in seven days.

Those in search of young bulls will have an opportunity to select from a number of good ones ready for service. One of the bulls that will be offered is from a cow that made 30 lb. butter in seven days, as a three-year-old, and in this sale there will be five grandsons of Spring Farm King whose daughters are making fine records. The Bennetch herd is noted for individuality and production, and we are assured that the individuality of the offerings is of the very highest. Those who like light colored animals should certainly plan to attend this sale, as practically everything in the herd is more white than black. The Backus Pedigree Company of Mexico, New York, are handling the advertising for Mr. Bennetch and to them requests for catalogs should be addressed.

Typewritten Pedigrees

4 generation, 3 copies \$1.00
SALE CATALOGS
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LET US TAN YOUR HIDE—Cow and Horse hides for fur coats and Robes. Cow and Steer hides into Harness or Sole Leather. Catalog on request. We repair and remodel worn furs; estimates furnished. The Crosby Friesian Fur Co., Rochester, N. Y.

The Breeder and Dairyman Exchange

Copy must reach us by the 1st or 15th of each month to appear in the current issue.

Advertisements for this department set up without display type or illustration, accepted at the rate of five cents per word, one insertion, minimum of twenty words. Three insertions, ten cents per word. Every word or abbreviation in name and address must be counted as a word.

In all cases, cash must accompany order. Other rates on application.

HELP WANTED

EARN \$20 WEEKLY, SPARE TIME AT HOME, addressing, mailing, Music, circulars. Send 10c for Music, Information, etc.
AMERICAN MUSIC Co., 1658 Broadway, N. Y.

LIVE STOCK

CHESTER WHITE HOGS. Write your wants. R. L. MUNCE, CANONSBURG, PA.

CHESTER WHITES. All Ages. Either Sex. Prices Right. SELLERS FARM, KAYLAND, OHIO.

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS—Bred sows and gilts, summer and fall pigs.
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15 FINE REGISTERED FEMALE Holsteins for sale reasonable.
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NOW IS THE TIME to place your order with me for a nice bull calf. Write for prices and particulars. Herd Federally accredited. ELLIS ELLSWORTH, MESHOPPEN, PA.

THREE MONTH REGISTERED HOLSTEIN HEIFERS, Pontiac Korndyke blood, \$75.00 each.
STANLEY HOLLIDAY, PLEASANTVILLE, OHIO.



HOLSTEIN BULLS and bull calves for sale. Record dam. Herd federally tested. Prices reasonable. Quality considered. Address, CLARK BERRY, SINKING SPRING, PA.

DUROC-JERSEY GILTS, bred for spring farrow. Fall pigs. Prices reasonable, best blood lines.
SAMUEL MOORE, R. 4, NEW PHILADELPHIA, OHIO.

BITZERS' HAMPSHIRE "Peers of the East." Fall yearlings and show sows, bred to nationally-known boars, make up our bred sow sale, February 23d. Illustrated catalog on request.
C. G. BITZER & SON, R. No. 4, WASHINGTON, C. H. OHIO.

HOLSTEIN HEIFER and bull calves. Purebred, registered and high grade. Splendid individuals and breedings. Delivered to you, \$25 and up. Your inquiry will be given our best attention. BROWN-CROFT FARMS, MCGRAW, N. Y.



PROGRESSIVE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS—A few choice young Bulls and heifers out of our best, large, type, heavy-producing cows that have made good on long-time tests. Sires: Dutchland Konigen King Rag Apple, a 36-lb. Bull.
Ashby Segis Ormsby Lad, a 34-lb. Bull.
Prices reasonable, inquiries and visitors welcome.

ASHBY STOCK FARMS, ASHBY, MASS. A. S. COLDWELL, MGR.

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BEST PRINTING, LEAST MONEY.—Free samples. Give requirements.
HONESTY PRESS, PUTNEY, VERMONT.

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LET US tan your hide—Cow and Horse hides for fur coats and robes. Cow and Steer hides into harness or sole leather. Catalog on request. We repair and remodel worn furs; estimates furnished. THE CROSBY FRISSIAN FUR CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Please mention THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN when writing to our advertisers

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ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN Eggs \$10 hundred. Chicks \$20 hundred.
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S. C. REDS—Eggs and Chicks from range. Eggs from hens headed with Cockerels from Owen Strain.
J. F. HERSHMAN, CAMPBELLSBURG, INDIANA.

BOURBON RED TURKEYS—For Sale, Toms, \$15. Hens, \$12. From prize-winning stock.
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S. C. MINORCA COCKERELS for Sale. Write for prices and full particulars.
LAKE SIDE MINORCA FARM, R. L. SHOE-MAKER, PENN YAN, N. Y.

200,000 QUALITY CHICKS for 1923. S. C. White and Brown Leghorn Barred Rocks & Broilers. Write for terms and prices.
H. C. HOUSEWORTH, PORT TREVORTON, PA.

WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS. Selected Stock guaranteed to be right. Shipped on approval. Address F. M. REYNOLDS, FACTORYVILLE, PA.

IF YOU ARE INTERESTED IN S. C. White Leghorns, write for our catalog.
WAYNE POULTRY FARM, STONY POINT, BOX 20, N. Y.

BANTAMS—EGGS—22 VARIETIES. Circular, 2 cent stamp.
FENN BANTAM FARMS. DESK 19, 177 BM. DELEVAN, WISCONSIN.

BABY CHICKS. Before you buy, get our free illustrated catalog. You will appreciate the reasonable prices on purebred stock.
REPP & ZIEGLER, 157-159 WASHINGTON MKT., BUFFALO, N. Y.

SOME VERY FINE DARK CORNISH Cocks and Hens bred from recently imported stock, for sale. Apply to
F. H. CLEMENT & Co., SOUTH BETHLEHEM, PA., Box 25.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, June Hatch 18-19 lb. purebred, large bone, healthy, price \$10.
MRS. S. D. EDWARDS, R. No. 2, RUSSELLVILLE, OHIO.

MERIEHAW'S BUFF LEGHORNS—WIN best Display again at N. Y. State Fair, also Madison Sq. 1922. Very choice exhibition or utility breeders for sale. Prices from \$3.00 up.
L. E. MERIEHAW, MARATHON, N. Y.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Day-Old Chicks. Hatching Eggs. From stock officially trap-nested. Over 200 eggs per bird at Storrs, Conn., and Vineland, N. J. For Mating List and Prices, address,
S. BRADFORD ALLYN, BOX 34, BELMONT, MASS.

BABY CHICKS—S. C. Rhode Island Reds. Buy day-old chicks this spring. It is the best and cheapest way to increase and improve your flock. Chicks from my heavy laying Reds are selling at \$8 for 25. Order now.
P. J. SCHNEIDER, STEGER, ILLINOIS.

BOB WHITE, Hungarian Partridges, Wild Turkeys, Pheasants, Quail, Rabbits, Deer, etc., for stocking purposes. Fancy Pheasants, Peafowl, Cranes, Storks, Swans, Ornamental Ducks and Geese, Bears, Foxes, Raccoons, Squirrels and all kinds of birds and animals.
WM. J. MACKENSEN, NATURALIST, DEPT. 10, YARDLEY, PA.

CHICKS—From our large, strong boned, big combed S. C. White Leghorn Hens that have been bred for eggs since 1912. Also Barred Rock, White Wyandotte, Light Brahma and R. I. Red Chicks. Live arrival guaranteed.
Free Catalogue.
GLENDALE POULTRY FARM, DILLSBURG, PA.



MISCELLANEOUS—FOR SALE

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FOR SALE, 900-Acre Farm, Well Cultivated, watered and fenced; large buildings; fine social community; right for stock breeding.
I. W. VALENTINE, 373 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

CLOVER or Basswood honey in 60-lb. cans, \$7.50; buckwheat, \$6.50; f. o. b.
G. W. BELDEN, BERKSHIRE, N. Y.

ALFALFA—Direct from the grower. Send for our prices on first and second cutting.
THE CROSS FARM, FAYETTEVILLE, N. Y.

PURE Delicious Vermont Maple Syrup \$2.50 gallon. Maple Sugar 10-lb. Can \$2.50. Best Prescott, Essex Junction, Vt.

ALFALFA HAY—First and Second Cutting, also Light and Heavy Clover Mixed. Ask for delivered prices.
SAMUEL DEUEL, PINE PLAINS, N. Y.

NATURAL LEAF TOBACCO—Chewing 5 lbs. \$1.75; 10 lbs. \$3.; 20 lbs. \$5.25; Smoking 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.25; 20 lbs. \$4.
HICKORY RIDGE FARMS, MAYFIELD, KY.

ALFALFA, mixed and timothy hay. Have seven cars, shipped subject to inspection.
W. A. WITHROW, ROUTE FOUR, SYRACUSE, NEW YORK.

THE SWEETEST MUSK MELONS that ever grew: Seeds 75c ounce; one ounce to a customer. If you like sweet melons try them. Stamps taken.
D. H. DURSTON, Rt. 1, TROY, N. Y.

MAKE MONEY BREEDING RABBITS. I tell you how and where to sell. My breeders are guaranteed and prices reasonable.
KAUFFMAN, 42 EAST CHESTNUT ST., NORRISTOWN, PA.

ALFALFA—Bought, sold. Clover. Consignments solicited. Highest market. Quick returns.
JAMES A. BENSON COMPANY, 332 SOUTH LA SALLE STREET, CHICAGO.

ALL WOOL Knitting Yarn For Sale, direct from manufacturer at 95 cents, \$1.35 and \$1.60 a pound. Postage paid on \$5 order. Write for samples.
H. A. BARTLETT, HARMONY, MAINE.

MILLION FROST-PROOF CABBAGE AND ONION PLANTS—Leading varieties, 500, \$1; 1,000, \$1.50, postpaid. By express collect, 1,000, \$1.25; 10,000, \$9; 50,000, \$40; 100,000, \$75.
JAMES M. HENRY, BOX 41, DOERUN, GA.

SEED CROP OF 1922. Timothy, Mammoth, Medium and Alsike Clover, all home-grown and recleaned. Order now to avoid delay. Write for prices.
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THE MOST WONDERFUL flower in the world. Make your good wife glad by a small choice collection of really worth-while gladiolas. 20 bulbs of fine named varieties in mixture postpaid for \$1, 100 for \$5. Prize Cultural directions free.
A. L. STEPHEN, WARAN GLADIOLA GARDENS, WARAN, MASSACHUSETTS.

STANDARD FULL BOX ORANGES \$2.50, f. o. b., Florida; standard full box grapefruit, \$2.50, f. o. b., Florida; shipments direct to customer from Florida groves; flat crate oranges \$1.50, f. o. b., Blackville; flat crate grapefruit, \$1.50, f. o. b., Blackville; cash with order.
THE GROCERY SHOP, BLACKVILLE, S. C.

DOGS

"ENGLISH AND WELSH SHEPHERDS" man's best friend, always alert, watchful and fearless, a faithful companion born with herding instinct; a pup can be trained in six months. Order early for first choice.
GEORGE BOORMAN, MARATHON, NEW YORK.

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5 to 6 lb. WHITE LEGHORNS—Larger hens, better winter layers. Send for free catalog full of information.
A. W. WAUCHER, GOBLEVILLE, MICHIGAN.

SMITH'S Single Comb Buff Leghorns, largest breeder in the world. Eggs, baby chicks and stock by the thousands.

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FOR SALE—WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS, yearling hens, hatching eggs and baby chicks, also fancy beagles and fox hounds. Send stamps for free circular.

B. S. MECKLEY, GLENVILLE, PA.

"BABY CHICKS."—All breeds, thoroughbred, certified "heavy-egg-production." Popular prices. Incubators, brooders, poultry supplies. Write now. Big FREE 60-page 1923 Poultry Calendar book.

ELWOOD M. PUSEY, EAST LIVERPOOL, OHIO.

HIGHEST MARKET PRICES paid for rabbits, weighing four pounds and over.

EDGAR ZELLER, MYERTOWN, PA.

A CHALLENGE FROM COLONEL PERRY

The irrepressible Colonel D. L. Perry of Columbus, Ohio, is as full of youth and energy as ever. The Colonel has been devoting more of his time to his Poland-China hogs than he has to selling Holsteins during the past two or three years. But the pep that served him so well at many great Holstein and Jersey sales cannot be repressed, even on the farm, and in the February issue of the

National Poland-China Journal, the Colonel is out with the following sweeping challenge:

"I have six gilts farrowed June 13, 1922, by Eureka Bond, out of Queen Prospect.

"I will wager any number of dollars from one hundred to two hundred that they are the best six gilts from any one sow in Ohio. Gilts to be eligible must be farrowed any time from May 1 to July 1, 1922.

"To be judged by Secretary Brown or any other man who my competitors and I may agree upon, the loser to pay the expenses of the judge whoever he may be. The awards to be made on the farms where the pigs are owned. Expenses to include traveling and hotel bills of said judge. Now, come on. I think I have the winner. This challenge to hold good until March 1st."

COL. D. L. PERRY, PERRYDALE FARM, Columbus, Ohio.

SOURCE OF STRENGTH

Mother entered the room just in time to see four-year-old Verna knock her older brother down. "Verna, how could you do such a thing?"

"The Lord gave me strength," Verna proudly replied.—Toronto Telegram.

"Why did you quit your last place? Wasn't your work congenial?"
"Lady, no work is congenial."

BORN TO BE A DIPLOMAT

Born to be a diplomat was the man whose father had been hanged and who answered the following query in a questionnaire.

"Is your father dead? If so, how did he die?"

"My father was taking the principal part in a public function, when the platform gave way."

Crestmont Ormsby Alcartra

a daughter of King Pontiac Alcartra Wayne has just made over 22,000 lb. milk and 960 lb. butter in ten months as a junior three-year-old, the World's Record. She is due again in April.

No Mistake! a son or grandson of King Pontiac Alcartra Wayne would make you a profitable herdsire.

Let me price one to you.

HARRY C. GATES

CANTON, PENNA.

Buy your Bull from an Accredited Herd

M. H. BENNETCH DISPERSAL SALE

FIFTY REGISTERED HOLSTEINS

MONDAY, MARCH 5, 1923

FEDERAL TUBERCULIN TESTED HERD

at my farm, Richland, Penna.

SOLD SUBJECT TO A 60 DAY RETEST

I WILL SELL IN THIS SALE:—

20 fresh or close springers
6 calves from 4 to 6 months of age

18 heifers bred in Sept. and December
8 granddaughters of King Model by a son of a 31-lb. cow.

I will also offer several granddaughters and grandsons of Radium who is from the same dam as the world's record milk producer, May Echo Sylvia.

ALSO a few well bred young bulls, ready for service, including a son of a 30-lb. three-year-old and five grandsons of Spring Farm King through his best proven son.

This is a herd of genuine high class individuals—light in color and the big straight backed kind with two good ends and a good middle. The kind that are noted for "Individuality and Production."

Write for catalog and be sure to attend this important Pennsylvania sale.

M. H. BENNETCH, Owner, Richland, Penna.

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THE NEW SPRINGDALE HERD-SIRE

The great problem that periodically confronts the breeder is that of securing a new herdsire worthy to mate with the females already in the herd. This problem is all the more formidable when previous herdsires have been of a high character.

The Springdale Herd owned by B. F. Jones & Son of South Montrose, Pa., has been in existence for the past seventeen years and has been headed by a succession of high class sires. Some of the older animals of the herd are daughters of Tobe Rag Apple Korndyke whose dam, Christmas Tobe 2d, produced 31.66

lb. butter in seven-day test which was a world's record for a ten-year-old cow at time of making. This great cow transmitted her producing capacity to her descendants for her daughter Lady Tobe De Kol made 36.59 lb. butter in seven days, 141.24 lb. butter in thirty days, as a senior four-year-old, world's record in class at time of making, and she in turn was dam of a 30-lb. four-year-old.

The successor to this sire was King Tweede Spring Farm son of Spring Farm King and the 30-lb. cow, Dressie Lady Pontiac. Daughters of this bull although still young are making a splendid showing in official work and his offspring inherit his high class individuality.

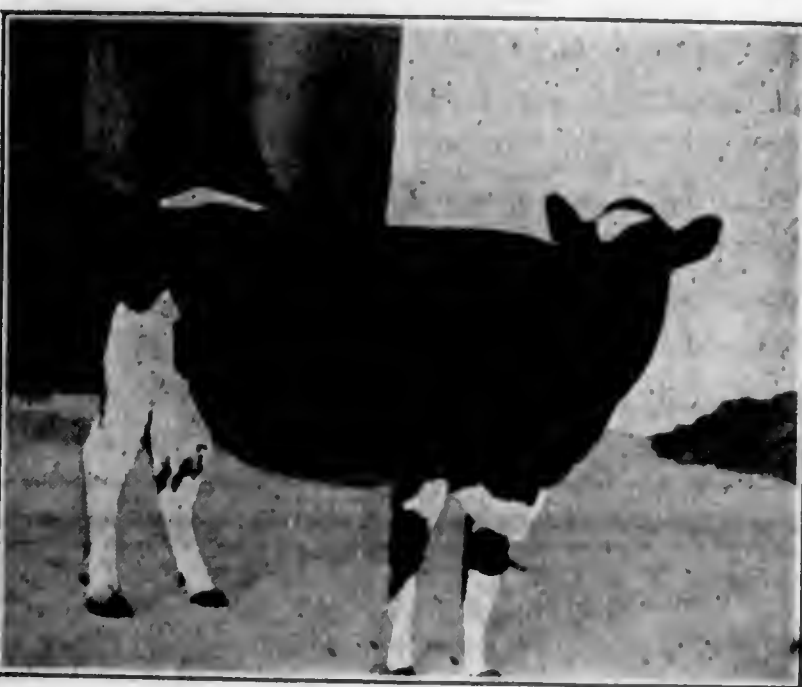
The young things in the Springdale herd are sired by Woodmont Echo Sylvia Champion, a grandson of Champion Echo Sylvia Pontiac. This bull was the first prize three-year-old at the 1922 New York State Fair and his dam the 30-lb. Butter Boy Empress was the first prize aged cow and grand champion at the 1921 New York State Fair. She has milked 100 lb. a day so combines individuality of a high order with immense producing capacity.

When the Jones' needed a new herd bull they searched long and carefully and finally decided upon a very handsome young sire that was the second prize bull calf at the 1922 New York State Fair, in a class of sixteen. This bull was sired by King Echo Sylvia Model, another son of Champion Echo Sylvia Pontiac. A wealth of high records and splendid producing cows are back of this sire. The young bull was from A. Beauty Lyons who, as a junior three-year-old, made 26.13 lb. butter, 570.5 lb. milk in seven days. Her sire was Colantha Pietertje Lyons, a son of King Lyons from a daughter of Buttercup Clothilde Pietertje, 32.9 lb. butter in a week, foundation cow of wonderful producing and transmitting strain. King Echo Sylvia Model the sire of Jones' new herd bull, is splendidly bred, his seven nearest dams having official records that average 35.49 lb. butter in a week, 141.81 lb. butter in thirty days. His first five daughters were sold at public auction at an average age of less than six months and the price they brought averaged over \$1,000. These five heifers went to different parties. Four of the five made over 20 lb. butter in seven days and the fifth one made 19.46 lb., the five averaging 21.29 lb. butter at an average age of 2 years, 3 months, 28 days, while the seven-day records show a daily average milk production of practically 60 lb. In the herd of the A. A. Hartshorn Holstein Company, a two-year-old sister to these heifers has just made 25.19 lb. butter in the first seven days of her test, while another heifer has made over 20 lb. butter in seven days in her first lactation period. These heifers show fine individuality and we are assured the 25-lb. heifer is a show animal of rare quality.

The sisters of A. Beauty Lyons are also making records. A senior four-year-old produced 29.12 lb. butter in seven days from 693.7 lb. milk averaging over 99 lb. a day; another three-year-

old that made 25.77 lb. butter in seven days when fresh is due to freshen right away and is expected to make around 30 lb. butter in a week. A. Beauty Lyons comes in part of the strains of breeding that produced the wonderful champion milk cow Segis Pietertje Prospect. She was sired by a grandson of Buttercup Clothilde Pietertje while the dam of Segis Pietertje Prospect was a granddaughter of this great old cow. The dam of Segis Pietertje Prospect was sired by Beauty Pietertje Prince while the dam of A. Beauty Lyons was sired by a son of Beauty Pietertje Prince and Beauty Pietertje Prilly so that the young Jones' bull carries considerable of the blood that flows in the veins of Segis Pietertje Prospect. His dam was a granddaughter of King Lyons who carries considerable of the blood of King Segis while Segis Pietertje Prospect was a granddaughter of the famous Moyerdale herdsire.

How Do You Like the Dam of My New Herd Sire?



CORNUCOPIA PLUM JOHANNA 2d
731.06 lb. butter in 305 days. Pennsylvania State record in senior four-year-old class. Her dam made 1,056.78 lb. butter in a year and has five daughters that average 18,723.1 lb. milk, 918.35 lb. butter in long time test.
A. W. DOWNTON
STARRUCCA PENNA

HOLSTEINS

For Milk and Profit

I can supply you with pure-bred or grade Holsteins, animals that will please you both as Individuals and Producers. My lifetime experience is at your service.

Prices Reasonable.

D. B. YORK
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And, if you are in the market for poultry, stock of any kind, bees, honey, tobacco---almost anything you can mention---you can find where to buy by using a little classified ad. in

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

The charges are only FIVE CENTS A WORD for ONE issue and TEN CENTS A WORD if published THREE times.

YOUNG STOCK

At Reasonable Prices

Sired by

KING ARTIS WACONDA

my son of King Korndyke Sadie Vale Jr. and the 30.16 lb. cow, Waconda Clothilde Artis, a granddaughter of De Kol 2d's Butter Boy 3d. His dam made 792.05 lb. butter, 18,795.5 lb. milk in a year as a junior three-year-old, World's record at time of making.

The records of his dam and sire's dam average 30.595 lb. butter in a week and 83.8 lb. milk a day.

Let Me Show You My Herd.

SAM T. WITMER

Union Deposit,

Pennsylvania

Dispersion Sale of a 22-Year-Old Herd

March 7, 1923, on the Farm at

Coldwater, Michigan

My herd of 35 head representing 22 years of breeding and selecting purebred Holsteins. Every animal except the herdsires are directly descended from my two foundation cows. Both were show cows, as well as producers, desirable traits transmitted to their descendants, one of which beat Minerva Beets in the show ring.

A granddaughter, Neeltje Terzoc Segis, and two of her sons are in the sale. She produced 99.4 lb. of milk in a day, 633.5 lb. milk, 28.46 lb. butter in 7 days as a three-year-old. Her sons are by Paul Pietertje Wayne Prince (also to be sold) whose dam produced 117 lb. milk in a day and averaged 107 lb. for 30 days. She made 30 lb. butter in 7 days, 122 lb. in 30 days. Thirteen daughters of this grandly bred sire will be offered.

The herd is free from contagious abortion, and has passed four clean Tuberculin tests. All animals sold subject to 60-day retest privilege.

Auctioneers: W. H. Krause and Homer Green

WRITE FOR CATALOG TO

E. E. BUTTERS,

Coldwater,

Michigan

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EVANGELICAL PRESS, HARRISBURG, PA.

Offered

FEMALE: Bonalevo Walker Quality Queen, calved Jan. 27, 1916. Sire: Czar Walker, a world famous son of King of Black and Whites. Dam: Bonalevo Quality Walker Queen, a 27-lb. cow. \$175

FEMALE: Emblagaard Banostine Colantha, calved July 27, 1920. Sire: Ormsby Banostine Champion, 20 A. R. O. daughters, son of Duchess Skylark Ormsby, the first 1,500-lb. cow, and grandson of Friend Hengerveld De Kol Butter Boy, the first sire to have four 1,000-lb. or three 1,200 lb. daughters. Dam: Emblagaard Colantha Houwtje, close of kin to Colantha 4th's Johanna, the world's champion cow. \$175

FEMALE: Emblagaard Colantha Baroness, calved April 30, 1916. Her four nearest dams average 30.28 lb. Sire: Colantha Johanna Champion, son of Colantha 4th's Johanna, the world's champion cow. Dam: Emblagaard Tritomia Baroness 24.96 lb. twice 20 lb. out of a 30-lb. cow. \$225

FEMALE: Emblagaard Fobes Baroness, calved August 31, 1919. Sire: Northern Fobes De Kol, 59 A. R. O. daughters including Northern Fobes Denver, the Michigan State Champion. Dam: Emblagaard Colantha Baroness, sister to six sires or dams above 33-lb. \$225

FEMALE: Indi Hengerveld Johanna 6th calved Nov. 15, 1915. Sire: Reka Ormsby Aaltje 2d, a 25 lb. bull. Dam: Indi Hengerveld Johanna, 3 A. R. O. daughters, one above 2-lb. \$75

FEMALE: Gold Medal Beryl Butter Maid calved March 10, 1919. Sire: Windsor Homestead Oak De Kol, son of Wisconsin state champion. Dam: Beryl Johanna Segis Gem, (35.30). A positive bargain. \$150

MALE: Sator—DeWees Rajah Segis Johanna, calved June 10, 1922. Sire: Gold Medal Sir Mantel, a celebrated Wisconsin bull. Dam: Gold Medal Beryl Butter Maid. \$75

MALE: Sator—DeWees Sultan Sylvia Burke, calved May 30, 1922. Sire: King Echo Sylvia Ophelia, maternal brother to Carnation King Sylvia, the \$106,000 bull. Dam: Gypsy Bess Burke. Her sire is a son of May Sylvia Pontiac Cornucopia, who is by the \$15,000 son of the first 44-lb. cow, K. P. Pontiac Lass, she by May Echo Sylvia, the world champion. This breeding will never be surpassed. Another \$106,000 individual is "the gambler's chance" in this offering. \$125

MALE: Sator DeWees Czar Colantha Segis, calved April 26, 1922. Sire: Colantha Sir Aggie, the best son of Colantha Johanna Lad. Dam: Bonalevo Segis Maxie, one of the heaviest and one of the handsomest cows of the breed. Through Colantha Johanna Lad 8th, this offering goes back to Colantha Johanna Lad, on the dam's side. No better Colantha breeding has ever before been offered. \$125

Eighty others of the highest quality always on sale. Herd under strict Federal and State supervision. Correspondence invited. Visitors welcome.

Clement H. Congdon

Victory Farms

DOYLESTOWN, PA.

Merryall Herd and Farm for Sale!

Farm contains 275 acres—about 100 tillable, 100 pasture, 70 woodland—considered one of the best farms in Bradford County. Has three houses, large new barn with three silos, creamery and ice-house. Well located on macadam road with an up-to-date town on either side with high schools, stores, banks and churches. Barns are equipped with 40 stanchions, besides calf pens and box stalls, drinking cups and never failing water.

Farm is only 3½ miles from Lehigh Valley RR. Station. Trolley runs right by the house—two telephone lines, high school only 1½ miles distant, free transportation. A productive dairy farm, beautifully and ideally located.



Six fine Durocs—all Registered. Two Horses, Lighting plant, all kinds of farm machinery—engines, wood saw, feed grinder, ensilage cutter, binder, drills, wagons, mowers, rake, harness—in fact everything needed to operate a modern farm.

Fifty Head of Purebred Holsteins



with long-time records, including members of the noted Lilith family, several of which have done so well in the State College Herd.

Merryall Herd is under State and Federal Supervision.

Sale will be early in March.

Exact date to be announced later.

C. W. NEWMAN

Merryall Farms

Wyalusing, Pa.

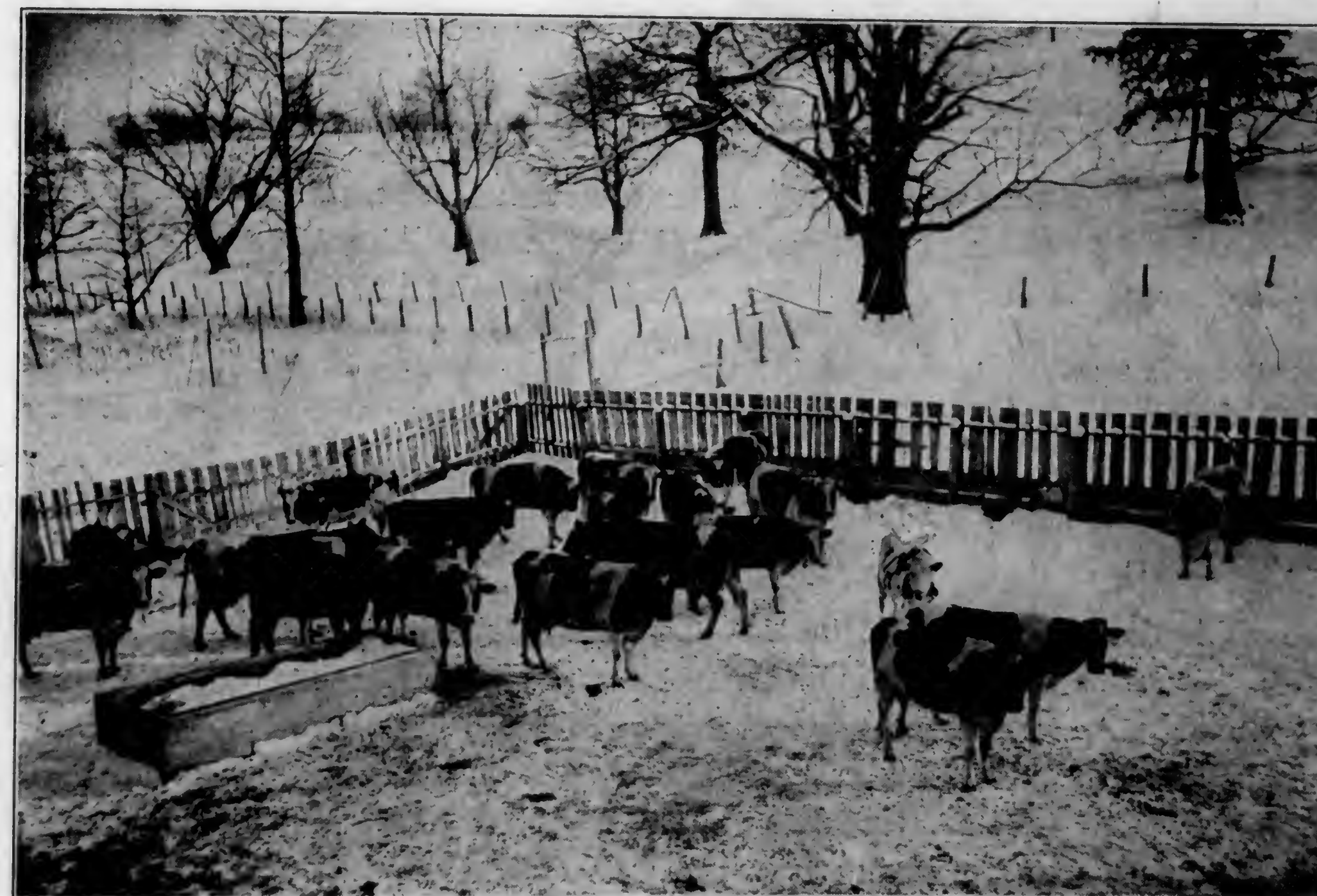
The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Vol. II

HARRISBURG, PA., FEBRUARY 22, 1923

No. 4

Published Semi-Monthly. Price, 75c. Per Year



A BARNYARD SNAPSHOT SHOWING PART OF THE LENKER HERD

Published in the Interest of Breeders and Dairymen Everywhere



A Typical Dairy Cow



CHARLOTTE LYONS KORNDYKE

Charlotte Lyons Korndyke, one of Berks Farm foundation cows, produced in seven days as a seven-year-old 28.80 lbs. of butter and 687 lbs. of milk, milking 101.6 lbs. her best day.

Her record for thirty days is 113.82 lbs. of butter and 2,575.4 lbs. of milk.

This great cow is a granddaughter of the 33 lb. bull, Cornucopia Korndyke Pontiac with 55 A.R.O. daughters, 7 above 30 lbs. including one with 36 lbs. at three years, and 11 A.R. sons. This bull is sired by Pontiac Korndyke, the only bull to head a combination of three direct generations of Century sires. He has to his credit 151 A.R.O. daughters, 21 above 30 lbs., and 138 A.R. sons.

The sire of Charlotte Lyons Korndyke is Sir Cornucopia Pontiac Korndyke with 21 A.R.O. daughters. His dam is Roxie Pauline with 28.03 lbs. of butter and 517.90 lbs. of milk as a seven-year-old. Among the other noted sires in Charlotte's pedigree you will find Lilith Pauline DeKol's Son with 30 A.R.O. daughters and 22 A.R. sons, Lyons Hengerveld Count DeKol with 23 A.R.O. daughters and 13 A.R. sons and Star Farm Lyons Cornucopia with 21 A.R.O. daughters.

Only a few richly bred bulls left, come and look them over; they are the kind that you like to own.

FOR FULL PARTICULARS WRITE

ABNER S. DEYSHER,

Berks Farm, Herd Under Federal Supervision Reading, Pa.

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BON LACTA HERD

DISPERSAL SALE

STARTING AT 10:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14, 1923

50 REGISTERED HOLSTEINS 50
SUNBURY, PENNSYLVANIA

GREAT PRODUCERS

Note what will be sold in this sale:—A two-year-old daughter of a 30 lb. two-year-old, fresh in November—her sire from a 33 lb. cow with 107 lb. of milk a day for 7 days. Her daughter by Alcartra King Sylvia, junior herdsire at Avondale Farms—he is from Tilly Alcartra former world's yearly milk producer, and by Carnation King Sylvia the \$106,000 son of May Echo Sylvia (consider the establishments back of her.)

A daughter of Prince Quality whose four direct maternal dams average 1,150 lb. of butter and 28,500 lb. of milk in yearly tests (here is a gem that will start you right.)

Several young cows with A.R.O. records including a nearly 18 lb. two-year-old.

A number with excellent cow testing association records—a real herd of great producers, including many other well bred animals.

18 fresh cows in the sale. 8 due in April and May.

HERD SIRE TO BE SOLD King Lunde Pontiac Korndyke 53d, a very superior individual—a full brother to Grand Champion at New York State Fair in 1919; from a 29 lb. cow that twice made over 28 lb. and milked 663 lb. of milk. His sire is a real good son of King of the Pontiacs from a 30 lb. cow that averaged 100 lb. of milk a day for 100 days. With this bull will be sold 24 of his daughters—a real nice lot of straight individuals, of good growth and certain to develop into great producers. Come to this sale, and buy this great bull and get your share of his progeny.

Herd Under State and Federal Supervision

Sixty Day Retest Guarantee

Do not fail to attend this sale where your interests will be protected

LOCATION: Sale will be held at the farm 1½ miles East of Sunbury, Pa. Autos on reaching Sunbury, will travel East on Market Street, following trolley tracks to their terminus at Hamilton; proceed on Macadam road taking first turn to right and follow for ½ mile.

Owner: J. HARRIS LENKER

Write for Catalog now ready to L. E. Lenker, Sunbury, Pa.

Auctioneer: Col. Glenn R. Mead

Pedigree Expert: R. Austin Backus

Catalogs and publicity by Backus Pedigree Co.

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Purebred Holstein Cattle

and the Holstein-Friesian Association of America

Are Still O. K.

despite the mistakes and illegal acts of the deposed
Board of Directors.

Dairymen Still Need Cows

Owners of Purebred or Grade Holstein Herds still
need herd bulls, and present owners of a few pure-
breds will keep on building their herds.

*Appeal to the great buying public through the
advertising columns of*

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

*Write today for our Special Rates on quarter-page, half-page
and full-page space.*

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The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Vol. II

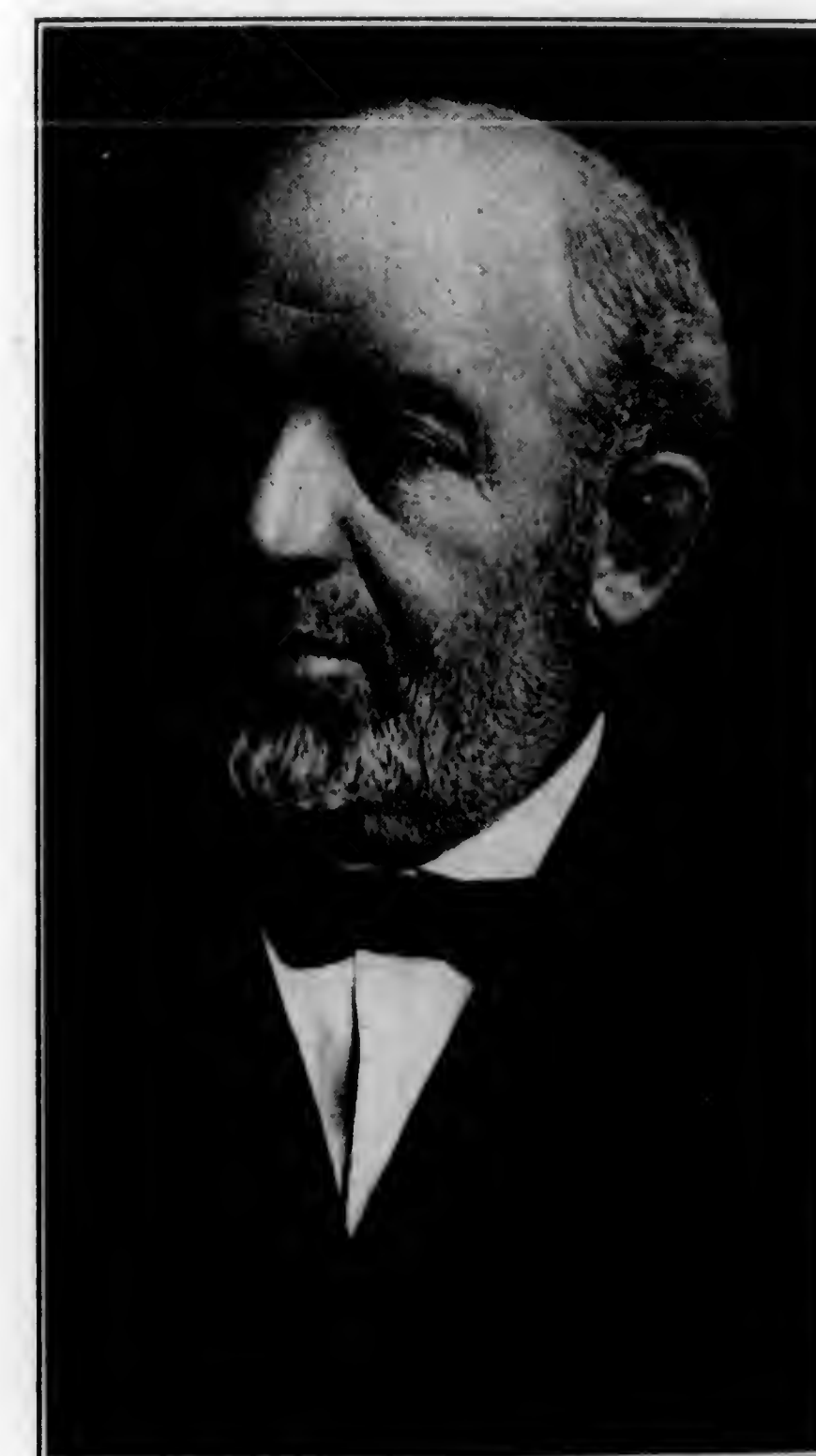
HARRISBURG, PA., FEBRUARY 22, 1923

No. 4

THE BON LACTA HERD

An Aggregation of Holstein Beauties

THE Bon-Lacta herd and farms are owned by J. Harris Lenker, well known in Pennsylvania Holstein circles and a former director of the Pennsylvania Federation of Holstein-Friesian Clubs. Mr. Lenker is engaged in the coal and hardware business in Sunbury and associated with him are his two sons.



J. HARRIS LENKER
A Pennsylvania breeder with a host of friends.

One of these sons has been attending to the farm and herd although he was also required in the town business. In speaking of this, Mr. Lenker laughingly said that he was perfectly willing to let "Ed" spend two days a week on the farm, believing that it would be good recreation for him and at the same time a profitable investment of time and money, but as the herd grew it required all of the young man's time and they had found it impossible to secure help that would profitably manage a high quality Holstein herd. Notice that we say profitably. The Lenker herd is being run on the breeder and dairyman plan; that is, the animals must return a profit from the proceeds of their milk.

Just before the war some very fine official records were made by two-year-old heifers at this establishment, ranging from 15 to 19 lb. of butter in a week. Our readers know what this means when we say that there was no preliminary fitting, that all young Mr. Lenker knew of making records was gained by reading and from observation on a few farms he visited and that it meant starting right from the bottom. Under these conditions the records were very creditable and are an indication of the true capacity of the herd under

dairy conditions as it was not given the feed and care bestowed upon animals in many establishments.

The Lenker herd was enrolled for several years in the North Branch Cow Testing Association. Lenker animals ranged very high in the lists. One cow produced 2,600 lb. milk in a month, and another 2,400 lb. and these were the highest records credited to any cows in the association. During the year commencing May 29, 1920 and closing May 29, 1921, the herd average was 10,629.6 lb. milk and 360.7 lb. fat. This is for animals of all ages, and the monthly dairy average was 16.3 cows. Several records were made by mature cows of between 14 and 16,000 lb. Lilly Calamity Butter Boy Sir Clyde produced 507.8 lb. fat and 13,611 lb. milk and several others produced between 400 and 500 lb. fat. Pauline Hengerveld Segis, a daughter of King Segis Hengerveld 2d, produced 11,069 lb. milk in 266 days which is an average of 41½ lb. milk a day for practically nine months.

Mr. Lenker has occasionally made purchases at high-class sales and at the Brentwood sale last spring, purchased three good young heifers which are now fresh. Two of the heifer calves in the herd are from his Brentwood purchases. At this great sale, he bought Sylvia Inka, whose dam, the 30-lb. two-year-old Roycroft Inka Echo is a double granddaughter of Avondale Pontiac Echo. This two-year-old produced 208.71 lb. butter and 4,195.1 lb. milk in 60-day official test. Her heifer calf is sired by Alcartra King Sylvia, whose dam is the wonderful producer and former world champion, Tilly Alcartra. Another of the Brentwood



FAIR OAKS LOVERSE DE KOL AND HER TWIN CALVES

purchases is Ferndale Sadie Vale Cloverleaf. Her sire is a son of King Korndyke Sadie Vale from a 27-lb. daughter of Sir Veeman Hengerveld. Her dam is a 21-lb. cow that produced more than 500 lb. milk in the week. Ferndale has a very nice heifer calf sired by Prince Quality, whose four nearest dams average 761.5

lb. milk, 30.53 lb. butter in a week and 1,150 lb. butter, 28,500 lb. milk in a year.

The present herdsire is King Lunde Pontiac Korndyke 53d, No. 294031. This animal is a real show bull. His picture does not do justice to his type and individuality, as it was taken by an amateur, in fact was one of the operator's first attempts to photograph livestock, consequently the bull was badly posed. He is straight as a line, and is said to be fully as good as his full brother, the 1919 New York State Fair grand champion. Both bulls were sired by King Lunde Pontiac Korndyke, who was the son of the famous King of the Pontiacs and Lunde Korndyke, one of the greatest show cows and producers of her day. This cow was owned by a small farmer in Oswego County, New York, who was induced to put her in official test. In



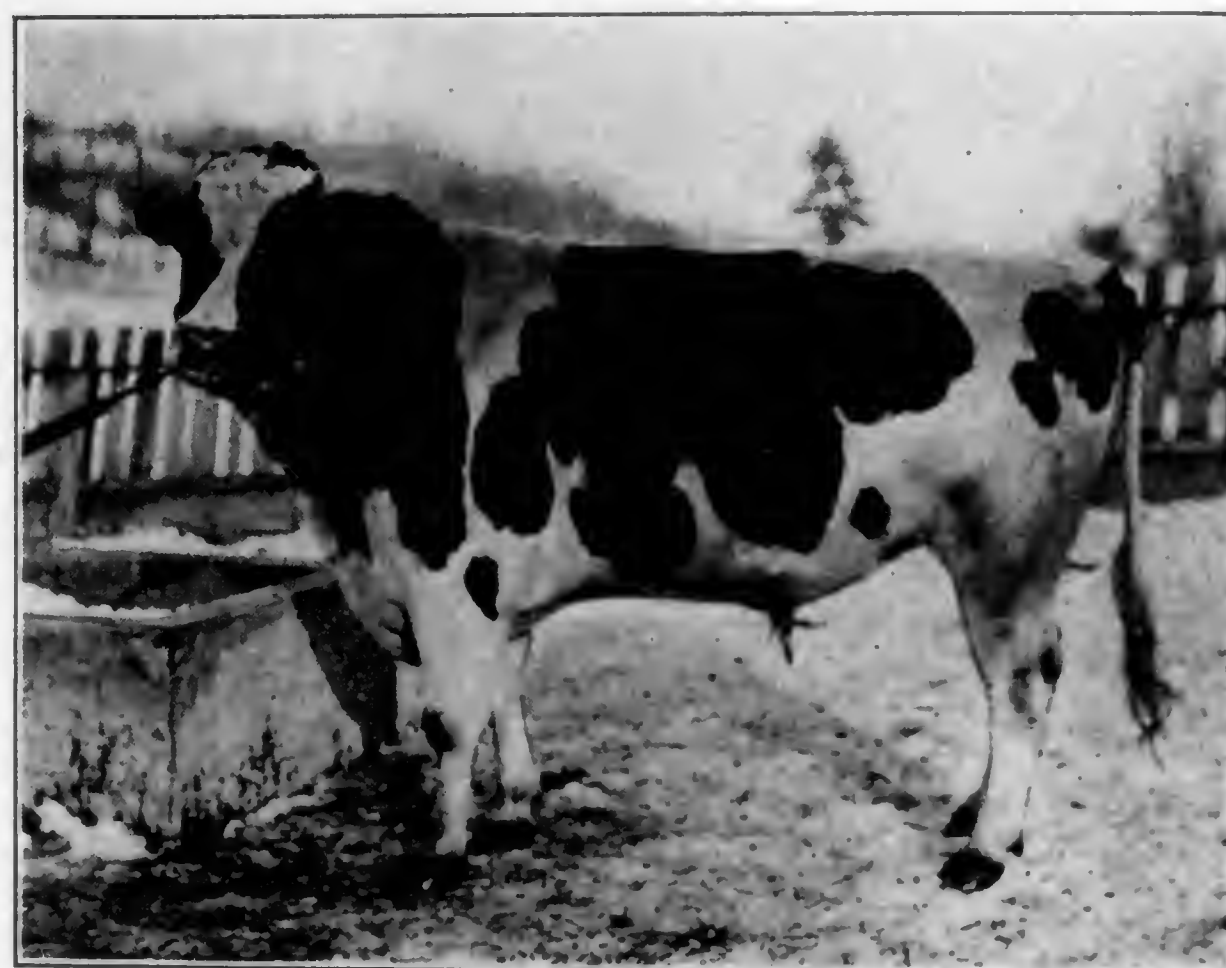
PAULINE HENGERVELD SEGIS
11,069 lb. milk in 266 days, an average of 41½ lb. a day for practically 9 months.

seven days she produced 30.82 lb. butter, 745.40 lb. milk. In thirty days she made 124.02 lb. butter and 3,270.3 lb. milk. She was continued in test and in 100 days she produced 10,191.9 lb. milk, an average of 101 lb. milk a day for the 100 days. This was the world's milk record at the time of making. In the full year, she produced 26,192.7 lb. milk, 1,090.91 lb. butter. In reporting this record, Superintendent Gardner did her the honor of pointing out that, had she had the feed, care and opportunity that had been given many high record cows, she would have made an even greater showing. She produced 122 lb. milk in a day. During a visit of the official tester after she had been in milk five months she produced 105 lb. milk in 24 hours, striking evidence of her capacity and persistency. With that she was a wonderful show cow and was one of the best daughters from the standpoints of individuality and production of that great old sire, Korndyke Queen De Kol's Prince.

The dam of King Lunde Pontiac Korndyke 53d is Greenwood Johanna Spofford. Two different years, this cow made over 28 lb. butter in a week and averaged over 90 lb. milk a day. As a five-year-old, she produced 28.19 lb. butter and 663.8 lb. milk in a week, and averaged better than 90 lb. milk a day for 30 days. The next year she produced 29.01 lb. butter and 646.2 lb. milk and in 30 days made 116.82 lb. butter, 2,646 lb. milk. As a junior four-year-old, she has a seven-day record of nearly 25 lb. butter and nearly 100 lb. in 30 days, averaging over 70 lb. milk a day. She was from

a good A. R. O. cow and was by a son of Ybma 3d's Pledge Clothilde 30.38 lb. butter, 643.9 lb. milk in a week, one of the first cows to make a 30 lb. official seven-day butter record. In the Lenker herd there are 27 daughters of this bull. They have inherited the conformation and breed type of their sire, and the promise they show indicates they have also inherited the producing capacity of their sire's nearest female ancestors.

The Lenker herd has been run under state and Federal supervision with the aim of placing them on the accredited herd list. The cows are large and are of great capacity. From the record standpoint, it is a great pity that they have not had the opportunity to show what they really could do in official test, but as Ed. Lenker remarked, "It is difficult for one man to superintend all the work on a farm of 300 acres; to keep the books; to attend to the outside business and at the same time milk and feed a string of cows four times a day, as well as keeping track of the feeding and production of a general dairy." He observes that a small breeder who has to look after all the farm and herd transactions is severely handicapped when pitted against professional herdsman who have only to look after a limited number of charges and do not have to trouble their heads about feed or extra labor, as that



KING LUNDE PONTIAC KORNDYKE 53d
The four-year-old Head of the Lenker herd. His dam and sire's dam have records averaging 29.92 lb. butter, 695.8 lb. milk in seven days; 120.42 lb. butter, 2,958.15 lb. milk in thirty days.

is always provided on request by the owner or farm manager.

Although perhaps it is digressing from the subject, this criticism of the present advanced register systems is growing among the smaller breeders in all the dairy breed associations, and is a question that requires deep and careful study on the part of the directors of the various breed associations, as similar criticism has been voiced by men high in the United States Dairy Division and by prominent educators and scientists at state Experiment Stations.

While this is not a story for the purpose of advertising, as an article on the Lenker herd has been contemplated by THE BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN for the past year on account of its individuality and the manner in which it has been handled, yet it is not out of place here to say that owing to pressure of other business and the difficulty of finding competent help, the herd is to be dispersed and will be sold on the premises, March

14th. At that time, readers of THE BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN will see that in telling this story, we have understated, rather than overstated the individuality, breeding and producing capacity of the animals in this Pennsylvania breeder's high-class establishment. In using for the cover illustration of this issue, a barn-

yard scene showing some of the milkers in the herd, we believe we are only giving credit where credit is due. The picture was selected from a number taken early in February of this year, and from it some idea of the class and character of the animals can be gained. The Lenker Herd is truly an aggregation of bovine beauties.

Sexauer Cow Closes Great Record

THE new year brought the acceptable news to Sexauer & Sons, Belvidere, Ill., that their great cow Sonoma Johanna Champion had completed a year record of 1,074.01 lb. butter, 28,294.8 lb. milk at the testing plant at Dixon. This is the highest year record as yet made at the plant and is the second highest milk record in the state. Sonoma Johanna Champion has made a splendid record. She reached a total of 20,000 lb. milk by the last of August; early in September the weather was hot and she dropped on her milk production but came back in October and again reached 80 lb. in a day. She is one of a three generation group in the Sexauer herd that has made



SONOMA JOHANNA CHAMPION
1,074.01 lb. butter, 28,294.8 lb. milk in a year at the Illinois Testing Plant. Owned by Sexauer and Sons, Belvidere, Ill.

state Holstein history. Her dam Sonoma Kantje Colanthus, as a six-year-old, made 847.81 lb. butter from 20,766.1 lb. milk in 305 days and she in turn is a daughter of Sonoma Kantje Alexander who has a 305 day record of 907.5 lb. butter, 22,493.3 lb. milk, and is the Illinois state champion milk producer in the ten months' division and also holds the state championship for butter production in 305 days for a mature cow.

Sonoma Johanna Champion produced 107 lb. milk in a day, 31.52 lb. butter from 607.1 lb. milk in seven days. She produced 147 lb. butter and over 3,000 lb. milk in 30 days and on the last day of her test which was Sunday, January 7, milked a trifle over 60 lb.

The Sexauer herd is one of high quality and the great Sonoma family are not the only good ones composing it. They have a granddaughter of Colantha Sir Korndyke Clothilde that has 980 lb. butter and over 23,000 lb. milk in a year as a three-year-old and a number of other cows that are fully capable of equaling or exceeding these marks if given the opportunity.

The Sexauer herd consists of fifty head. The herd-sire is by Sir Bess Pietertje Piebe, a son of Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes 37th, while his dam is Juma

Longfield Homestead, who produced 24,655.5 lb. milk, 1,035.66 lb. butter in a year as a senior four-year-old and is the champion of Illinois in that division.

The Sexauer herd led the state for association prize money won last year, being awarded more than \$80 for the production of three cows. Owing to the heavy expense of testing and the low prices record stock are

bringing the Sexauers are not doing official testing at home this season. As James Sexauer, one of the firm, is a district director of the Illinois Holstein-Friesian Association and is a great advocate of the testing plant, Sonoma Johanna Colantha was sent to the plant as a representative of the herd and under the care of Joe

Treacy she made her splendid record, which reflects great credit upon the testing plant, and upon the Sexauer Herd which is one of the best in the State of Illinois.

Sam had passed through a harrowing experience. He had seen no less a thing than a ghost.

"Ah'd jes' come outer de cow pen, whah Ah'd been milkin' de cows," he said, "an' Ah had a bucket o' milk in mah hand."

"Lawd!" interrupted one of his auditors, "'At suttinly must of been terrible! Did'n' yo' shake wid fright, Sam?"

"Ah don' know what Ah shook wid. But when Ah got home Ah foun' all de milk gone, an' two poun's o' butter lef' in de bucket."

Paying Teller—But, madame, you will have to be identified before I can cash this check for you. Fair Caller (blushing furiously)—Oh, I just hate to do it, and George would be dreadful angry, but I have a love letter here which describes me fully, if you would care to see it.

Purebred Dairy Bulls Pay

By H. M. Jones, *South Dakota Dairy Specialist*

A COW is like a machine in many respects. The difference in the capacity of machines is illustrative of the great variations in producing ability which exists between dairy cows. What causes this difference? The chief causes are the surroundings amid which the cow happens to be placed and the characteristics which she inherits from her ancestors.

A great many cows are handicapped in their production by poor feeding and care, but there are also a great many whose production is not limited by feed and care but rather by their utter lack of a tendency to produce milk and butterfat. Some cows have a strong tendency to use their feed for putting flesh on their back. Others have an equally strong tendency to use their feed for the manufacture of milk. These tendencies come from the characteristics of a long line of ancestors.

A cow will usually inherit the characteristics of one animal more strongly than those of another. In general, she inherits one-half of her characteristics from her two parents, one-fourth from her four grandparents, one-eighth from her eight great-grandparents, and so on. Full sisters may carry the characteristics of entirely different animals, and hence the difference which has been known to be found among animals of almost identical breeding.

Animals are most likely to resemble in appearance and producing ability their nearest ancestors, and for this reason great importance is attached to the merits of the dam and sire used. It is often a poor policy to invest heavily in the hope of building up a dairy herd quickly, although the purchase of a few good cows for foundation stock is very commendable. Thus the only avenue left, and one which offers the greatest possibilities for herd improvement, is the good dairy sire.

Results from the use of purebred dairy sires have been very satisfactory. At almost the same time (1907) the Iowa Experiment Station and the South Dakota Experiment Station started experiments to secure definite data as to the value of the purebred dairy sire as a means of increasing the production of the herd. Their findings have been essentially the same and are strongly in favor of the purebred herd header.

State	Dam's Butterfat Production	Daughter's Butterfat Production	Percent Increase
Iowa	171.57	261.25	52
South Dakota	165.06	260.06	57

These two stations, working independent of each other, arrived at practically the same conclusion, namely, that the use of purebred dairy sires on scrub or grade cows results in over 50 percent increase in production the first cross. Iowa found that one purebred cross increased the milk production 64 percent. South Dakota found an increase of 67 percent. The above figures

are the average for five cows in 21 lactation periods in the case of Iowa; nine cows in 28 lactation periods in the case of South Dakota. Both stations used Holstein, Guernsey, and Jersey sires on the same cows. The averages are for all breeds.

It must not be inferred that all purebred sires will increase the production of the offspring. Some will not. "Papers" are not enough. Producing ability and type must go with them. Of six purebred bulls used in the dairy herd of the University of Missouri, three got daughters producing from 8 to 29 percent less than their dams; the other three got daughters producing from one to 68 percent more than their dams. The dams were exceptionally good cows. Any of these bulls might have proven an asset to many an average herd. The actual value of a bull can be properly determined only by the performance of his daughters.

Cow testing association reports from Wisconsin show that cows sired by purebred bulls produce annually from 49 to 85 lb. more butterfat each than do cows sired by grade or scrub bulls.

In spite of the preponderance of evidence in favor of using the purebred dairy sire, the vast majority of dairy herds are still headed by grades and scrubs. The census of 1920 reveals the fact that on 43,406 farms in South Dakota reporting dairy cattle, there are only 1,544 purebred dairy bulls in use. Thus there is a but one purebred dairy sire for each 28 farms reporting dairy cattle. There is but one purebred dairy bull to every 300 dairy cows. The balance are grades and scrubs.

In that great dairy state of Wisconsin, authorities estimate that two-thirds of their 1,800,000 dairy cows are bred to grade and scrub sires. Denmark, Switzerland, and the Netherlands have learned their lesson. They insist upon using only purebred bulls. The average yearly milk production of cows in the various countries is as follows: Netherlands, 7,585; Switzerland, 6,950; Denmark, 5,666; United States, 3,412.

As the number of purebred dairy bulls in use is increased, the milk production of the average cow in the United States may be expected to approach more nearly the averages attained in foreign countries where purebred sires are the rule.

European Cooperative Marketing

COÖPERATIVE agricultural marketing is the favorite theme of one or more speakers at every large gathering of farmers no matter what branch of the agricultural industry they are engaged in. Nearly every speaker at the recent Pennsylvania breeders' meeting touched on this theme and at practically every gathering of the allied agricultural associations, meeting in Harrisburg, that week one or more of the speakers touched on this subject.

In a desire to find out for the farmers of America what is being done in other countries, the United States Department of Agriculture delegated the well-known

When a Breeder Writes a Business Letter

By DR. GEORGE H. CONN

ONE of the tasks the breeder of purebred farm animals usually finds difficult is to write letters.

The Holstein breeder is no different than the rest and ordinarily this one feature of his business causes him no little amount of worry. It is not that the writing of letters is such a hard task, but most breeders do such odd jobs in evenings and on holidays, and not infrequently on Sundays. The most successful breeders realize the importance of this feature of their business, even more than the beginner is apt to. No doubt a considerable portion of a man's success or his failure often depends upon this one thing.

The large business man has always recognized the value of personal calls both in making sales and in buying goods. The small breeder is not financially able to provide a traveling salesman for his animals and the size of his business will not warrant the expense. Hence the average breeder must depend upon the most common and the cheapest medium for making sales of his product and for buying his supplies, and that is the letter. It is apparent that the art of letter writing is an important one.

Every breeder who expects to advertise and sell his animals to the general public should have an office. To the small breeder this usually means a small room upstairs or occasionally an office may be fitted in the barn or some out-building. This office need not be pretentious but it should be comfortable and more or less private so that records and the like may be kept safely and so that there will be little disturbance at busy times.

The furniture should be ample to keep all records safely and to carry on the correspondence successfully.

A desk is one of the first requirements, but a small table, solid and strong, will take the place of a desk; two or more comfortable chairs and a few good livestock pictures are about all the fixtures you need, aside from a file for your letters and a typewriter, which is by far the most important item next to the individual himself in the handling of the correspondence.

WHY USE A TYPEWRITER?

In the first place the use of a typewriter looks more businesslike and, since they are in such common use to-day, it does not look business like to write in long-hand. The typewritten letter has considerable influence on the one that receives it for it is an indication that any dealings with the writer will be carried on in a business like manner. With a typewriter there is no danger of making mistakes in the interpretation of a letter, due to inability to decipher some of it. We have talked to many business men who receive letters from all sources and also with editors and managers of farm papers who deal largely with farmers and breeders, and they tell us that they are frequently compelled to throw letters in the waste basket because of the fact that no one within reach can make out the contents or the name of the writer. The use of a typewriter adds to the appearance of your letters and this frequently means more than we ordinarily realize. It also enables the writer to make and keep a very presentable copy of all important correspondence.

agricultural economist, Chris L. Christensen, to study economic conditions in eleven European countries.

Some of the greatest strides in dairying in northern Europe the last decade, have been made in Finland through the production of standardized, quality dairy products. Payment on a quality basis for whole milk delivered has been introduced, and is a common practice in the coöperative dairies. Coöperation has won high favor with the Finnish farmer the last decade, 80 per cent of the Finnish butter exported being handled by one large central coöperative export society.

Grain production in Finland was stimulated under war conditions, but the swing is now back to animal products due to the drop in 1922 grain prices, as in other Scandinavian countries. Before the war 70 per cent of the Finnish farmer's income was derived from livestock products and 14 per cent from grain and hay production. In 1919-20 the proportion was 57 per cent from livestock products and 30 per cent from grain and hay.

Among the best developed coöperative organizations in German agriculture is the Rural Coöperative Village Bank. With sixty years of experience this system is still regarded as the main pillar that supports the German agricultural coöperative system. Despite the war the Rural Coöperative Village Banks have continually increased in number, steadily piling up large reserve funds. The depreciated mark, however, has practically wiped out these savings.

In southern parts of the German Republic there is another form of agricultural coöperation known as the Coöperative Grainary, and which freed the economic position of the Bavarian farmers in pre-war times. During the war and after, the Coöperative Grainary has been an organ of the government, as normal grain selling business has been practically eliminated.

Danish coöperative methods are world famous. During Mr. Christensen's stay in Denmark, he met agricultural economists from all over the world who had been delegated to study the coöperative methods of the Danish farmer.

The sound, economic organization on which the new agricultural industry of Denmark—the most highly organized agricultural industry in the world—has been built the last forty years is the result of the coöperative ideals practiced by the Danish farmer. The agricultural producers there have brought new prosperity to the whole Kingdom through the efficiency of their coöperative enterprises in production, quality of production and distribution.

Mr. Christensen investigated agricultural coöperative marketing activities in Sweden, Norway and Finland, and certain phases of agricultural coöperative activities in Germany, Czecho-Slovakia and Switzerland and is now preparing a report on Danish agriculture, its organization and the coöperative movement.

I was in a department store and beside me stood a colored man waiting for his package. He spied some silk pajamas on the counter. "What's dese?" he asked. "Pajamas" replied the salesman. "What's Dem" was his next question. "You wear them at night," answered the salesman. "Would you like some?" "No Boss" said the negro, "I'm married now and I don't go out nights no mo'."

The one inflexible policy for the breeder to adopt in handling his correspondence is promptness. Long delay in answering letters is hardly ever justifiable and there can be no question that whoever has written you is expecting an answer. It is a good plan to make it a point to answer every letter the day it is received if it can be done. If possible nothing should prevent it unless information must be sought from other sources.

We have always taken note of the fact that letters that were answered the same day they were received are the ones easiest answered. Letters that are laid aside are frequently overlooked for some time. It requires just as much time one day as another to answer a letter, so why put it off?

It often happens that answers to advertisements are received after the animals have been sold. It is good business and should always be the policy of the advertiser to answer the letter just as promptly as though he still had the animal for sale. Do not think that because you have nothing for sale that you should not answer a letter. It may be that you will have something later and if you do and you have failed to answer an inquirer's letter at another time, he will not likely write you again. If you should know of another breeder that might supply your inquirer with what he wants, it will always pay you to write him to that effect.

WRITING THE LETTER

The actual task of writing the letter that may mean the success or failure to sell a high-priced animal is not the easiest work in the world. In the first place you must anticipate the things about your animal that the buyer is most interested in and then your work is to write the letter in such a way that it leaves no doubt in the inquirer's mind on those particular points.

Broadly speaking such letters should contain a clear description of the animal, the price and terms of sale. Breeding and photo should be supplied if possible. Under no circumstances should exaggerations be made and all statements should be conservative. Never make a statement in a letter that you can not substantiate. It is always advisable to keep copies of all letters of any importance, as this frequently clears up a misunderstanding.

When you make a statement in a letter that you know is justified, never attempt to explain too much, as this often weakens the effect of this letter. It generally is an indication that the statement is open to question. A statement that needs explanations as to why it was made should not have been made.

It so happens that when one has attained unusual success in his breeding operations, he is frequently written to for information of one kind and another relative to his business methods, his sales or perhaps his show experiences, etc. This information is sought from many sources, but if all indications are that it is made in good faith, you cannot afford to overlook it. Letters of this character should always be answered and often lead to very profitable business transactions. Most persons when writing a letter do so for a purpose which cannot be safely overlooked by the breeder who expects to be successful. Common courtesy demands an answer to all correspondence sent in good faith, and business success makes it imperative.

Never forget that your letters are your representatives and that the impression your letters make on those who receive them is a barometer on your business ability, and is the only indicator that the receiver has of yourself and your business. If you send a good letter it will invariably make a good impression, while if you send a poor one the opposite may be expected.

The art of letter writing cannot be mastered in a day, a week or a year for each letter is a study unto itself, but it is one factor that the Holstein breeder should cultivate more in the future than he has in the past.

The 1922 Crop and Livestock Values

ACCORDING to estimates of the United States Department of Agriculture, the crops and livestock produced on the farms of this country during 1922 had a gross farm value of \$14,310,000,000. This is an increase of nearly \$2,000,000,000 over the 1921 gross value of farm products which was \$12,402,000,000.

The total for 1922 is made up of \$8,961,000,000 for crops, and \$5,349,000,000 for animal products. In 1921 crops were valued at \$6,934,000,000 and animal products at \$5,468,000,000.

The figures are too high for there is a duplication in the crop and animal product estimates on account of part of both being used to produce animal products. Milk is used to grow calves fodder and grain is fed to animals. The value of the crops is figured once and then to this is added the value of the animal at the end of the year. While the department recognizes this, it has not yet been able to ascertain the amount of this duplication.

Crop prices nearly all show an increase, except in the case of fruits, beets, clover seed, rye, potatoes sweet and Irish, and some other vegetables. Prices of animal products generally declined. The price of veals, dairy cattle, horses and mules, and dairy products being down, as well as eggs and poultry with the exception of turkeys. The prices of sheep, lambs and swine increased, and wool prices nearly doubled.

Animal products values lagged behind crop values during the ten-year period and show less fluctuation. The peak was reached in 1919 when an increase of 125 per cent over 1913 was shown. The subsequent decline in values of animal products was less precipitous than in the case of crop values, but the 1922 figure shows an increase of only 44 per cent above 1913 as compared with an increase of 46 per cent in crop value.

The purchasing power of the 1922 crop value in terms of other products was 89.9 as compared with 100 in 1913. The purchasing power of the 1921 crop value is placed at 70.3 as compared with 100 in 1913. The purchasing power of animal products in 1922 was 88.5, and in 1921 it was 91.5 using 100 in 1913 as a base in both instances.

An Italian fruit vender became annoyed by his many customers and prospective customers persistently pinching the fruit which he had on display, causing it to become bruised and less salable. In order to stop such practice, he placed the following notice on his stand.

"If you must pincha the fruit, please kindly pincha the cocoanut."

Uniform Rules Needed

THE Holstein-Friesian Association of America was represented February 5th, at Washington, D. C., by Secretary F. L. Houghton, Brattleboro, Vermont, M. H. Gardner, superintendent of Advanced Registry, Delavan, Wis., and W. L. Duntley, of Brattleboro. The occasion was a conference of representatives of the five great dairy cattle breed associations called by Dr. C. W. Larson, chief of the Dairy Division of the United States Department of Agriculture. Dr. Larson and his associates wish the dairy cattle associations to suppress destructive rivalry and to work together in every way possible to develop the dairy industry and purebred dairy cattle business. The Ayrshire Brown Swiss, Guernsey and Jersey breed associations were each represented by their president and secretary and several of them by other representatives as well. Resolutions passed suggested that there should be more widespread testing for production records among breeders of purebred cattle; uniform rules for governing sales of purebred cattle, both public and private; that superior sires should be recognized in counties and states; pointed to the need of means for lowering the cost of herdbook office work and closer and uniform supervision of production records. The representatives agreed that there should be some way of making the exhibition of cattle at the fairs more educational; emphasized the need and support of tuberculosis eradication by the area method and agreed there should be some definition of the scope of the work of field representatives of breed associations.

The delegates will recommend to their respective associations that each appoint three men who will be ready to assemble at the call of Chief Larson to discuss details of the concentration and coördination of the field work of the various associations. Another committee will be appointed in an effort to harmonize rules governing official testing. These committees will meet again before May so that they will be able to report at the annual meetings of the breed associations which take place in May and June. Mr. R. R. Graves, who is in charge of the breeding investigation of the Dairy Division, was in attendance and offered a number of suggestions for consideration. These suggestions were so greatly appreciated that the delegates passed a motion requesting Mr. Graves' assistance at future meetings.

The Way of the Purebred Business

PROFESSOR J. S. COFFEY of the Ohio State University, is one of the many breeding experts and students of breed history who is advising that the present is an opportune time to start breeding purebreds. The following, which is only too true, is credited to him.

"There is an old saying among stockmen to the effect that it is a good time to go into the livestock business when animals are cheap and a good time to go out when they are high. In practice, however, this theory never works out. When prices are high the old breeder feverishly replenishes his stock while the young breeder and the novice pay a high price to get a start. As a rule, about the time the beginners get their start and are

ready to reap the benefits of high prices, those prices no longer exist. As a result the beginner not only suffers financial loss but discouragement as well. He loses his enthusiasm for the game; his stock depreciates in merit, and finally in despair he quits.

Just now our prices should be on a sound basis. Certainly poor purebreds sell cheaply, but the best sell well. While the latter sell at a good figure, they do not sell out of the reach of beginners. This was not true three or four years ago. At that time the best either went to old established breeders who had made a pile at sales or to some wealthy speculator who thought he could bulge his coffers a little more by dabbling in the business."

Children Need Dairy Foods

THE Oklahoma Farmer says "The children's bureau of the United States Department of Labor has been investigating the nutrition and care of children in a mountain county of Kentucky. The results are not surprising. For instance, 'Many of the children having a diet which consisted largely of milk and unbolted cornmeal were found, on examination, to be well nourished, but the other foods available in the community so failed to supply the essentials of growth that undernourishment frequently resulted when the quantity of milk was small.'

Translated into the American language, this means that the youngsters who had plenty of mush and milk are getting along all right. The mush is made of real cornmeal—ground corn without anything taken away from it—the only kind of cornmeal that's worth a whoop for making cornbread, mush and ponhoss.

The investigation also revealed what experience taught our ancestors several thousand years ago, "In this district when milk is lacking, decreased in amount, or changed to skim milk or buttermilk the effect is 'disastrous.'"

It is a crime against the future of humanity for a family to live on a farm and not have a cow to supply milk for the children."

It is equally a crime, against the innocents themselves, against the community and nation and against humanity, to attempt to raise children and not allow them to have an adequate supply of nutritious, necessary, life-sustaining and growth-promoting dairy products. EDITOR, HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN.

Mrs. Black had come to call, and throughout her visit Muriel kept her eyes intently upon her father's arm.

Finally she exclaimed:

"Father, your arm is still on, and Mrs. Black has been here and hour!"

"What do you mean?" asked her male parent.

"You said she would talk a man's arm off in half an hour, and I wanted to see her do it," replied Muriel in disappointed tones.

Old Lady—"What's that awful smell?"

Farmer—"That's the fertilizer we're putting on the field yonder."

Old Lady—"For the land's sake."

Farmer—"Yes'm."

Why Discriminate

A BILL has been introduced in the Legislature of California by Senator L. L. Dennett, of Stanislaus County, which provides that all cattle sold for dairy purposes must be guaranteed free from tuberculosis and other infectious diseases. This is equivalent to requiring a tubercular certificate with each dairy animal sold, and also means that any animal carrying the germs of infectious abortion cannot be disposed of except for beef. It would be possible to keep infected cows in a dairy but the owner would be unable to sell them.

At this writing the bill stands a good chance of becoming a law in California. Considerable public sentiment has been worked up in its favor and it has the unanimous support of the beef cattlemen of the state who have declared war on beef coming from tubercular dairy herds. The author of the bill owns a dairy herd and represents the leading dairy county of the state.

The information we have at the present time does not tell how much or how far such a law would apply to beef cattle. We know of no reason why such a law should not apply to transactions among beef cattle sold for other purposes than slaughter. Infectious abortion and tuberculosis are capable of working fully as great ravages among beef herds as they are among dairy herds and the movement of beef cattle around the state is quite as likely to spread disease as are similar movements of cattle belonging to the dairy breeds.

Encouraging News for Dairymen

THERE is good news in the February report of H. C. Taylor, chief of the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Mr. Taylor states that the amount of butter in cold storage on February 1st was less than half the amount that was in storage on February 1st a year ago, the figures for 1922 being 35,047,000 lb. while on February 1, 1923, there was 16,079,000 lb. in storage, there is a decrease of nearly 19,000,000 lb. while the five-year average was 35,657,000 lb. There is less than half as much butter in cold storage now than the average amount on February 1st of the last 5 years. Figures of the bureau are very comprehensive, as they receive reports from practically all the firms owning products in cold storage. The reports were received for 15,999,000 lb. and the other 80,000 lb. is estimated.

The reports on cheese in storage are not so promising, viewed from the producers' standpoint, yet the amount of American cheese now held in cold storage is considerably less than the five-year average. On February 1, 1923, there were 26,745,000 lb. of American cheese in cold storage warehouses, while a year ago there were only 21,430,000 lb., showing an increase during the year of 5,315,000 lb. The total on February 1, 1923, is considerably less than the five-year average which is 32,369,000 lb.

We do not have the February 1st figures for condensed or powdered milk held in warehouses, but if the stocks are depleted to the same extent as are the stocks of butter and cheese, it looks as if 1923 will bring better prices for milk. Figures compiled all over the United States show a material increase in the amount

of butter and milk consumed per capita. We cannot say whether this has had anything to do with the smaller stocks in storage, we think not, but it is an encouraging sign and one that will be welcomed by owners of dairy cattle.

Tuberculin and Tuberculin Testing

IT was away back in 1890 that the great scientist, Robert Koch, first made and studied tuberculin and found that if he injected it into the tissues of a tubercular animal it had the effect of causing a rise of temperature, while it had no such effect upon animals free from tuberculosis.

Tuberculin testing has been practiced largely in this country, especially since livestock owners have placed their herds under joint Federal and State supervision, which means under the joint supervision of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry and the Veterinary Department of the state in which the herd is kept. In this coöperative work, from July 1, 1917, to August 31, 1922, a period of five years and two months, approximately 5½ million cattle have been tested in the United States.

The three most popular methods of tuberculin testing are the subcutaneous, the intradermic and the ophthalmic. During the period from October 1, 1920, to August 31, 1922, in 23 months, cattle were officially tested in the United States by the various methods, 427,067 subcutaneous, 2,807,516 intradermic and 6,509 ophthalmic. Records have been kept of this work and close study has been given to the results obtained.

There is also a variation of the intradermic test which is known as the intrapalpebral test. In this test a minimum dose of tuberculin is injected into the layers of the skin of the lower eyelid. The results obtained from this test when properly conducted are reported to be very good, but because of the very delicate nature of the operation and the difficulty in properly restraining animals to administer this test, it is not recommended for general use.

THE BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN issues of September 8, 1922, and January 22, 1923, contained comprehensive articles on the various tests written by Dr. Henry W. Turner of the Pennsylvania Bureau of Animal Industry. A circular along similar lines as Dr. Turner's articles has been written by Doctors L. B. Ernest and Elmer Lash, veterinary inspectors, Tuberculosis Eradication Division, of the Bureau of Animal Industry. This publication is named circular 249 and is entitled "Tuberculin Testing of Livestock." It gives considerable information regarding the three principal methods of tuberculin testing, lists the advantages and disadvantages of every test, and gives considerable information regarding the use of combinations of these tests. There are also papers on the nature of tuberculin, some information regarding tuberculin testing of swine and poultry and advice on the post-mortem examination of reacting cattle. This circular is illustrated with photographs and charts and consists of 28 pages. It is of particular interest to dairymen who wish to inform themselves regarding the technique of testing for tuberculosis, and should be in the library of every livestock owner. It can be obtained from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Run Your Own Association

SCRANTON, PA.

February 19, 1923.

THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN,
Evangelical Building,
Harrisburg, Pa.

Dear Sirs:—

I am just now in receipt of a copy of Judge Pooley's Court Order directing a special election to be held in the State of New York within the next ninety days, at which every member of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America shall be permitted to vote either in person or by proxy for six new Directors, the Order having declared the present Board of Directors illegal. This opinion was clearly outlined in Judge Pooley's preliminary opinion of January 3d. I believe the best interests of the Holstein-Friesian Association will be served by obeying this order without further appeal on the part of the Association or its officers, who are now declared to illegally hold their positions. I would suggest that when the notices in pursuance of this Order are sent out together with the blank form for voting by proxy that a printed card be enclosed reading something like the following:

To the Proxy Committee of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America.

I, the undersigned, member of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, have sent my proxy vote to _____ of _____, to be voted at the special election to be held in pursuance of the Order of the Supreme Court of New York in accordance with Judge Pooley's decision of January 3d and February 15, 1923. In delegating my proxy to the above, he is at liberty to vote it for what he believes to be the best interest of all the breeders of Holstein-Friesian Cattle, but I hereby indicate my ideas as follows:

- I prefer a Board of only six Directors.
- I prefer Mr. _____ President.
- I prefer Mr. _____ Vice-President.
- I prefer Mr. _____ Treasurer.
- I prefer Mr. _____ Secretary.
- I prefer Mr. _____ Supt. of A. R.
- I prefer a transfer fee of 25c—50c \$1.00—\$1.50.

(Cross out all but the one you prefer.)

I am not in favor of a \$12,000 annual salary for the President or the Extension Agent.

I am not in favor of an extravagant Extension Service involving unlimited expense.

(Note: If in favor of the last two cross out the word "not.")

Respectfully submitted,

Date: _____

It has been stated in my presence by a member of the present Board of Directors that the reduction of the transfer fee to 50c at the Syracuse Meeting in 1921 was a camouflage to conceal the real purpose underlying the action of those who held the majority of proxies at that meeting. My reply was that I thoroughly believed that there was a very strong demand of the breeders of Pennsylvania for a reduced transfer fee

from the \$1.00, fixed at the Philadelphia meeting. I am still of that opinion and I believe that the breeders of the entire country are entitled to have the cold cut facts laid right before them prior to this special meeting, for as I now read Judge Pooley's decision, the increase of the transfer fee to \$1.00 at Philadelphia was illegal, and the increase at Kansas City by the illegally selected delegates was clearly illegal, so our transfer must be either 25 cents or 50 cents instead of \$1.50. Any further appeal on the part of the Association will simply exhaust the reserve and surplus to which I called attention in your issue of January 22, 1923. Let's stop the wasting of money in this ill-considered litigation and get the Association back to the fundamental principles under which it was originally conducted.

Yours for the best interest of the Holstein Breeder.

Ed. E. Stenman

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.
February 12, 1923.

Dear Editor:—

It has been with great interest that I have read in your paper about the doings of some of the officials of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America. I have been a member now for over twelve years and it used to be a great pleasure to go to the Annual meeting where everybody expressed their views and we had men that filled the offices that milked their own cows for a living, and not try to see how much money they could get out of the Association. I could see it coming more every year that I attended the meetings and I certainly admire Edward P. George for the good work he has done.

If it could only be made a real honest to goodness business again, the Holstein cow will take care of herself in a short time. I am glad you are coming out with the facts because I haven't been to a meeting in quite a few years because it got so there was no use of an ordinary farmer going, it seemed to me as though it was all cut and dried before, and they could get along without us. Now if our Board of Directors are not legal, how about the transfer increase? I don't think that is legal either and I say put it down to twenty-five or fifty cents again if the Association can thrive on it and let some of those fellows that have been sitting down in their office with nothing on their desks but their feet, get out and milk a few cows.

I have bred some good ones, the best one made around 35 lb. butter in seven days. And if this thing could only get cleaned out so that we could all work together I would be willing to try my luck again. But the way it has been, it would be of no use to try and sell cattle.

I will tell you this. Yours, for the betterment of the Association, the breed will take care of itself.

Yours respectfully,

BREEDER.

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Published in the interest of the breeder and dairyman everywhere.

HOWARD C. REYNOLDS, Managing Editor
G. H. TRUCKELL, Associate Editor

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February 22, 1923

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman was established for the purpose of promoting the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle and to protect the interests of the men who breed purebred cattle, basing the value of the cattle on their ability to produce and reproduce.

We stand for progressive yet conservative administration of the National Association. We stand for Honest Records, Honest Advertising, and Honest Sales. We will at all times endeavor to promote any interests that have for their purpose the advancement of the Holstein cow, the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, and the breed and breeders generally.

Extension Work or Propaganda

THE members of the Holstein-Friesian Association and the breeders of purebred Holstein cattle have had all manner of senseless schemes tried out at their expense during the past four years, under the pretense of Extension Work.

All of these so-called plans for Extension Work have only been schemes to spend the breeders' money to pay salaries and traveling expenses of a group of Professional Organizers and Promoters to tour the country and spread propaganda favorable to the extravagant administration of what has proved to be an illegal Board of Directors who were holding office illegally and *Knew It*.

Every breeder is familiar with what took place at the Philadelphia Meeting in 1919 when the Aitken hand-picked Board of Directors assumed office and voted Mr. Aitken a \$12,000 salary and unlimited expenses as President, in direct violation to the by-laws. Every breeder knows how well the steam roller worked at Philadelphia when the transfer fee was increased to \$1.00, when the proposed amendment to the by-laws provided for an increase from 25c to 50c. Every breeder knows how the Aitken political element tried to suppress the fact that they had voted Mr. Aitken a \$12,000 salary in direct violation to the by-laws and increased the fee from 25c to \$1.00 when they were supposed to increase it to 50c. They knew full well that this sentiment would crystalize in a definite action against them unless they were successful in spreading false propaganda to cover up the true conditions.

Therefore in the Fall of 1919 we see Mr. Aitken with his crop of paid organizers taking the money that had been collected through increased fees to do Extension Work and using it in salaries and traveling expenses, touring the leading Holstein states on his famous whirl-

wind campaign, trying to build up a political organization to assure their continuance in office. Aside from building up a political organization with his whirlwind campaigns, he put forth a concerted effort to extract additional sums of money from the breeders' pockets aside from that in which they were paying in increased transfer fees, to support his political organization after it was once established.

As confirmation we submit as evidence his own words spoken June 1, 1920 at St. Paul, Minnesota, before the assembled members of the National Association.

"We have.....entered into an extensive propaganda of state organization for the conduct of the breeders collectively, have interested the breeders of the different states in a state organization for the purpose of representing the breed in that state and have at the present time a large number of the leading states with men employed to give their entire time and attention to the interests of our industry, the expense of which is paid by the state organization through funds furnished by the members."

"As a House That Is Built Upon the Sands is Sure To Fall" we see after four years, the whirlwind campaign Paid State Secretary Movement discarded as a complete failure.

But the machine to spread propaganda continues, under the direct supervision of Mr. Fred Koenig who acted as Publicity Agent for the Aitken Whirlwind Campaign outfit.

Notwithstanding the fact that the Transfer Fee was increased to \$1.50 which should provide ample funds to do legitimate Extension Work if rightfully expended, Mr. Koenig proposes to get additional sums from the breeder in a way which we believe is unjust and unreasonable, as was the Aitken scheme. In other words, after the Association has provided a fund to do Extension Work, Mr. Koenig, or those whom he represents, like Mr. Aitken, evidently propose to expend the greater part of this money in carrying on their propaganda as they have during the past four years and are appealing to the breeder to contribute an additional sum of \$134,000 to purchase 2,000 billboards to be placed along the public highways to advertise the Holstein Cow and Holstein Milk. Mr. Koenig and his associates have conceived the *ridiculous idea* of placing a tin cow in the fence corner by the roadside, painted and dolled-up to look like a Chewing Gum, Palm Olive Soap, Lip Stick, Face Powder or Chesterfield Cigaret advertisement, and infer that this artificial cow with its gawdy trimmings is going to be effective in drawing prospective customers to purchase real Holstein cows and assist in creating a market for Holstein milk.

No doubt this kind of advertisement will appeal to the same class of people that are attracted by the advertisement of Chewing Gum, Lip Stick, Face Powder and Chesterfield Cigarets, but we believe the majority of the dairy public who would be interested in Holstein cows to the extent of purchasing purebreds, would much prefer to see the cow herself or a herd of real Holsteins grazing on the hillside or meadow-land with a well-kept farm-stead and dairy buildings as a background.

We believe that the Holstein breeders who are, using

the popular phrase, "Day by Day in Every Way Growing Better and Better" are the men who have laid the foundation for their breeding operations on economical milk production. They are the ones who find Holstein cattle profitable to keep and nothing will go farther towards advertising and selling purebred Holsteins than to demonstrate this fact to the prospective customer.

THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN believes that the Holstein-Friesian Association of America could more profitably spend money in advertising the superior merits of the Holstein cow as an economical producer of milk than to willfully throw money away in an advertising campaign to "sell billboards."

And further, we do not believe that any group of men should be retained in office who try continuously and persistently to exploit the Holstein cow and the Holstein industry for their own personal gain under the pretense of doing Extension Work.

For the Small Breeder and Dairyman

A SERIES of articles now appearing in THE BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN carries nearly 100% good advice for the man who owns cows. These articles are written by H. M. Jones, who is Dairy Extension Specialist of the State of South Dakota.

While these articles are written primarily for the farmers of South Dakota they are applicable over much of the territory in which subscribers of THE BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN reside. Owners of well-established Holstein herds,—men who have been in business a number of years may not need the message the articles convey but the man who is thinking of starting in the dairy business, the man with the small herd of dairy cattle, the man who is building up a purebred Holstein establishment does. The man who has only a few cows will find this series of articles practically worth their weight in gold.

Mr. Jones is doing a great work in his own state in which the dairy industry is growing by leaps and bounds. We are accustomed to think of South Dakota as a pioneer land and a great wheat state. It comes somewhat of a shock to find out that while retaining her position as one of the greatest grain growing states in the Union, South Dakota is rapidly forging to the front as a dairy state and has already distanced in magnitude of production, many of her sister states who pride themselves upon their large and numerous dairy establishments.

Teacher—Charlie, you're so stupid. Why don't you study? Haven't you a Bible at home?

Charlie—It ain't up ter date. It's an old edition.



Supreme Court Orders Special Election to Elect a Board of Six Directors

Election to be Held Within 90 Days in New York State Under the Supervision of the Court. Voting to be in Person or by Proxy

Delegate System Scrapped as Illegal, Void and of no Effect

It will be recalled that the Holstein Breeder and Dairyman printed for the benefit of its readers a decision handed down by Supreme Court Justice Charles A. Pooley, in the action brought by Edward P. George, of Chaffee, New York, against the men who were serving as directors of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, under the provision of the General Corporation Law of the state of New York, claiming that the Association had no legal directors; that the Association was not entitled to have but six directors; that the amendment of the By-Laws taking away from the membership the right to vote for officers by proxy, and substitute the delegate system was illegal, and asked that a new election be held within the state of New York for the election of six directors according to the law.

By referring to the issue of THE BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN of February 8th, the position of Mr. George can be ascertained by his letter to us which we printed in full and in which he says: "If the affairs of the Holstein-Friesian Association were being handled by an illegal Board of Directors and in an illegal manner as was openly charged, I thought that it was high time that someone called a halt and put us back on the right road. 'Set Our House in Order.'"

Judge Pooley seems to have made a few points pretty clear. *The Road Is Now Open to Abide by the Law* because *We Now Know* what the Law is. If the Association's members want to be law-abiding, if they want to stop extravagance, if they want to have a say in electing officers, if they want to put the Association management back into the hands of its members and have it do the things it has a right to do legally according to the law, Judge Pooley's decision points the way. Right never harms anybody. Law was made to respect.

Justice is bigger than any man or set of men who try to dodge its plain directions. The Holstein cow ought to have friends enough to *Compel Respect for Her Many Outstanding Qualities*.."

The order which has been made by Judge Pooley and which has been entered, reads in part as follows:

"And upon reading and filing said above recited affidavits, the answer of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America and those persons assuming to act as its directors, verified September 19, 1922, the stenographer's minutes of the proof taken December 11,

1922, the said findings of fact and conclusions of law, and the proposed findings of fact and conclusions of law of said Association with the rulings thereon, and due deliberation having been had,

Now, on motion of Penney, Killeen & Nye, Attorneys for the applicant, Edward P. George, it is

ORDERED that this court has made and does make said findings of fact and conclusions of law hereto annexed and they are hereby made a part of this order, and the proposed findings of fact and conclusions submitted by said Association having been ruled upon are as so ruled upon made a part of this order, it is

FURTHER ORDERED that an election of six directors of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America be held within the State of New York, under the supervision of this court and that such election be had within ninety days from the time of the service of a copy of this order with notice of entry upon the attorneys for the Holstein-Friesian Association of America and the persons assuming to act as directors of such association, viz; W. S. Moscrip, W. G. Davidson, John A. Bell, Jr., H. W. Norton, Jr., Delancy B. Armstrong, George A. Fox, Thomas E. Elder, W. H. Mott, W. B. Barney, H. V. Noyes, James A. Reynolds, Fred Pabst, Fred F. Field, G. Watson French, Rudolph J. Schaefer and E. C. Schroeder, and it is

FURTHER ORDERED that at such election that members of said defendant shall be entitled to vote in person or by proxy."

CHARLES A. POOLEY, Justice, Supreme Court.

Granted, February 15, 1923. James V. Walsh, Special Deputy Clerk.

THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN feeling that its thousands of readers would like to know the basis of Judge Pooley's decision, secured a copy of the "Conclusions of Law" found by Judge Pooley, and upon which the above mentioned order was based. These "Conclusions of Law" make mighty interesting reading and we are deeply interested to know what excuse or alibi certain Holstein-Friesian publications will offer their readers when they find that a Justice of the Supreme Court, after the fullest consideration and in spite of the best efforts of the high-paid lawyers that have been drawing thousands of dollars from the Holstein-Friesian treasury has found that its Board of Directors are an illegal body, that they have violated the law and illegally sought to take away from the membership the right to vote in person or by proxy for

those chosen to serve the Association as its officers. The "Conclusions of the Law" are seventeen in number. Those which are of the greatest importance to the membership are as follows:

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

1. The legal number of directors of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America is six.

2. That the number of directors of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America was never legally increased from six to nine.

3. That the number of directors of Holstein-Friesian Association of America never was legally increased to sixteen.

4. That each and every one of the sixteen persons now assuming to act as directors of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, to wit; W. S. Moscrip, W. G. Davidson, John A. Bell, Jr., H. W. Norton, Jr., DeLancey B. Armstrong, George A. Fox, Thomas E. Elder, W. H. Mott, W. B. Barney, H. V. Noyes, James A. Reynolds, Fred Pabst, Fred F. Field, G. Watson French, Rudolph J. Schaefer and E. C. Schroeder, was illegally elected as such director.

5. That the provision in the By-laws of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America contained in Article I, Section 6 (b) of the by-laws of said Association set forth in findings of fact No. 14 and adopted at the annual meeting of the said Association held without the State of New York, to wit at Chicago, Illinois, in June, 1914, did not and does not entitle the said association to hold an annual assembly or convention outside the State of New York and such by-law does not comply with or bring said association within the provisions of Section 44 of the Membership Corporations Law.

6. That the by-laws adopted at the annual meeting of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America at Philadelphia, June 4, 1919, amending Article II, Section 1, of the by-laws of the defendant to provide as follows, to wit:

"The officers of this corporation shall consist of a president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer, superintendent of Advanced Registry and a Board of sixteen directors which shall be classified into four classes. The term of office of all the directors of one class only shall expire each year, and the term of office of each class shall be four years."

amending Article II, Section 1-B of the by-laws of the said association to read as follows, to wit:

"There shall be ten directors elected at the annual meeting in June, 1919,—one for one year; one for two years, four for three years and four for four years. The present directors whose terms expire A. D. 1920 and A. D. 1921, shall continue to serve the balance of the term for which they were elected."

and amending Article II, Section 1-C, as follows, to wit:

"After June, 1919, at each annual meeting there shall be elected four directors to serve for a term of four years."

were and are, and each of said by-laws was and is illegal, null, void and of no effect.

7. The resolutions, set forth in finding of fact No. 26 above, adopted at the annual meeting of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America held at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, June 4, 1919, attempting to increase the number of directors of said association to sixteen, was and is null, void and of no effect.

8. That the filing by the Holstein-Friesian Association of America of the certificate signed by James Reynolds, Rudolph J. Schaefer, G. Watson French, Fred F. Field, John A. Bell, Jr., Henry F. Dupont, Horace W. Norton, Jr., William B. Barney, E. C. Schroeder, George E. Van Hagen and Fred Pabst as directors of said association, in the office of the Secretary of State at Albany, N. Y., July 16, 1919, and the filing of a duplicate of said certificate in the office of the County Clerk of Onondago County, August 4, 1919, were ineffective to increase the number of directors of said association to sixteen.

9. That the making and acknowledgment by David D. Aitken and Frederick L. Houghton, president and secretary respectively, of the annual meeting of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, held at Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, June 4, 1919, of a certificate certifying that a resolution was adopted at the said annual meeting whereby said association determined to change the number of its directors to sixteen, and the filing of said certificate in the office of the Secretary of State at Albany, N. Y., September 21, 1921, and the filing of a duplicate of said certificate in the office of the Clerk of Onondago County, N. Y., were and are ineffective to increase the number of directors of said association to sixteen and did not validate or legalize the attempted increase by said association to sixteen directors.

10. The annual meetings of the Association held at Chicago, Illinois, June 2, 1914, at Detroit, Michigan, June 7, 1916, at Worcester, Massachusetts, June 6, 1917, at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, June 5, 1918, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, June 4, 1919 and at St. Paul, Minnesota, in 1920 were irregular and illegal.

11. That the by-laws of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, adopted at the special meeting of the association held at St. Paul, Minnesota on or about October 10, 1921, providing for representation by delegates at annual conventions of said association were and are illegal, void and of no effect.

12. That the by-laws referred to in conclusion of Law No. 11 deprive Edward P. George of his right to vote at the annual meetings of the association in person or by proxy which right to vote in person or by proxy cannot be taken from him by any action of the said association without his consent and he has not so consented.

Granted, February 15, 1923. Chas. A. Pooley, Justice, Supreme Court.

We learn from clippings that have come to the office of THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN that the illegal Board of Directors who have been conducting the Association's affairs in an illegal manner have already started out to plunge the Association into still further extravagance by taking an appeal from the decision of Judge Pooley and in having, as is claimed, employed a former Governor of the State of New York

to act as counsel for the Association. We do not know by what authority this illegal Board of Directors assumed to go ahead and spend further thousands and thousands of dollars of the Association's money in senseless litigation, and we believe that the breeders and dairymen who are being taxed through exorbitant transfer fees to provide money for paying fat fees to lawyers will give expression to a righteous wrath when the proper time comes and in no uncertain way.

We have always been a staunch believer in the axiom of Abraham Lincoln to the effect that "You can't fool all the people all the time." Paid propaganda fostered and broadcasted by the paid representatives of an illegal Board will soon lose its power to direct public opinion because the public, and we mean the plain breeders and dairymen who make up the rank and file of the Association are having their eyes opened to the fact that this "Paid propaganda" all emanates from a single source, and serves no other purpose than to enable a political clique to exploit an association which was organized to do a great good and has been side-tracked through political manipulation. The Supreme Court has handed the Holstein-Friesian Association a terrific wallop. We might just as well look the matter square in the face, and equally true we might just as well put the responsibility right where it belongs, and that is on the shoulders of the self-constituted leaders who have tried to perpetuate themselves and their illegal acts in violation of the express provisions of the law. It ought to be an easy matter for an Association and its officers to *obey the law* just as well as for an individual to obey the law. No one gets into trouble who obeys the law. No one needs lawyers to defend them when they obey the law. Honest men with honest purposes understand that the law was made to be obeyed, and most men who for any reason, show a contempt for the law usually find out that it doesn't pay to "monkey with the buzz-saw."

THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN had hoped that the decision of Justice Pooley in the George case would result in the real progressive intelligence of the Association membership so asserting itself as to stop the further exploitation of the Association and its funds by men who have been discredited in so many ways as to make their usefulness to the Association absolutely null and their further connection with the Association's affairs, a matter of grave concern to the future of the industry. We had hoped to see some strong minds among the rank and file of the Association membership assert themselves and insist that the Holstein-Friesian Association should do the things it was intended to do, that wholesale extravagance should cease; that men should serve faithfully for the honor of being servants, and that a decent respect should be compelled for the rights of the men who, as members of the Association and as breeders of Holstein cattle, have labored faithfully in its interests for the common good of all. If the right of the rank and file are to be further disregarded, the Association exploited, and its resources squandered, we are surely facing a perilous situation so far as the Association's affairs are concerned.

Champion Over All Breeds

THE tremendous record of 1,681.25 lb. butter is claimed for Agassiz Segis May Echo, a five-year-old purebred Holstein, owned by the Dominion Experimental Farms at Agassiz, British Columbia. While making this great record, Agassiz is credited with 30,886 lb. milk. This record exceeds by approximately 93 lb. fat the record of the previous champion, Bella Pontiac.

During the time this cow was on test she was kept in a box stall in the barn and in hot weather was allowed the use of a shady paddock. Her best day's milk production was 121½ lb. She finished her test on Wednesday, January 24th, and on the previous day she was giving right around 63 lb. a day.

The new champion first freshened at the age of two years, five months, two days and in a strictly official test produced 442.7 lb. milk, 18.60 lb. butter in a week. Continued for a year she made 19,302 lb. milk, 842.50 lb. butter. No other record was credited to her until she freshened this time at the age of five years, ten months, eleven days when she produced 36.65 lb. butter, 798.4 lb. milk in a week and in thirty days made 139.96 lb. butter, 2,887.1 lb. milk.

Breeders of Holsteins owning animals carrying May Echo blood will particularly welcome the new champion as her sire, May Echo Champion, is full brother to the famous May Echo Sylvia, the world champion for seven-day milk production. We understand that the new world's champion is registered in the Canadian Holstein-Friesian Herd Book and is not in the American registry. It is quite an honor to our Canadian brothers to develop the cows standing first and second for year production.

Agassiz Segis May Echo is reported as gaining weight during her test and weighing about 100 lb. or more now than she did when she started her year test. She was milked and fed by G. C. Harper, the chief herdsman at the Farms who certainly deserves credit for her successful handling.

Dairymen's League Counsel Honored

JOHN D. MILLER of Susquehanna, Pa., vice-president and general counsel of the Dairymen's League Coöperative Association, was on February 15th elected president of the National Milk Producers' Federation. Mr. Miller will succeed Milo D. Campbell, who resigned when President Harding made the long delayed appointment of a farmer representative to be a member of the Federal Reserve Board and selected Mr. Campbell for that honor.

Bobby wanted a donkey—and he had seen the donkey in a nearby field.

"What would happen if I stole that donkey?" he asked his father.

"You would get six months in prison, replied his father.

Bobby thought a while and then said:

"You wouldn't forget to feed it while I was away, would you father?"

CLUB ACTIVITIES

CALENDAR OF HOLSTEIN DOINGS

Feb. 28—Baltic, Ohio, Consignment Sale, Ohio Holstein-Friesian Ass'n.
March 8—Charlottesville, Va., Virginia State Dairymen's Convention.
April 3-7—Salt Lake City, Sixth Annual Inter-Mountain Livestock Show.
Oct. 2-5—Washington, D. C., World's Dairy Congress.
Oct. 6-13—Syracuse, N. Y., National Dairy Show.

MEMBERSHIP CONTEST

The Lucas County Holstein club had a membership contest. The members were divided into two teams, one under the leadership of R. E. Ansted and the other under Ray F. Donnan. The Donnan team lost and entertained their competitors at a dinner which was held at the home of John G. Myers at Berkey, Ohio, January 27th.

BANK AIDS SIRE CAMPAIGN

At the request of the Nicollet County Holstein Breeders' Association, the Citizens State bank of St. Peter, Minnesota, voted to loan money at 5% for the purpose of purchasing purebred sires. The plan is for a number of men with small dairies to club together and form a "bull ring." The Citizens State bank is the first institution in Nicollet County to financially aid this proposition.

FAVORS AREA PLAN

The McLeod County Holstein Breeders' Association held their annual meeting at the court house, Glencoe, Minnesota, January 16th, and instructed the Board of Directors to draw a resolution favoring the area plan of tuberculin testing. Copies of this resolution will be sent to Senator Bonniwell and Representative Welch.

A. C. Howe retired from the presidency and W. W. Graupmann was elected in his stead. H. W. Brinkmann is vice-president, N. W. Uhlis, secretary. The other directors are: Messrs. Harpel, Mielke and Phillips.

WILL PAY SALARY TO SECRETARY

At the annual meeting of the Green County, Wisconsin Holstein Breeders' Association, it was decided to increase the membership fee from \$2.50 to \$5.00 per year. The new fee will cover the cost of membership in the county association and provide for a small salary for the secretary. Officers were elected as follows: President, Fred C. Coldren; First Vice-President, Albert Babler; Second Vice-President, Fred C. Marty; Secretary, John W. Keating; Treasurer, H. W. Haberman; Directors, Iver Ellingson, J. H. Roderick, G. P. Hoesly, C. W. Chambers, Theo. Bayerhoffer and Henry C. Elmer.

ALL JOIN STATE CLUB

The Washington County Holstein Breeders at their recent annual meeting commended the action of the Portland Chamber of Commerce in recognizing the problems of agriculture in Oregon and for the steps that body has taken to assist in placing Oregon agriculture on a well-established basis. The principal speaker was Frank Connell, president of the Oregon Holstein Breeders' Association, who talked on the advisability of a Holstein field man in the northwest. The members present voted to join the state association in a body. A committee was appointed to continue Holstein calf club work in the county.

W. N. Hathorn of Laurel was reelected president; Robert Warrens of Forest Grove, vice-president; O. T. McWhorter of Hillsboro, secretary-treasurer; A. J. Evers of Verboort and J. F. Peerenboom of Roy, directors.

WILL SEEK ADVICE

H. W. Colley of Jefferson was elected president of the Marion County Holstein Breeders' Association at its annual meeting held January 20th, in the Chamber of Commerce rooms Salem, Oregon.

E. Werner of Silverton was elected vice-president and E. Finley, secretary; Frank Durbin of Salem and E. Finley of Jefferson were named on the executive committee.

It is planned to advertise surplus stock collectively. Men of prominence will be invited to visit the herds and give advice on breeding and judging. The members believe that the present purebred bull law requires too much red tape. The present requirement is that all bulls shall be registered before they are sold, and a registry certificate shall go with the animal to show that it is purebred. While the members of the organization favor the prohibition of the sale of scrub bulls, they think they should be able to sell purebred bulls without its being necessary to wait so long before obtaining permission to ship.

WILL MEET FOUR TIMES A YEAR

The Holstein Breeders of Northern Dunn and St. Croix, met at Boyceville, Wisconsin, January 24th. There were twenty-two in attendance. Resolutions were adopted to support the county clean-up of bovine tuberculosis; to boost calf club work; to encourage cow testing associations; to support the Dunn County fair and to hold the annual Holstein sale, as well as a local grade cow and purebred bull sale. The association plans to meet four times a year instead of six.

Officers for the present year are: President, John Schultz, Jr., Boyceville; Vice-President, O. T. Gregerson, Boyceville; Secretary-Treasurer, E. T. Radtke, Downing. The Directors are: A. R. Schutz, Boyceville; Frank Gillis, Glenwood City, and Ben Anderson of Boyceville.

WANTS A QUARTER MILLION DOLLARS

At the recent meeting of the Trumbull County of Holstein Breeders' club the question of a spring sale was discussed. It was resolved to have a sale and the date will be announced early in February. A resolution was adopted favoring an appropriation of \$250,000 for tuberculin testing in Ohio this year. This is in line with a similar resolution passed by the Executive Committee of the County Farm Bureau, January 13th. A plan for a Semi-Official Testing Circle was presented by E. M. Clark and Guy W. Miller, and was accepted. A membership committee was appointed, consisting of L. W. Pierce and W. B. Davis.

A. V. Case of Green County was elected president; Thomas Fell of Kinsman, vice-president; Elmer Partridge of Gustavus, secretary, and L. W. Pierce, Champion, treasurer.

INTERESTED IN FIELDMAN

N. H. Colman, superintendent of Oregon official testing was the principal speaker at the annual meeting of the Lane County Holstein Breeders' Association at Eugene. There are about thirty men in Lane County with purebred Holstein herds, but the association has never been very active. With the prospect of a northwestern field man, there is more interest being taken. A membership campaign will be inaugurated and information gathered regarding country-wide calf club work for boys and girls. It is planned to make a big show of Holsteins at the county fair next fall.

T. J. Sweaney, Jr., of Creswell was elected president; W. W. Conn, one of the older breeders of the county, vice-president; and C. V. Swango of the Wild Rose Dairy farm at Coberg, secretary. The board of directors consists of the officers with Max Arp and Ralph Benter.

A COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAM

The Calumet County Holstein Breeders' Association have an extensive and comprehensive program. There are eight points contained in the resolutions passed, and they are as follows:

- (1) A county membership campaign for 500 members.
- (2) Establishment of a Holstein cow testing association.
- (3) Establishment of Calumet County as a tuberculosis-free area.

- (4) Establishment of junior Holstein clubs.
- (5) Promotion of a county show herd.
- (6) Coöperation with the county fair association to add appropriate premiums on grade Holstein cattle, junior Holstein clubs and official records.
- (7) Promote sales of surplus Holstein cattle.
- (8) Conduct of a "drink more and eat more dairy products" campaign.

LONG MAKES MUNIFICENT OFFER

The Dunn County Holstein Breeders' Association held one of the best meetings in its history at the Masonic temple at Eau Claire, Wis., January 27th.

The association decided to hold a joint meeting with the county Guernsey and Jersey Breeders' clubs in an effort to boost the area tuberculin test campaign. It is planned to hold a sale some time in the spring and about half of those present signified their intention to consign.

A munificent offer was made by C. Y. Long of Downsville, who will give a calf to any boy or girl in the county who will join a calf club and pay for the registration and transfer of the animal. Mr. Long promised that he would do this for the next five years.

The invitation of Anton Jacobson for the association to meet on his farm for the annual get-together and picnic to be held some time this summer was accepted. Forty dollars was appropriated for prizes at the county fair, half the amount to go to the calf club classes and half to open classes.

RICHLAND COUNTY WANTS SHOW HERD

The Richland County Holstein Breeders' Association at its ninth annual meeting planned to exhibit a show herd next fall. An effort is being made to obtain Jack Nisbet of Richland Center, who is now a student in the Wisconsin college of agriculture to take entire charge of the county show herd. Last fall he showed Richland County Holsteins and Ayrshires at Wisconsin fairs, and at the National Dairy show he had charge of the N. C. Schmidt Brown Swiss herd which carried away a number of ribbons and prizes.

An effort will be made to have every farmer in the county who has Holsteins or even a purebred Holstein sire to become a member of the county organization.

Boys' and girls' calf clubs will be encouraged, the Richland Center Kiwanis club will lend its aid in furthering this work. Glen Keys was reelected president. Charles Brace is vice-president, P. J. Bremmer, director, and A. A. Thompson was reelected secretary-treasurer.

IDAHO LIKES STATE HERDS

President H. A. Padgham of Gooding was reelected at the annual meeting of the Idaho Holstein-Friesian Association held at Boise, January 20th. T. J. Killin was elected vice-president, and R. H. Musser, secretary-treasurer. Directors are: Herman Weik, Notus; E. R. Evans, Weiser; Carl E. Johnson, Idaho Falls; R. T. Davis, Weiser, and William Parkhurst, Richfield.

The report of acting Secretary F. R. Cammack told that the state Holstein-Friesian exhibit at the Pacific International Livestock show last fall was awarded third place and it is planned to send another herd in 1923.

Resolutions favoring the continuation of state testing for tuberculosis and the payment of indemnity for reactors were passed. The association also went on record as favoring the increase of bull associations in the state and favoring the development of more calf clubs. Dr. J. D. Adams and W. A. Sullivan of the State Department of Agriculture spoke on the eradication of tuberculosis, while F. R. Cammack, field dairyman of the University Extension Division spoke on the development of bull associations and official testing.

THE RACINE COUNTY ASSOCIATION

The Racine County Holstein Breeders' Association held their annual meeting at Burlington, Wisconsin, January 27th, voted to affiliate with the state association and to join in the special campaign to boost Wisconsin Holsteins and their milk products. The association went on record as favoring calf club

work and supporting a proposal to award prizes to calf clubs and members at the county fair, and also favored "any desirable movement" for eradication of tuberculosis among cattle.

A drive for membership is scheduled for the near future, and a talking point will be made of the fact that now the county body is affiliated with the state organization, one fee will pay membership dues in each organization. Any possessor of a grade herd with a purebred sire is eligible for membership.

The officers for the ensuing year are: Harvey Nelson, Union Grove, president; J. C. Cook, Burlington, secretary and treasurer; Reuben Klotfanda, vice-president for Caledonia township; George Ela, vice-president for Rochester; Clinton Skewes, vice-president for Yorkville; De Grove Bull, vice-president for Mount Pleasant; Floyd Beaumont, vice-president for Dover; Walter Lewis, vice-president for Waterford; George W. Draught, vice-president for Norway; Joseph L. Walker, vice-president for Raymond; William Robers, vice-president for Burlington.

OPPOSE INDEMNITY REDUCTION

The Black Hawk County Holstein Breeders' Association elected Orville L. Hamer of Waterloo, Iowa, president at the annual meeting which was held in that city, January 27th.

Thomas Hansen, Cedar Falls, was made vice-president and W. W. Hotchkiss, Waterloo, was elected secretary, Fred Wheeler, La Porte City, Fred Miller, John Cunningham and W. D. Hostrop, Waterloo, and Art Hansen, Cedar Falls, will constitute the Board of Directors in 1923.

The breeders passed a resolution opposing any reduction in compensation for cattle reacting to the tuberculin test on the ground that it was unfair to the livestock industry. A sale bulletin will be issued at least every three months and will be sent to county agents in Iowa and to other parties who may know of someone desiring to purchase Holsteins.

The committee appointed a year ago to investigate the possibilities of a county or state plan for testing for tuberculosis gave a partial report, suggesting that the time is scarcely opportune on account of the expense. The committee will continue in force and is to report any new angles of the proposition. Talks were made by County Agent A. A. Burger, the well-known Holstein breeder Peder Pederson of Cedar Falls and J. P. Eves, field secretary of the Iowa State Dairy Association. The breeders present freely discussed the addresses and the views advanced.

WILL ADVERTISE HOLSTEIN MILK

There was a good attendance at the sixteenth annual meeting of the Waukesha County Holstein Breeders' Association. There was a discussion of purebred breeding and plans were made for arranging sales during the ensuing year. This, with the report of the secretary and treasurer, took up the forenoon. The secretary's report said that during the year, purebred Holsteins were sold at the pavilion to the amount of \$236,000.

Secretary William Baird presented the subject of the sale of grade Holsteins enrolled in cow testing association work. Reid Murray said that in many of the northern counties, the sales had been very gratifying and grade Holsteins were proving to be money makers. The consensus of opinion was that Waukesha County could afford to have some sales of grade cattle, and it was suggested that the grades and purebreds should be sold on the same day. The matter was left to the Board of Directors.

After the banquet, which was held at the Methodist church, C. M. Long of Illinois spoke on "How to get a Better Price for Holstein Milk." A. J. Cramer in charge of the Wisconsin Cow Testing associations gave an address on the "Value of Cow Testing Work," and Reid Murray, secretary of the Wisconsin Livestock Breeders' association spoke on the opportunities for Holsteins in Idaho. The association plans to carry out a campaign to advertise Holstein milk as the highest quality of milk for human consumption.

At the directors' meeting F. J. Southcott, manager of Hollywood farms was reelected president; Fred Klussendorf, vice-president; L. V. Garvens field secretary, and W. L. Baird, secretary and treasurer. This is Mr. Baird's tenth consecutive term as secretary.

HOLSTEIN BULL ASSOCIATION IN BANNOCK COUNTY

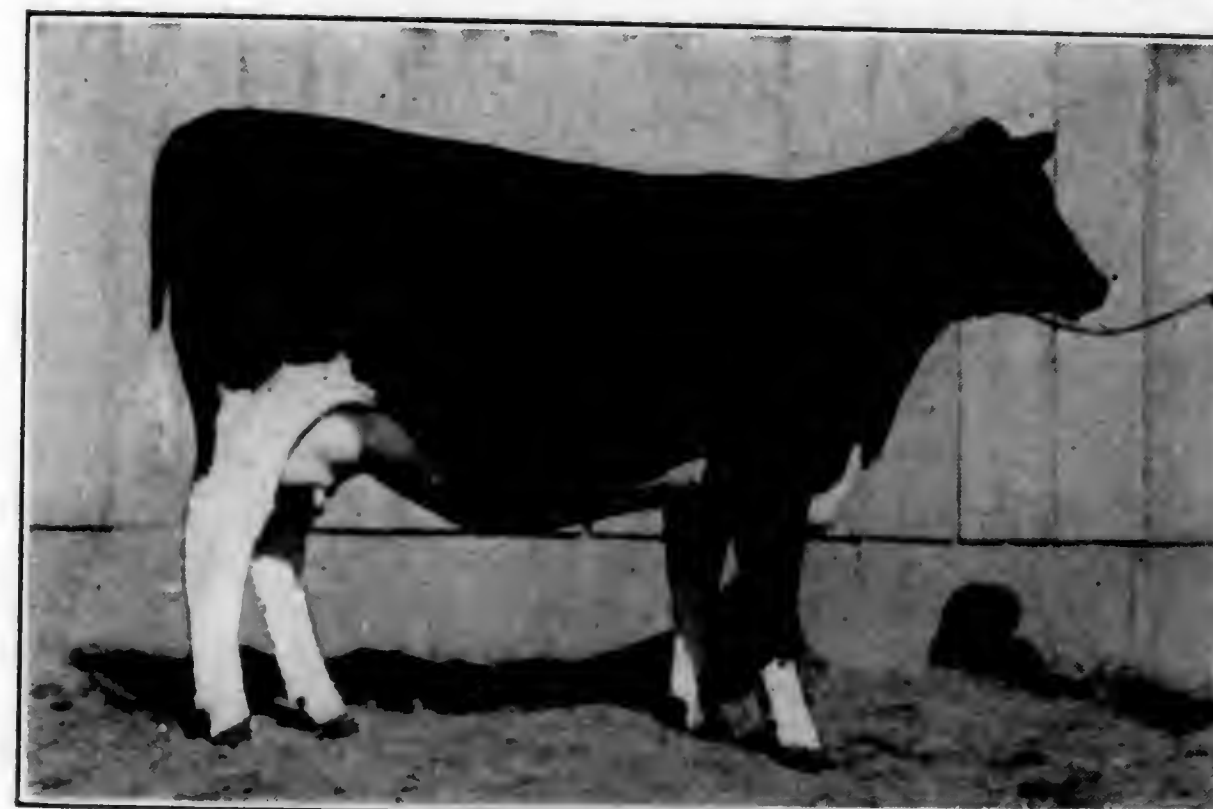
By F. R. CAMMACK, IDAHO FIELD DAIRYMAN

Bannock County Dairymen, realizing the importance of dairy development and particularly the necessity of using a good sire have completed the organization of a bull association consisting of two divisions—the East Bannock Association and the Grace Association. Mr. Arthur G. Peterson of Lund, Idaho, is the Secretary of the East Bannock division and Mr. Fred M. Cooper is Secretary of the Grace division. Credit is particularly due to the coöperation of the farmers and also to the assistance of H. A. Mathieson, U. S. D. A., C. C. Gray, Club Agent, and J. W. Thometz, County Agricultural Agent of Bannock County.

The following bulls were selected by A. G. Peterson, C. C. Gray and F. R. Cammack:

De Kol Walker Johanna Burke—This bull's sire, Garfield Johanna Burke, is backed up by very fine records and his daughters are on official test and will undoubtedly make him a proven bull. The dam, Queen DeKol Walker Bonheur, is on official test and gives promise of making a creditable record. She made 357.6 lb. fat and 11,815 lb. milk as a three-year-old in the cow testing association. She is backed up by Queen DeKol Bonheur Pontiac, 1,268 lb. butter, 31,119 lb. milk, and her sire's dam, Daisy Pioneer Clyde, made 123 lb. butter in 30 days. This bull was bred by and purchased from R. T. Davis, a prominent Holstein breeder of Weiser, Idaho.

Boomer Segis, 385103—This bull is a son of Hollywood Segis Palmyra, whose sire, Judge Segis, is well known and is one of the leading bulls of the breed, and whose dam has 1144.8 lb. butter, 29,031.9 lb. milk, and she in turn has several splendid



COLANTHA LOU SEGIS QUOQUE

Placed third at the Pacific International Livestock Show, Portland, 1922. She is half-sister to King Aaggie Segis Boy, one of the bulls purchased by the Bannock County Bull Association. Owned by Thomas J. Killen, Boise, Idaho.

yearly records back of her. The dam's sire is a three-fourths brother of Segis Pietertje Prospect, world record milk cow, 37,370 lb. milk, 1448 lb. butter. The dam's dam, Queen Persons, has a 30 day butterfat record of 61.82 lb. and 2015.2 lb. milk. This bull was bred by and purchased from H. R. Boomer, pioneer Holstein breeder of Payette County, Idaho.

King Aaggie Segis Boy, 386462—This bull is a grandson of King Segis 10th. His sire's get was first at the Idaho State Fair and won eighty at the Pacific International Livestock Show. The sire, King Cornucopia Segis Ormsby, will soon be a proven sire. The half sister, Colantha Lou Segis Quoque, was third at the Pacific International Livestock Show this year. The dam, Quoque Aaggie Segis Ormsby, has made 218 lb. fat in four months on official test. Her dam has also made a good Advanced Registry record. This bull was bred by and purchased from T. J. Killen, Boise, one of Idaho's leading Holstein breeders.

Sir Lady Smith Walker Soldene—This bull's dam, Lady-smith Walker Hartog, made 10,583.7 lb. milk and 311.36 lb. butterfat in 10 months as a junior two-year-old. Her dam, Mercena Mable Hartog, has a record of approximately 700 lb. butterfat and is a daughter of Segis Walker Hartog, a proven son of King Segis 10th. The sire, Sir Florence Hengerveld Soldene, has a record of 786 lb. butter on the dam and 1146 lb. butter on the grand-dam and other excellent records back of

him. This bull was bred and purchased from the Intermountain Institute, Weiser, one of Idaho's excellent Holstein herds.

These bulls will help to develop profitable dairying in Bannock County and the organization of this association is another step forward in Idaho's dairy development. These communities will undoubtedly become well known Holstein communities.

DAIRY ASSOCIATION OFFICERS RE-ELECTED

At the annual meeting of the World's Dairy Congress Association recently held in Washington, D. C., all the officers were re-elected. The association was incorporated a few months ago under the laws of the District of Columbia, and these laws required the meeting which is the first annual meeting held since the association was formed at the 1921 National Dairy Show.

The officers of the association are: president, H. E. Van Norman, president of the National Dairy Association; senior vice-president, Robert Scoville, president of the American Guernsey Cattle Club; treasurer, Henry N. Brawner, Jr., of the Chestnut Farms Dairy, Washington, D. C.; honorary president, Henry C. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture; honorary vice-president, C. W. Larson, Chief of the Dairy Division, U. S. Department of Agriculture, and B. H. Rawl, ex-Chief; seven executive committeemen, Mr. Van Norman, Mr. Scoville, Fred Rasmussen, president of the Pennsylvania-Maryland Joint Stock Land Bank, Harrisburg, Pa.; W. C. Davis, president of the National Association of Dairy Machinery Manufacturers; F. P. Willits, Secretary of Agriculture for Pennsylvania; Loton Horton, president of the Sheffield Farms Company, New York City, and J. A. Walker, vice-president of the Blue Valley Creamery Company, Chicago.

THINGS STIRRING IN THE DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE

The two week period from February 12th to February 28th is a critical time in the Dairymen's League Coöperative Association, for during this period the members have their annual opportunity to serve notice that they wish to withdraw from the association. A few months ago, there was unrest and dissatisfaction among the members, but owing to the better prices being paid for milk the past few months, a condition of satisfaction more generally prevails. Last year there were something like 3200 cancellations during the February period, but during the month the League received more new contracts than it did cancellations. The League is, at the present time, the fourth largest manufacturer of canned milk in the United States, and during the year 1922, manufactured approximately 1,800,000 cases of condensed and evaporated milk. As a manufacturer of ice-cream, the League stands third, nearly 450,000 gallons of ice-cream being manufactured last summer in the Auburn, Carthage and Milton plants.

SILVER CUPS AWARDED

At the annual meeting of the Cumberland County Holstein-Friesian Association, two silver cups were presented to W. Shaeffer of Huntsdale and I. V. Otto of Boiling Springs for high records made in their herds during the past year. The assembled breeders listened to an address by A. M. Crissey, Holstein Extension Man of the district of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware. A. A. Raudagaugh was appointed publicity director.

The officers were reelected for the ensuing year. They were: President, W. S. Kerr; secretary, R. L. Shenk; treasurer, I. V. Otto; W. A. Woods, of Huntsdale was elected delegate to the national convention to be held at Cleveland in June.

I think the first virtue is to restrain the tongue. He approaches nearest to the Gods, who knows how to be silent even though he is in the right.—Cato.

Advertisement—"Wanted, a companion; a Christian, but cheerful."

News Item, Miss Brown is under the doctor's care, but she is expected to recover.

THE OHIO ASSOCIATION MEETING

The annual meeting of the Ohio Holstein-Friesian Association was held February 1st, in Townshend Hall, Columbus. The report of the Secretary, E. M. Clark, was verbal. He announced that five sales were held under the auspices of the state association last year and that they expected to sell 110 head in June.

Mr. Clark believes that the expense would be too high for the sale committee to inspect all the cattle that were promised for the June sale and that it was up to representatives of each state association to look after the individuality of the animals consigned. This has been the custom during the years there have been coöperative national sales. C. M. Long, field secretary of the Illinois Association, gave an address as did Prof. Oscar Erf of the Ohio Agricultural College, who talked on a bill before the Ohio Legislature which would regulate the use of scrub bulls in the state.

The Treasurer's report showed that during the last six months of 1922, \$1,054.75 had been received from the national association as transfer fee refund. The state sale showed a profit of \$694.59 but the other sales under association auspices showed a loss of \$163.03. The balance on hand February 1, 1922 was \$3,915.70 and the balance on the closing day of 1922 was \$4,404.

The following is the report of Treasurer H. O. Frederick. The accounts were audited by F. I. Ellenberger of the Farmers' National Bank.

Receipts or Cash Dr.

Balance on hand February 1, 1922	\$3,915.70
Membership	10,936.10
State Sale	27,899.65
Other Sales	1,045.68
Miscellaneous	26.00
Signs	1.00
Nat'l Ass'n (\$5.25 prize money; six months' transfer fee refund.)	1,054.75
Total	\$44,878.88

Disbursements or Cash Cr.

State Sale	\$27,205.06
Other Sales	1,208.71
Fair Premiums, Boys' and Girls' Club Work	336.88
Publicity	1,251.43
Expense—Field Secretary	1,334.81
Office	1,819.43
Officers and Directors	438.87
Rent and Light	356.00
Membership Campaign	62.22
1923 National Sale	46.47
Salaries	4,495.62
Rebate to County Clubs	1,247.63
Rebate, Membership	71.75
Rotary Fund	600.00
Balance on hand December 31, 1922	4,404.00
Total	\$44,878.88

At the afternoon session, J. M. Kelley talked about ninety minutes on advertising milk and he received considerable applause. Other speakers were Prof. G. C. White, Storrs, Conn., and Dr. C. W. Gay.

A Nomination Committee recommended the reelection of the board of officers, this was done. They also recommended ten names as Ohio delegates to the annual meeting of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, providing the courts allowed such a meeting to be held in June, at Cleveland.

The meeting of the Ohio Holstein-Friesian Association was part of the program connected with the meeting of the Ohio State Dairymen's Association. The state Jerseys, Ayrshire, and Guernsey Associations met at the same time and a joint dairymen's banquet was held on the evening of January 31st. We notice in the program of the Ohio Milk Producers' Association that addresses were given on the subjects, "Feeding, High Producing Holsteins" by Representative Perry L. Green and on "Increasing the Dairymen's Income" by Senator G. L. Kryder.

Monthly Comparison of Association Business

THE ASSOCIATION'S FISCAL YEAR

The fiscal year of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America ended December 31st and the year's report is now available. As usual it presents an interesting study. The total earnings for the month of December show quite a gain over the earnings of the corresponding month last year, and even exceed those for December, 1920. The earnings for the year 1922, despite the increase of transfer fees at the Kansas City convention, are only \$2,264.50 above the total for the year 1921.

During December, 1922, there were 10,619 registrations. This is more than the totals for December 1921 or 1920. The total for the year, however, falls slightly short of last year, there being 2,422 less.

The membership applications show a gain over the previous month, and also the corresponding month of 1921. The total number of members added during 1922 was 1,440 or 120 a month. The number of members added in 1921 was 1,656, and in 1920, 3,119.

There was a jump in transfer earnings, which averaged in 1922 about two-thirds as much as they brought the association in 1920, and about \$260 a month more than they averaged in 1921. The total for the year is \$123,167.25 against \$119,910.25 in 1921.

The transfer record will be eagerly scanned. There was practically 10,000 less certificates issued than there was during 1921. During December 1922, there was 9,159 transfer certificates issued against 10,229 during December, 1921, and 11,931 during the corresponding month of the previous year. While there is a gain over the November business, it is not as great a gain as is shown by the comparative reports of November and December in the two previous years. December usually shows a gain over November in the amount of transfer certificates issued. There was a gain of 2,262 in 1922; 2,630 in 1921; 3,283 in 1920.

Except for the fact that the increased transfer tax transfers a larger sum from the pockets of the breeders to the coffers of the association, the advocates of a high transfer will find little comfort in the year report. It shows a decreased transfer activity compared with the previous year in five of the seven months since the change was made, and one of the months showing an increase was June, when the change was made. In anticipation of a raise in fee applications were rushed to the Secretary's office, during the closing days of May and the first week in June, and these applications were the ones for which transfer certificates were issued that month.

EARNINGS, REGISTRATIONS, TRANSFERS AND DUPLICATES

Months	1922	1921	1920
January	\$26,543 75	\$35,695 75	\$30,593 50
February	26,227 50	35,789 75	30,860 75
March	30,557 00	40,942 75	40,678 25
April	28,672 00	38,895 25	45,459 75
May	25,842 50	30,471 25	37,694 00
June	24,067 00	25,252 50	39,993 25
July	23,972 00	16,344 50	35,819 00
August	26,575 50	15,186 50	27,735 25
September	24,773 50	18,612 75	29,038 25
October	28,416 75	25,825 00	31,951 25
November	28,001 75	20,757 75	26,507 25
December	38,533 00	26,144 00	36,358 00

Totals	\$332,182 25	\$320,917 75	\$412,688 50
Mo. Av.	\$27,681 86	\$27,493 14	\$34,390 70

EARNINGS TRANSFER

Months	1922	1921	1920
January	\$7,119 25	\$15,206 75	\$13,672 50
February	5,762 00	14,457 75	14,624 25
March	6,988 50	16,300 25	17,793 25
April	7,175 50	16,027 75	19,585 75
May	6,620 50	13,066 25	17,727 50
June	7,476 00	10,256 00	17,594 25
July	11,616 00	5,757 50	16,594 50
August	12,428 00	4,341 50	12,548 25
September	11,273 50	4,830 75	12,408 75

Months	1922	1921	1920
October	12,908 75	6,186 00	13,502 25
November	14,500 75	5,873 75	12,140 25
December	19,008 50	7,606 00	17,142 00
Totals	\$123,167 25	\$119,910 25	\$185,693 50
Mo. Av.	\$10,263 94	\$9,992 52	\$15,474 45

Months	NUMBER OF CERTIFICATES ISSUED					
	1922	1921	1920	1922	1921	1920
Jan.	10,709	11,336	9,095	9,326	10,291	10,193
Feb.	11,196	11,677	8,762	7,356	9,397	10,933
Mar.	12,858	13,353	12,583	8,833	10,638	13,080
April	11,568	12,080	14,714	9,538	10,997	14,573
May	10,142	9,258	10,725	8,771	8,938	13,012
June	8,802	7,847	12,320	8,972	8,752	13,308
July	6,540	5,749	10,299	6,435	6,517	12,891
Aug.	7,646	6,070	8,367	5,738	5,136	9,192
Sept.	7,471	7,530	9,369	5,072	5,531	8,822
Oct.	8,779	10,967	10,213	5,733	7,662	9,488
Nov.	7,482	8,050	7,751	6,897	7,599	8,648
Dec.	10,619	10,337	10,360	9,159	10,229	11,931
Totals	113,812	114,254	124,558	91,830	101,687	136,071
Mo. Av.	9,484	9,521	10,379	7,652	8,473	11,339

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATIONS AND FEES

Months	1922	1921	1920
Jan.	144	3,600	190
Feb.	133	3,325	208
Mar.	172	4,300	206
April	125	3,125	160
May	100	2,500	151
June	80	2,000	102
July	96	2,400	59
Aug.	104	2,600	110
Sept.	83	2,075	80
Oct.	123	3,075	131
Nov.	135	3,375	127
Dec.	145	3,625	132
Totals	1,440	\$36,000	1,656
Mo. Av.	120	\$3,000	138

BEEF AT WHOLESALE PRICES

In these days of high freight rates and low prices for farm grown products it behooves farm families to study where to cut expenses. On many farms too large a proportion of the food is purchased in small quantities at high retail prices. In many instances these prices are higher than the dweller in the city has to pay for commodities of equal quality.

In older days, a fat animal was killed in late fall or early winter, and the meat dried or salted. Little fresh meat appeared on farm tables during the summer months. To-day, in many places, things are quite a little different and in many dairy sections where milk is sold for shipping purposes, few hogs are raised and oftentimes these are sold alive, while cows and heifers culled from the herd and discarded herdsires are disposed of to a shipper who sends them on to the city abattoir. Except for setting hens killed after the brooding season and surplus cockerels slaughtered in the fall, no home grown meat is consumed while the butchers' bills have to be met from the proceeds of the milk checks.

The agricultural college teachers and extension specialists have, by advocating the canning of meats, endeavored to remedy these conditions and at the same time, allow for the satisfying of the human craving for variety in food. Receipts for canning, corning and drying beef are given freely on application by the domestic economy divisions of our great state colleges. The extension service of the Texas College of Agriculture, in a late issue of its *Farm News*, gives a number of receipts and some good advice. We take pleasure in passing this information along to readers of THE BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN.

"CORNERED BEEF: Pieces commonly used for corning are the plate, rump, cross-ribs and brisket, the cheaper cuts. The loin, ribs and other fancy cuts are more often used fresh and,

since there is more or less waste of nutrients in corning, this is well. The pieces for corning should be cut into convenient sized pieces, say five or six inches square. It should be the aim to cut them all about the same thickness so that they will make an even layer in the barrel.

Meat from fat animals makes choicer corned beef than that from poor animals. When the meat is thoroughly cooked it should be corned as soon as possible as any decay in the meat is likely to spoil the brine during the corning process. Under no circumstances should the meat be brined while it is frozen. Weigh out the meat and allow eight pounds of salt to each 100 pounds; sprinkle a layer of salt one-quarter of an inch in depth over the bottom of the barrel; pack in as closely as possible the cuts of meat, making a layer five or six inches in thickness; then put on a layer of salt, following with another layer of meat; repeat until the meat and salt have all been packed in the barrel, care being taken to resalt enough for a good layer over the top. After the pack has stood over night add, for every 100 pounds of meat, four pounds of sugar, two ounces of baking soda, and four ounces of saltpetre dissolved in a gallon of tepid water. Three gallons more of water should be sufficient to cover this quantity. In case more or less than 100 pounds of meat is to be corned, make the brine in the proportion given. A loose board cover weighted down with a heavy stone should be put on the meat to keep all of it under the brine. In case any should project the meat would spoil and cause the brine to deteriorate.

It is not necessary to boil the brine except in warm weather. If the meat has been corned during the winter and must be kept into the summer season, it would be well to watch the brine closely during the spring, as it is more likely to spoil at that time than at any other season. If the brine appears to be ropy or does not drip freely from the finger when immersed and lifted, it should be drained off and new brine added, after carefully washing the meat. The sugar or molasses in the brine has a tendency to ferment, and, unless the brine is kept in a cool place, there is sometimes trouble from this source. The meat should be kept in the brine twenty-eight to forty days to secure thorough corning.

DRIED BEEF: The round is commonly used for dried beef, the inside of the thigh being considered the choicest piece, as it is slightly more tender than the outside of the round. The round should be cut lengthwise of the grain of the meat in preparing for dried beef, so that the muscle fibers may be cut crosswise when the dried beef is sliced for table use. A tight jar or cask is necessary for curing. The process is as follows: To each 100 pounds of meat weigh out five pounds of salt, three pounds of granulated sugar, and two ounces of saltpetre; mix thoroughly together. Rub the meat on all surfaces with a third of the mixture and pack it in the jar as tightly as possible. Allow it to remain three days, when it should be removed and rubbed again with another third of the mixture. In replacing put at the bottom the pieces that were on the top the first time. Let stand for three days, when they should be removed and rubbed with the remaining third of the mixture and allowed to stand for three days more. The liquid forming in the jars should not be removed, but the meat should be repacked in the liquid each time. The meat is ready to be taken from the pickle, and should be smoked and hung in a dry attic or near the kitchen fire where the water will evaporate from it. It may be used at any time after smoking, although the longer it hangs in the atmosphere the drier it will get. The drier the climate in general, the more easily meats can be dried. In arid regions good dried meat can be made by exposing it fresh to the air, with protection from flies.

PICKLING MEAT: Authorities differ in regard to the formula to be used in the pickling of meats. The following recipe is often used for tongue and small pieces of meat:

- Cured Tongue:
- 2 gallons of water.
- 3 pounds of salt.
- 1 ounce saltpetre.
- 1-2 cup of sugar.

Rub part of the salt into the meat, dissolving the remainder of the salt, the sugar, and the saltpetre in the water. Boil, skim, and strain to remove all impurities. Cool thoroughly before adding meat. Place a weight over the jar to keep the meat under the brine. Keep in a cold place and the tongue will be cured and ready to cook in four or five days.

GOOD RECORDS IN DAIRY HERD

Fred Lehman of Carlisle is one of the good Pennsylvania dairymen who handles a herd of Holsteins from the dairymen's standpoint; that is, profit and production first. He recently made up his mind to put a couple of his animals in official test. One of the cows made 663 lb. milk in a week and another made 108 lb. in a day and in the week made 707 lb. milk and over 30 lb. butter.

We hope to give the particulars in an early issue, but we are passing on the news now just to show the quality of some of the Pennsylvania herds that have been handled from the dairyman's standpoint, and will just say that Mr. Lehman's milking dairy usually consists of eight or ten cows.

AGED JERSEY PRODUCER

Jersey breeders are feeling quite pleased over the record of Snip Wauger Second. This cow was born August 25, 1908. She began her test October 22, 1921 when nearly 13 years and 2 months old and she produced in a year, 18,226 lb. milk and 941.11 lb. butterfat equivalent to 1,176.39 lb. butter on the 80% basis. She is owned by Hugh W. Bonnell of Youngstown, Ohio, who we are informed, is her caretaker. Mr. Bonnell is a practical breeder and dairyman whose sole sources of revenue are his farm and his dairy herd.

THE LATEST THING IN FOOD

Patron (crossly)—Say, waiter, what are those black specks in my cereal?
Waiter (after a close inspection)—Dunno, sir, unless it's some of them vitamins everyone is talking about now.—Life.

Sunday Golfer—"Something has put me off my game this morning caddie."
"It's them church bells, mister. They hadn't ought to be allowed."

Live Stock Auctioneer

E. Newlin Brown,
Wycombe, Pa.

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points out the strong points of the pedigrees and directs attention to the choicest individuals, with the result that competitive bidding compels better prices. If you are planning a sale, get in touch with

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PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

Feb. 22—Troy, Pa., Walter H. Stanton Dispersal Sale.
Feb. 24—Clarno, Wis., Edward F. Schroeder Sale.
Feb. 27—Montoursville, Pa., Loyalsock Farms Reduction Sale, F. A. House, Supt.
Feb. 27—Waukesha, Wis., Waukesha County Breeders' Quality Sale.
Feb. 27-28—Burbank, Calif., C. W. Anderson Dispersal, Cal. Breeders Sale & Pedigree Co., C. L. Hughes, Mgr.
Feb. 28—Parsons, Kans., Taylor & Halsell Sale, W. H. Mott, Mgr.
March 1—Ponca City, Okla., Wm. H. England Dispersal.
March 5—Richmond, Pa., M. H. Bennet, 60-day retest with few consignments.
March 6—Kiron, Iowa, B. A. Samuelson & Son.
March 7—Elkhorn, Wis., Walworth County Holstein Breeders' Association Sale.
March 7—Colwater, Mich., E. E. Butters Dispersal.
March 7-8—Des Moines, Iowa, Double Dispersal, Clotz Bros., Webster City, and B. L. Bradford, Estherville, Iowa, Hargrove & Arnold, Sale Managers.
March 8—Wyalusing, Pa., C. W. Newman Dispersal, R. Austin Backus, Mgr.
March 9—Hagerstown, Md., R. A. Eldridge Sale.
March 13—Norton, Kans., Northwest Kansas Breeders' Sale, W. H. Mott, Mgr.
March 15—Montoursville, Pa., S. L. J. Reese Sale.
March 13-14—Fond du Lac, Wis., W. F. Braatz Dispersal.
March 13-14—Fond du Lac, Wis., Quality Sale, Holstein Breeders Sale Co., S. H. Bird Mgr., So. Byron, Wis.
March 14—Sunbury, Pa., J. Harris Lenker Dispersal Sale.
March 15—Hollidaysburg, Pa., F. R. McKelvey Dispersal, R. Austin Backus, Mgr.
March 15—Waterloo, Iowa, Iowa Holstein Breeders' Annual Spring Sale.
March 20—Topeka, Kans., Kansas Association Annual State Sale.
March 20—Muncy, Pa., J. R. Glass Dispersal, R. Austin Backus, Mgr.
March 20-21—Fond du Lac, Wis., W. F. Kaschube Dispersal, S. H. Bird, Mgr.
March 21—Fayetteville, Pa., D. H. Yaukey's Sale.
March 22—Pipersville, Pa., Levi P. Moyer's Dispersal Sale, W. M. Benninger, Mgr.
March 24—Wilmington, Pa., H. R. Remley's Sale.
March 26—Chambersburg, Pa., Walter Sharpe Sale.
April 4—Tulare, Cal., 1923 Guarantee Sale.
April 3-7—Salt Lake City, Sixth Annual Inter-Mountain Livestock Show.
April 10—Chippawa, Ont., Llenroc Reduction Sale.
April 17—Ponca, Okla., W. H. England Dispersal, W. H. Mott, Mgr.
April 25—Wolcott, N. Y., E. Washburn & Son Dispersal, E. M. Hastings, Sale Director.
April 30—Elkhorn, Cal., Walter F. Mitchell Sale.
May 1—Janesville, Wis., Walworth County Holstein Breeders' Semi-Annual Sale.
May 2—Clintonville, Spring Consignment Sale, Vaupaca County Breeders, A. B. Rowe, Sec'y.
May 2-3—Monroe, Wis., Green County Holstein Breeders' Semi-Annual Sale.
May 4—Madison, Wis., Dane County Holstein Breeders' Semi-Annual Sale.
May 7—Elkhorn, Wis., Walworth County Breeders' Spring Sale.
May 7-8—Fond du Lac, Wis., Holstein Breeders' Sale Co., S. H. Bird, Mgr.
June 4—Mentor, Ohio, Finery Farms, Annual Sale.
June 7-8—Cleveland, O., National Cooperative Holstein Sale, Ohio Holstein-Friesian Association, Mgrs.
June 8—Norwich, Conn., Plain Hill Farms Annual Sale, The O. S. Peck Co., Mgrs.
June 12—Owatonna, Minn., Taylor & Christgau Sale.
June 14—Thorp, Wis., W. H. Krause Annual Bred Heifer Sale.
Aug. 30—Montrose, Pa., Susquehanna County Breeders' Second Annual Sale.
November 5—Elkhorn, Wis., Walworth County Breeders' Fall Sale.
November 12—Elkhorn, Wis., Walworth County Breeders' Bull Sale.

AN OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE MAY ECHO BLOOD

An opportunity to secure a grandly bred May Echo bull will be offered to prospective buyers March 7th, when the high-class herd owned by Harrington Farms, Inc. will be sold at the Farms near Syracuse, New York. This bull is Sir Riverdale Lyons May Echo whose four nearest dams have seven day official records averaging over 700 lb. milk and almost 31 lb. butter. His sire is a son of the wonderful transmitting cow, May Echo Verbele, 29.89 lb. butter in a week, the dam of May Echo Sylvia and granddam of the new World Champion, Agassiz Segis May Echo, 1,681.25 lb. butter in a year. The dam of this bull is Riverdale May Echo Lyons, a 31 lb. daughter of old May Echo, 31.34 lb. butter in seven days, 1,042 lb. butter in a year. Needless to say May Echo is the granddam of May Echo Sylvia.

The Harrington herd consists of 50 head of registered Holsteins and a number of high grade cows and heifers. The females are nearly all due to freshen in May and April by Sir Riverdale Lyons May Echo. In this herd there are animals with remarkable pedigrees. There are two daughters of Sir Johanna Lady Korndyke, whose dam, Pontiac Lady Korndyke, was the first cow to make 38 lb. butter in seven days. The sire of this bull is a son of Pontiac Gladi, the first junior four-year-old to make 32 lb. butter in a week. Daughters of this bull are making splendid records. There are three cows, big, straight handsome animals sired by Johanna King Korndyke. This bull is from Fairview Sadie Vale Korndyke and was by Johanna King Segis, a great sire, and a maternal brother to Johanna McKinley Segis, both being from Johanna De Kol Van Beers, the second cow to make a 40 lb. seven day official butter record. A number of the animals in this herd are of May Echo breeding. They are large and straight. Opportunity seldom offers a chance to get such animals bred to such a bull and soon due to freshen.

The Harrington herd has been under state and federal supervision for the past three years and a recent test of the entire herd showed only one reactor. Each animal that will be offered has had three or four clean tests. The customary 60 day retest privilege will be given.

The Harrington Farms are located only four miles from the center of Syracuse, Stop 2 on the South Bay trolley line is right in front of the establishment. The well-known Holstein breeder, Clarence F. Hunt, is the manager of this establishment. This fact is a guarantee of the individuality of the animals to be offered for Mr. Hunt for many years has had the reputation of being one of the best judges of Holstein-Friesian cattle.

THE MCKELVEY DISPERSAL

Owing to the McKelvey Bros. purchasing 40,000 acres of timberland in Fulton County, an enterprise that will require the entire time of Mr. F. R. McKelvey, this high-class and well-known herd will be dispersed at Covedale, Pennsylvania, on March 15th. When building this herd the McKelvey Bros. took considerable time in selecting their foundation stock and spent a lot of money for high class individuals whose blood lines appealed to them. This herd has the reputation of being one of the best if not the best, from the standpoint of individuality of any in Central Pennsylvania.

The senior herd sire is King Diona Konigen, whose seven nearest dams have official seven day records averaging 37.61 lb. butter, 681.5 lb. milk. His dam is a 35.94 lb. daughter of the 37 lb. cow, Diona Konigen Pietertje and his sire is King Segis Pontiac Konigen whose daughters are making such wonderful milk and butter records for both official and long time tests at Dutchland Farms.

The junior herd sire is King Walker Echo Sylvia whose dam Leila De Kol Walker produced 24.61 lb. butter in seven days averaging exactly 70 lb. milk a day for the week. His sire is Champion Echo Sylvia Pontiac, a bull with eleven daughters that have each made over 30 lb. butter in seven days, a number of them as two and three year old heifers. Many believe this sire to be the best son of the 41-lb. cow May Echo Sylvia, the wonderful champion milk producer and the only animal that has made 1,000 lb. milk in a week. There are 20 daughters of King Walker Echo Sylvia in this sale.

Owing to the fact that the time of Mr. F. R. McKelvey will be completely occupied by the supervision of his timberland this will be an absolute dispersal without reserve. Every animal must go. The animals are tuberculin tested and the usual 60 day retest privilege will be given.

The sale will be held within one block of Covedale station. Covedale is on the Petersburg branch of the P. R. R. which runs from Altoona to Huntingdon and has good train service. Mr. F. R. McKelvey resides at Hollidaysburg and requests for catalogs should be addressed to him there.

SCHROEDER CATTLE TO BE DISPERSED

A famous herd will be scattered on February 27th and 28th, when the aggregation of great record cows owned by C. W. Anderson of Burbank, California will be sold at public auction. Probably many of our readers will be surprised at this statement, not knowing the Anderson herd, but when we explain that this is really the E. C. Schroeder herd which some time ago was shipped from Minnesota to California and then sold to Mr. Anderson, they will understand better what will be thrown on the market. Old Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes 37th will not be included in the sale, but there are 13 daughters of this bull and 11 daughters of his sire, Sir P. O. M., while most of the females are bred to "37th". Some of the best producing blood known to California breeders flows in the veins of animals in the Anderson herd that were never owned by Mr. Schroeder. C. L. Hughes is authority for the statement that the entire herd was recently tuberculin tested without finding a reactor.

We are without any information regarding what Mr. Schroeder is doing or intends to do. It will be remembered that this gentleman is listed as one of the board of directors of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, although he has not attended a meeting of the Board for considerably more than a year. In this connection we may suggest that when Judge Pooley sets the date for the special meeting to be held at New York state to elect a legal board of directors that some provision should be made in the by-laws whereby a director absenting himself from board meetings for a certain length of time, six months or a year, be automatically retired from the board, and that a new man to take his place be elected at the next annual meeting. It certainly seems only right that after a director ceases to take active part in the management of a great breed association, he should, in justice to the other directors, and the general membership, resign his position.

OLDEST HERD IN DANE COUNTY

The oldest purebred Holstein herd in Dane County, Wisconsin, was begun in 1884 by John Tasher, then of Mt. Vernon, who purchased a purebred Holstein bull. The present herd contains exactly 99 head of purebreds.

The present owner of the farm is Werner Tasher of Mt. Horeb, who became a member of the National Association in 1909. Jacob Slapfer, who operates one of the farms has a half interest in 39 head of stock, but the major part of the herd remains on the old farm under the management of Mr. Tasher.

In 1886, two years after he purchased the bull, John Tasher bought two purebred cows, and in 1893 Werner Tasher

and his brother made the last purchase of purebred females added to their herd when they bought two heifers. Since that time only herdsires have been purchased. The Tasher herd is a member of the Vernon Cow Testing Association, which was organized recently but has shown prominently in other associations in previous years.

OLD BUT TRUE

Tobacco is a dirty weed.

I like it.

It satisfies no normal need.

I like it.

It makes you thin, it makes you lean, It takes your hair right off your bean, It's the worst darn stuff I've ever seen.

I like it.

THREE HUNDRED-POUND DAUGHTERS

They have quite a producing cow in the Dean Beeman Holstein herd at Woodland, Cal. This cow is now thirteen years old and has three different daughters that have each produced over 100 lb. milk in 24 hours. One of her daughters, Capunista, has an official record of 650.5 lb. milk, 31.74 lb. butter made in seven days and a 305-day record of 19,213.9 lb. milk, 807.45 lb. butter. Jacobina, another daughter as an eight-year-old produced 535.5 lb. milk, 33.25 lb. butter in seven days and in 296 days made a record of 21,339.5 lb. milk, 818.96 lb. butter. Johanna Hengerveld Capuna, as a senior four-year-old produced in 305 days, 18,642.1 lb. milk, 784.85 lb. butter. One daughter of this cow has given 116 lb. milk in a day and while making a 31 lb. seven-day butter record produced 716 lb. milk. Jacobina has two two-year-old daughters that have each made over 21,500 lb. milk and 839 lb. butter in year test.

L. W. BARDSLEY

L. W. Bardsley of Tulare, Cal., died at home January 22d, at the age of 53 years. He had had an attack of influenza from which he never recovered. Mr. Bardsley was born in the east and came to California with his parents when only six years old. He owned a herd of high-class registered Holsteins and became a member of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America in 1917. He was prominent in his community, was supervisor of his county, was a director in the Tulare Mercantile Co. and in the Dairymen's Cooperative Creamery and was vice-president of the Tulare Board of Trade. He was also prominent in a number of fraternal organizations being a member of Masons, Odd Fellows, Woodmen of the World, and Redmen.

They don't call 'em flappers any more. The new name is Easter Eggs, so called because they are hand-painted outside and hard-boiled inside.

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REAL COMFORT FOR EVERY HOME
Sanitary, odorless, convenient. Installed in 15 minutes in any part of house. No plumbing, drainage, sewerage. You owe it to your family, old folks and children to install one before winter.
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Cow Testing Association Reports

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Dirigo and Standard Silos still lead in high quality lumber and exclusive features. The strongest and tightest construction.

12x30 AS LOW AS \$264.35
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"Greatest Feed Known to Correct Mineral Deficiencies"



U-Cop-Co Special Steam Bone Mineral Meal: A specially prepared product for the dairy cow, high in Calcium and Phosphorous content. Increases milk flow where yield is limited by inadequate mineral supply. Insures longer production period; helps produce better calves; helps prevent and correct abortion; improves health and general condition of breeding stock. Order direct from this ad today. Price in 125 lb. sacks F. O. B. our Plant.

125 lbs. at 4c lb. \$5.00 1000 lbs. at 3 1/2c lb. \$37.50
500 lbs. at 4c lb. 20.00 2000 lbs. at 3 1/2c lb. \$70.00
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United Chemical & Organic Products Co.
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Young Bull Ready for Service

Born March 31, 1922

Sire's sire—3 nearest dams average 34 lb.

Sire—From 34.925 lb. dam.

Dam—29.49 lb.

Dam's Dam—31.40 lb.

Price \$185. F. O. B. our station.

Herd Fully Accredited—Inquire

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Warren, Penna.

TESTING IN THE WESTERN STATES

The January monthly *News Letter* issued by the western office of the United States Dairy Division shows that during December the Washington associations took the lead for high average with an average production of 30.26 lb. butterfat for 2,855 cows enrolled in 10 associations. As there were 613 animals on the honor roll it can be seen that one in every 4.7 cows achieved the honor list. The Idaho associations were second with an average of 29.89 lb. fat for 622 cows. The 17 California associations had 19,931 cows enrolled with an average of 29.33 lb. fat. Colorado is fourth with an average of 28.71 lb. fat for 1,240 cows with Arizona, Nevada, Utah and Oregon following in the order named. In the eight western states there were 28,378 animals in the associations of which 4,179 produced 40 lb. fat in the month.

In the division for herds of over 15 cows, first place is taken by a herd of 18 registered Holsteins owned by F. T. Pellissier, Whittier, California enrolled in the Los Angeles Association. A registered California Jersey herd is second. The 29-cow Holstein herd of G. U. Clark, Hanford, California, with an average of 44.7 lb. fat, is third. A Guernsey herd is fourth and Holstein herds, grade or purebred, occupy the next six places.

While the herds of 15 or less cows are not so important, owing to the smaller size, it is always interesting to note the breeding of the leaders for production. The Rev. N. L. Browning of Hemet, California, now has three animals in milk with the splendid average of 2,150 lb. milk, 100.5 lb. fat. It would be quite an accomplishment for any registered herd to show three cows with such an average in cow testing association work, and it must remember that these three animals are the only three milkers owned by Mr. and Mrs. Browning. The next four places on the list are filled by Holstein herds, those of L. E. Dickover of Delhi and J. Chapman of Salida, California, being second and third, while John Hagglof of Oakville, Washington has seven Holsteins that average 1,439 lb. milk, 56.8 lb. fat and occupy fourth position.

The tremendous record made by Bessie Snowball De Kol owned by Fred Hartsook of Lankershim, California gives her first position by a wide margin. She is credited with a production of 3,187 lb. milk and 143 lb. fat during the month of December in testing association work. Helm Colantha W. of the Helm farms, King County, California is second with 2,430 lb. milk and 122 lb. fat. Bess Hartog of the Rev. N. L. Browning's herd is third with 2,260 lb. milk, 119.8 lb. fat just in front of a grade Holstein owned by James Ballantyne of Santee, Califor-

nia with 1,980 lb. milk, 118.8 lb. fat. Whitney, a registered Holstein is in fifth position, with 1,941 lb. milk, 111.8 lb. fat. She is owned by Krebill & Van Meter of Loveland, California. Holsteins show very prominently in the report and only limitation of space prevents us telling the individual production of many more of the animals in the list.

A HOLSTEIN MONTH FOR WASHINGTON

By LINCOLN R. LOUNSBURY
Agricultural Extension Editor, State College of Washington

December proved a Holstein month among the dairymen of this state by reason of the number of purebred sires and cows of this breed which changed hands. More Holstein sires were placed through the cooperative efforts of the county agents and breeders than any other breed.

The big event of the month was the Holstein consignment sale conducted by the Lewis County Holstein-Friesian club when 49 head sold for an average of \$138. Besides this sale, four purebred sires and one cow were placed in Thurston County as a part of the purebred sire campaign being conducted by the Extension Service of the State College. John Lund purchased a bull calf from Utterback and Son; A. Neat of Fir Tree bought a sire of Cooper Brothers; Matt Forstrom of Rochester bought a bull calf from Edward Cross of Gate; R. H. Ensign of Spurgeon Creek bought a \$350 ten months old bull from Carnation Stock farm, while the Cloverfields Farm of Olympia, purchased the top cow at the Chehalis sale, paying \$350 for her.

Marshall K. Snell, recently purchased two registered Holstein females and a high-class sire to be placed on his farm. The sire is a son of Matador Segis Walker and has a fine record back of him. A purebred sire was placed in Grays Harbor County.

Not to be outdone by his seniors, David Nisbet, a member of the Chehalis Holstein calf club of Lewis County, sold his calf at the recent Portland sale for \$305. David bought the calf at the beginning of the year paying \$200. He won first place in the boys' and girls' calf club class as well as first in the open class at the Southwest Washington Fair at Chehalis. Not satisfied with these winnings, David showed at the Pacific International Livestock Show at Portland and won first place in the open class. His reports show that he made a profit of \$126 on his dairy venture.

Men and women are such poor philosophers that they will cuss their shoes because they don't fit their feet, when the only trouble is that their feet don't fit their shoes.

FREED HERD WINS HONORS

During the month of January, 26 herds containing 282 cows were tested in the Westfield Association which operates in Lawrence County, Pennsylvania. Gordon J. Rice, the tester, reports that 43 cows each produced over 40 lb. butterfat and 10 over 50 lb., while 8 cows exceeded 1,200 lb. milk in the month. The 10 highest cows for butterfat averaged 57 lb., and the 10 highest cows for milk averaged 1,355 lb. The leader was a purebred Holstein owned by Herb A. Freed. She was a seven-year-old and produced 2,446 lb. milk, 78.3 lb. fat and a daughter in the same herd produced 1,001 lb. milk and 40 lb. fat as a four-year-old. The purebred Holsteins of Herb A. Freed carried off the honors for herd production by averaging 1,343 lb. milk and 45.5 lb. butterfat.

REVIEW OF STATE WORK

A summary of testing association activities in California during the past year shows that 3,063 or 8.3% of the cows tested were discarded as unprofitable. Beginning December 1, 1922, there were 37 testers at work testing 39,162 cows. Humboldt County leads with 5,902 cows on test, then comes Los Angeles County with 5,500 Stanislaus with 4,013, Sonoma with 3,181, Marin, 3,079. The remaining counties have less than 3,000 cows each. A summary of the production of 16 associations having 14,408 cows on test shows that they averaged 273.2 lb. butterfat per cow per year, which is 91 lb. above the average California cow.—Noel Negley.

HONORS WELL DIVIDED

There were no less than 53 cows that attained the honor roll in the South Franklin County, Pennsylvania Association, reports tester R. S. Heisey. Twenty-one herds were tested and 28 cows made over 40 lb. fat during January. Twelve exceeded 50 lb., while 20 produced more than 1,200 lb. milk in the month. The leader was a Guernsey with 87.6 lb. fat. A grade was second with 74 lb. A Holstein owned by Isaac S. Myers was third with 1,358 lb. milk, 58.4 lb. butterfat. Three other Holsteins exceeded the 50 lb. mark. The honor cows came from 16 different herds.

SAMPLING DEVICE ON MILK-ING MACHINES

In the report of the Riverside, California Association, Mark Butterfield says that the Glenwood stock farm with a herd of 90 registered Holsteins is now using an automatic weighing and sampling device on their milking machines. As far as we know, this is the first purebred herd in America to adopt such a device, which would save time and labor in taking samples wherever such equipped milking machines are used.

Pat—"I hear you and the boys struck for shorter hours. Did you get 'em?"

Mike—"Sure. We're not working at all now."

IS THIS ANOTHER WORLD RECORD?

"Kit," a five-year-old grade Holstein in the Beloit Association, owned by Rockwell and Katterhenry, Beloit, Wisconsin, was retested on January 4th and 5th. She produced over 1.7 lb. fat from 49.4 lb. milk testing 3.49%. Her credit for the last 16 days of her association year was 27.6 lb. butterfat (she was fresh Jan. 14, 1922). Kit has the following to her credit for the association year ending Jan. 16, 1923:

23,374 lb. milk testing 3.44%, containing 804.2 lb. butterfat.
The value of her milk \$384.41
Total feed cost 118.08

Income over feed cost \$266.33

Kit's feed consisted of 23 lb. of following grain mixture:

Corn Meal 5.5 lb.
Ground Oats 5.5 lb.
Bran 5.5 lb.
Oil Meal 5.5 lb.
Soy Bean Meal 1.0 lb.

Her roughage consisted of:

Silage 10 lb.
Alfalfa 5 lb.
Red Clover 8 lb.

Kit's milk production for one year as far as we know stands as a world's record for a grade Holstein in a Cow Testing Association.

"Beauty," also a grade Holstein, six-years-old, a half sister to "Kit" owned by the same men, was retested at the same time. She produced 100.2 lb. milk testing 3.7%, giving 3,718 lb. butterfat in 24 hours. (Fresh Nov. 23, 1922). Her 31-day credit is 3,106 lb. milk containing 114.92 lb. butterfat. She received 25 lb. of the above grain mixture per day.

The good work was kept up in this herd during December as shown by the report of the Beloit Testing Association. Beauty is credited with 3,113 lb. milk, 113 lb. fat during the month, her milk averaging 3.63% fat. This is the first time in the history of the Beloit Association that a cow has produced more than 100 lb. butterfat in the month and Mr. A. J. Cramer, the state dairy husbandman predicted a higher average for January.

Kit produced during the month of December, 1,848 lb. milk, 58.3 lb. fat which is a remarkable production for a cow that has been fresh practically a year.

Rockwell and Katterhenry had twenty-eight cows which averaged 1,147 lb. milk, 39.4 lb. fat, the average test for the entire dairy being 3.44%. Queen a seven-year-old produced 2,495 lb. milk, 88.6 lb. fat and the six-year-old Johanna produced 2,282 lb. milk, 82.2 lb. fat. This herd had ten grade Holsteins, that each exceeded 45 lb. fat in December and each one produced more than 1,200 lb. milk.

Kit and Beauty are half sisters and have nine other half-sisters in the Rockwell and Katterhenry herd. The eleven half-sisters, all by one sire, have records averaging 438 lb. butterfat produced in an association year. Sad to say, their

sire was slaughtered for beef before the quality of his daughters had been demonstrated.

Twenty-six herds in this association finished the month with a total of 355 cows tested and an average of 700 lb. milk, 26.7 lb. butterfat. Seven herds averaged more than 30 lb. fat, 49 cows produced more than 40 lb. and 66 exceeded 1,000 lb. milk.

FIVE HIGHEST MILK PRODUCERS HOLSTEINS

During the month of January, twenty-two herds containing 403 cows were tested in the Andes Testing Association which operates in Delaware County, New York. There were forty-eight cows that made over 40 lb. butterfat, three made over 50 lb. and six produced more than 1,200 lb. milk. The five highest milk producers were grade Holsteins owned by Howard Coulter.

JOSEPH J. LINEHAN, Tester.

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Full of practical information. All the news of the American Berkshire Association. Every number is worth more than a year's subscription to any farmer or swine breeder.

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GOOD HOLSTEINS IN SULLIVAN COUNTY

Twenty-eight cows in the Sullivan County New York Testing Association produced more than 40 lb. fat for the month of January; twelve produced more than 50 lb. fat and twenty gave more than 1,200 lb. milk. There were 268 cows in the twenty-six herds tested, of which seventy-three cows are dry.

A seven-year-old grade Holstein, owned by C. V. Driscoll was the leader being credited with 61.4 lb. fat from 1,535 lb. milk. She was closely followed by a registered Holstein, six years of age, owned by Harrington & Co., which produced 60.3 lb. butterfat from 1,827 lb. milk. This cow was the leader in milk production. Eight of the ten leaders were black and white reports the tester, T. Ambrose Doyle.

HELSEL HERD LEADS

Twenty-four herds containing 319 cows were tested in the Cambria-Somerset Pa. Testing Association for the month of January. Fifty-nine cows produced better than 40 lb. fat, twenty-one better than 50 lb. while forty-eight produced more than 1,000 lb. milk and twenty-five more than 1,200 lb.

The high cow for the month was a registered Holstein owned by L. E. Helsel, of Elton, with a production of 2,139 lb. milk and 92 lb. butterfat. Mr. Helsel had the high herd for the month, his purebred Holsteins averaging 1,216 lb. milk, 33 lb. fat. Six of the ten leaders were black and white. The tester is M. A. Farrell.

COLORADO AVERAGES

H. R. Lascelles, the dairy fieldman for Colorado, has done some painstaking work in the four Colorado cow testing associations, and has reached some interesting conclusions. The average number of cows tested during 1922 was 220 per association and these produced an average of 8,358 lb. milk and 298 lb. butterfat. The average value of the product was \$108.53. The returns for each dollar spent for feed was \$2.60. The feed cost was \$.69 for each 100 lb. milk and \$.19 for each lb. butterfat.

FIRST AND SECOND IN OHIO

Twenty-two cows in the Hancock County, Ohio, Association were on the honor roll. First and second places were held by purebred Holsteins owned by C. E. Hay. The leader produced 73.18 lb. fat from 2,613 lb. milk while the second high cow produced 67.89 lb. fat from 2,263 lb. milk.

FIRST IN VIRGINIA

There were 420 cows in fifteen herds tested in the southwest Virginia Testing Association for the month of December. A registered Holstein owned by Martin Lynch of Bristol, Virginia, was the leader with 64.5 lb. butterfat from 1,650 lb. milk. Howard Straw is the tester.

NEARLY UP AGAINST IT

How to provide fresh milk for the population of Antofagasta, Chile, is a real problem. The district is entirely desert. All water used for irrigation and any other purpose has to be piped from the mountains and practically all the forage has to be brought in from a long distance. There is a dairy of 42 Holsteins which came originally from New York State and these are the sole source of milk. Their output does not go far in supplying the demand of the city and it is planned to materially increase the size of the dairy.

Statement of the ownership, management, etc., required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912, of THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN, published weekly at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, for Oct. 1, 1922.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, COUNTY OF DAUPHIN.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the state and county aforesaid, personally appeared HOWARD C. REYNOLDS, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the business manager of THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, (and if a daily paper, the circulation) etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse side of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business manager are:

Publisher, THE BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN PUBLISHING CO., Harrisburg, Pa.

Editor, Not any.

Managing Editor, HOWARD C. REYNOLDS, Harrisburg, Pa.

Business Manager, HOWARD C. REYNOLDS, Harrisburg, Pa.

2. That the owners are: (Give names and addresses of individual owners; or, if a corporation, give its name and the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of the total amount of stock).

OWNER: THE BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN PUBLISHING COMPANY ARE:

E. E. SOUTHWORTH, Clarks Summit, Pa.

MARK T. MILNOR, Harrisburg, Pa.

EUGENE B. BENNETT, New Haven, Connecticut.

HOWARD C. REYNOLDS, Harrisburg, Pa.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) There are no bonds, mortgages, or other securities outstanding against THE BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN PUBLISHING COMPANY.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear on the books of the company, but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona-fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is (This information is required from daily publications only.)

SWORN TO AND SUBSCRIBED BEFORE ME,

this 10th day of February, 1923.

HOWARD C. REYNOLDS,

Managing Editor.

[SEAL] RAE FREIBERGER, NOTARY PUBLIC.

My commission expires at the end of next session of the Senate.

CRANDALL COWS MAKE GREAT SHOWING

The splendid average of 1,319 lb. milk, 45.85 lb. butterfat was made during January by fifteen purebred Holsteins owned by P. B. Crandall, Herndon, in the Fairfax County No. 1, Virginia, Association. The grade Holstein herds of I. C. Ferguson and F. M. Mochler also averaged over 40 lb. during the month.

The average general production for the whole association was 801 lb. milk 31.85 lb. butterfat. There were 612 cows in twenty-seven herds of which 142 made over 40 lb. butterfat, 16 made over 50 lb. and 5 made over 70 lb.

The leader was Mill Spring Marion Pontiac, 2,379 lb. milk, 80.9 lb. butterfat, owned by Mr. Crandall. Second was Lady Lena Bingham De Kol, another Crandall cow with 2,068 lb. milk, 73.4 lb. fat. The next four registered or grade Holsteins, next was a grade Guernsey followed by two grade Holsteins and another purebred member of the Crandall herd.

SPLENDID MARYLAND REPORT

The Washington and Frederick Counties, Maryland, Testing Association had a splendid January report. Enrolled in this association there are twenty-three herds containing 384 cows and of this number 76 made more than 40 lb. fat and ten exceeded 60 lb. during the month while the leader made 101.4 lb. She is a purebred Holstein Marianna, owned by the Springfield State Hospital with 2,817 lb. milk. Second, third, fourth, and fifth are also registered Holsteins owned by the State Hospital which has twenty-two cows in the honor roll five of which made over 80 lb. fat in the month.

IOWA RECORDS CLIMBING

There are three cow testing associations in Jackson County, Iowa, and there is quite a little rivalry among the various members as to who has the highest pro-

ducing cow each month. In October, Lawrence Kier, president of the Buckhorn association had the high cow with 51 lb. butterfat; the high cow during November was a Holstein owned by J. P. Mootz of Springbrook, a member of the East Jackson Association. His cow produced 81.1 lb. fat. In December, a purebred Holstein owned by Fred Kukuck, president of the Preston Association produced 84 lb. butterfat and there the crown rests at the present time.

WISCONSIN TESTING

Seventy-three cows in the Middleton, Wis., Association produced more than 40 lb. butterfat for the month ending January 18th. The high cow was a grade Holstein owned by Emil Dreger, she, having a production of 1,783 lb. milk, 62.4 lb. butterfat. The tester, Mr. W. J. Rabe, said that this cow returned \$4.60 in product for every dollar spent in feed.

The high cow in the Cedar Grove-Oostburg, Wis. Association was a grade Holstein owned by John J. Kleinhesselink. She is credited with 82.4 lb. butterfat from 1,917 lb. milk. Another grade Holstein in the same herd holds third place with 72.5 lb. fat from 1,727 lb. milk while two others made more than 54 lb. fat. The second high cow in the association was a grade Holstein owned by Harry Wieberdink, her production being 76.7 lb. fat from 1,668 lb. milk.

Thirty-one cows produced more than 45 lb. fat during the month of December, of which grade Holsteins held the first five positions.

A purebred Holstein was the leader in the Rockfield Testing Association. She was owned by Mrs. C. Bast and produced 72.7 lb. fat from 1,652 lb. milk. Second was another purebred Holstein owned by Paul Zeimer with 66.2 lb. butterfat from 1,891 lb. milk. Her stablemate, a grade Holstein, was third with 64.5 lb. fat from 1,535 lb. milk. The high herd was com-

posed of nine grade and purebred Holsteins. Their average was 1,140 lb. milk, 42.8 lb. butterfat. The 10 cow dairy of grade and purebred Holsteins, owned by Mrs. Christ Bast, was second with 37.8 lb. fat, 1,055 lb. milk.

Twenty-seven of the thirty-three cows producing more than 40 lb. butterfat for the month of January in the Chili Association were registered or grade Holsteins. The high cow was a grade Holstein owned by Albert Lindow with 1,562 lb. milk, 60.9 lb. fat. Second high cow was another grade Holstein with 1,537 lb. milk, 58.4 lb. fat. Third position was held by a registered Holstein owned by H. C. Portz. Her production was 1,258 lb. milk, 51.6 lb. fat made in twenty days. The tester is Jos. W. Reichert.

FINSTER COWS AGAIN LEAD

The high producing herd in the Hardin County, Iowa, Association was owned by Roy Finster of Eldora, their average being 38.5 lb. fat for the month of December. Second high herd was owned by Chas. A. Mark of Iowa Falls. This herd averaged 37 lb. fat.

Sixteen of the 325 cows tested produced more than 50 lb. fat for the month, the highest producing cow reaching 70 lb. fat. She was owned by Eugene Babcock of Iowa Falls.

THE MARYLAND CHAMPION

The new champion of Maryland for year butter production is Paladin Belle Johanna, owned by the Brooklandwood Farm at Lutherville. Her record is 848.7 lb. butter from 18,459.9 lb. milk. She displaces the former champion Spring Vale Helen, owned by the W. P. Jackson Farm, Salisbury, with 769.4 lb. butter.

"Why don't you move into more comfortable quarters, old man?"

"I can't even pay the rent on this miserable hole."

"Well, since you don't pay rent, why not get something better?"

SPOTTED COWS and SPOTTED SOWS



The best combination on earth from both points of view—beautiful to look on—profitable to the uttermost.

Every feature of the spotted cow may be learned from THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN. Likewise, every feature of the old fashioned Spotted Poland China sow may be learned from the *Spotted Poland China Journal*, 600 Wulsin Building, Indianapolis, Indiana, Fred L. Obenchain, Managing Director. One year, \$1.00; three years, \$2.00. The same address brings you all the information in regard to recording the old-fashioned Spotted Poland China Breed in the National Spotted Poland China Register formed during the fall of 1913; incorporated under the laws of Indiana early in 1914.

The assets of the Association to-day are around forty-five thousand dollars. They do not owe one single dollar. They have a publicity department for the benefit of their breeders free to all members. They give a twenty-four hour service of recording pedigrees. They appropriate all of their profit for prices in county, district, state and national shows, so far as we have been able to ascertain, this is the only swine record in the United States that has done a greater business in 1921 than they did in the year 1920. In 1922 their gain over 1920 was 53%. Their membership fee is \$5.00. Write for full particulars. Address The National Spotted Poland-China Record, Fred L. Obenchain, Secy.-Treas., 600 Wulsin Bldg., Indianapolis, Indiana.

BLOOD WILL TELL

R. S. Heisey, the tester of the South Franklin County Testing Association, is urging his patrons to buy and breed better cows. In the local papers in his district, Mr. Heisey has an article under the above caption. He says:

"Like your forefathers you can live in a log cabin, hunt and fish and take life easy, except when you make that monthly trip with that ox-cart for groceries, and a few letters.

"You say, 'No! I want to make life worth living.'

"I am nosing around for good cows, the kind that will feed themselves their owner, and buy many useful things for the house and barn.

"I'll give these cows clean stables with plenty of light and pure air. I'll give them individual drinking cups and silage but the bathtub goes to the house.

"Woe unto the cow that gives less than 5,000 lb. milk yearly and to the bull from such a cow. Let the standard be 8 to 12 thousand pounds. Watch out for the bull, he is half the herd, and a miserably poor half he has been in the southern counties of Pennsylvania. Blood will tell, so get the blood from purebred dairy sires.

"The South Franklin County Testing Association members are nearly 100% users of purebred sires. There is one field of the business which for some reason is not worked up in Franklin County. It will be necessary to go outside of the county to buy large producing cows, the kind that will make large official records. This yearly work can be done here as well as in other sections.

"Water is good and corn, alfalfa and cow beets can be grown better here than in some states where large records are now being made.

"The object of having yearly record cows is to get big money for their calves; think of buying a male or female calf whose mother produced 15,000 to 25,000 lb. milk in one year.

"Buyers would come to this county from outside states, take with them train loads of large producing animals and leave with our breeders several hundred thousand dollars yearly; if we raised them. Cows will be sold out of this county for \$2,000 eventually.

"Who will be the first to import and work with foundation stock that will produce?"

BISHOP HAS GOOD PRODUCERS

The December leader for milk in the Shoreham-Orwell, Vermont, Association is a purebred Holstein, Isa Trintje Scotia, owned by E. O. Bishop with 1,659 lb. milk, 54.7 lb. butterfat. Quality Girl Scotia also owned by Mr. Bishop is second for milk production and first for butter with 1,653 lb. milk, 61.5 lb. butterfat. Mr. Bishop had four cows in a list of forty-nine making over 40 lb. fat or 1,000 lb. milk in the 30½ days.

For the year ending January 3, 1923 there were only two cows in the association that exceeded 400 lb. butterfat. A grade Guernsey owned by Mrs. Huntley of Orwell produced 445 lb. and Lillian, a grade Holstein owned by A. C. Plue, also of Orwell, produced 410.5 lb.

ROBERTSON AND STEWART DIVIDE HONORS

A purebred Holstein carried off the honors of the York Valley, Pa., Association. Clothilde, of the H. E. Robertson herd led for the third time in four months with a production of 2,514 lb. milk 67.9 lb. fat. The high herd consists of 23 registered Holsteins owned by Stewart Bros., their average was 885.3 lb. milk, 38.5 lb. fat.

During the month 365 cows owned in twenty-seven dairies were tested and, of this number 39 produced over 40 lb. fat and twelve over 50 lb. while 32 exceeded 1,200 lb. milk.

MAKING A GOOD START IN INDIANA

The Culver Cow Testing Association which operates in Marshall County, Indiana, had 235 cows tested during November the first month of its operation. Four cows made over 50 lb. fat for the month and the leader was Jane, a purebred Holstein, owned by John Newman of Culver, she producing 1,533 lb. milk, 59.8 lb. fat. The four leading cows were all purebreds two being Holstein, one Guernsey and one Jersey. Each herd in this association is headed by a purebred sire.

In December there were 38 cows that each made over 40 lb. fat and the leader was Vannie, a purebred Holstein, owned by L. M. Chase of Walkerton. She made 1,739 lb. milk, 87 lb. fat. The leader for milk production was Mag, a purebred Holstein, owned by J. A. Newman with 1,841 lb. milk, 73.6 lb. fat.

WHITE'S HOLSTEINS PRODUCE

The second cow testing association in Genesee County, Mich. commenced activities the latter part of November. The average production during the month of December was 574 lb. milk, 23 lb. fat. The butterfat leader was a grade Holstein owned by Bergess White, Linden, she producing 58.5 lb. fat which was contained in 1,227 lb. milk. Mr. White owned six cows, all grade Holsteins, which averaged 1,010 lb. milk, 40 lb. fat. The leader for milk production is Fentonia De Kol Sir Tula and she is second for fat production with 1,647 lb. milk, testing 3.4% and making exactly 56 lb. fat. Eldon R. Bruce, the official tester in his remarks says "These records show that feeding can make high grade cows produce just as well as purebreds if they are given a chance."

A Chicago woman shot her husband when he wouldn't go to church. She was going to get him to heaven one way or another.

KENTUCKY HOLSTEINS PROMINENT

The roll of honor for cows tested in Kentucky during the month of December is headed by the purebred Holstein, Countess Hengerveld Hartog, owned by Alfred Eisen of Newport. She produced 154.7 lb. milk, 4.64 lb. butterfat during the two days she was on test. Second and third places were held by cows owned by the Kentucky Holstein Farm, Bardstown, Oakwood Piebe Daisy Johanna being second with 142.6 lb. milk, 4.11 lb. butterfat and Rhoda Overton Segis was third with 102.5 lb. milk, 4.04 lb. fat. The Kentucky Holstein Farms had six cows on the honor roll which consisted of twenty-four animals, seventeen Jerseys and seven Holsteins owned by ten different dairymen in eight counties.

GOOD RECORDS IN WILLIAMS COUNTY

York De Kol Canary, a purebred Holstein, owned by H. E. Burghbacher of Bryan, Ohio, topped the list for milk production and was second for fat in the Williams County Association for the month of December. Her production was 2,344 lb. milk, 77.4 lb. fat, reports the tester, Miss Vivian McCoy. Royalton De Kol, owned by Harlan Snyder was highest for butter fat with 77.8 lb. from 2,102 lb. milk. Twelve different cows each made over 55 lb. fat or over 1,700 milk in the month.

AFTER THE APPROPRIATION

A bill calling for an appropriation sufficient to build a coliseum on the New York State Fair Grounds, Syracuse, was recently introduced in the Senate of the New York Legislature by Senator Ryan and in the Assembly by A. McGinnies. Those who are behind the bill hope to have the coliseum completed before October, 1923, when the National Dairy Show will be held in Syracuse.

KEEPING BACKUS BUSY

The Backus Pedigree Company are having a big run of business nowadays making sale catalogs and the breeders are keeping R. Austin Backus busy with sale work explaining pedigrees and calling attention to choice individuals brought into the sale ring. A glance over the February issues of THE BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN show that Austin officiates as pedigree man at a number of high class Pennsylvania sales.

On Washington's birthday he works at the W. H. Stanton dispersal at Troy. On March 5th, he officiates at the M. H. Bennet sale at Richland at which, one of the best known herds in Pennsylvania will be dispersed. On March 8, Mr. Backus works in the ring at Wyalusing, when the animals of the Merryall herd will be offered at public auction. Then on March 14, he officiates at the dispersal of the high class Bon-Lacta herd, owned by J. Harris Lenker of Sunbury. The next day, Mr. Backus is due to be present at Covedale when the McKelvey herd is dispersed. March 20th, Mr. Backus journeys to Muncy, Penna. where he again officiates at the J. R. Glass dispersal. These dispersal sales are all of well known Pennsylvania herds, cattle that are big producers and of well known lines of breeding. The herds are under state and Federal supervision and are tuberculin tested sold subject to a 60 day retest privilege. This is surely an opportunity for anyone in search of tuberculin tested Holsteins or high class individuality and breeding to secure any number of animals from one to a car load at prices set upon them by the bidders.

"When I looked out the window, Johnny, I was glad to see you playing marbles with Billy Simpkins.
"We wuzn't playing marbles, ma. We just had a fight, and I was helping him pick up his teeth."—American Boy.

AN APPRECIATED AUCTIONEER

Colonel E. Newlin Brown is being kept busy nowadays crying public sales in Delaware and surrounding Pennsylvania counties, and has received a number of tributes praising his work. For instance; early this year he received a letter from J. Carroll Molloy of Doylestown, Penna. Mr. Molloy is a real estate broker and business agent, and a Justice of the Peace, and often has occasion to employ an auctioneer. Under date of January 3d, he wrote Colonel Brown the following tribute of appreciation:

DOYLESTOWN, Pa., January 3, 1923.
COL. E. NEWLIN BROWN,
WYCOMBE, PA.

DEAR COLONEL:

As we enter the new year I felt that I would like to express to you my appreciation of your work for me during the past year. You have cried many sales for me during 1922 and I assure you that I have been more than satisfied with the results and I believe that you are now the leading Auctioneer of this County.

Wishing you all success for 1923, I beg to remain,

Cordially yours,
J. CARROLL MOLLOY."

ALL PUREBREDS HERE

The Justaholme Stock Farm is located on the Jefferson pike near Kokomo, Indiana, and is owned by Ira F. Keisling and his son, Lloyd. They have been raising purebred Holsteins for the past six years and have found their business very profitable. They have a good herd at the present time and staged a sale last August at which 40 head were sold. Buyers came from all parts of the state and from Illinois, Michigan and Ohio.

In addition to Holsteins, they have purebred Percheron horses and Chester White hogs, while Mrs. Keisling has a flock of 150 Rhode Island Red chickens.

How Do You Like the Dam of My New Herd Sire?

CORNUCOPIA PLUM JOHANNA 2d
731.06 lb. butter in 305 days. Pennsylvania State record in senior four-year-old class. Her dam made 1,056.78 lb. butter in a year and has five daughters that average 18,723.1 lb. milk, 918.35 lb. butter in long time test.

A. W. DOWNTON
STARRUCCA PENNA

HOLSTEINS**For Milk and Profit**

I can supply you with purebred or grade Holsteins, animals that will please you both as Individuals and Producers. My lifetime experience is at your service.

Prices Reasonable.

D. B. YORK

TROY,

PENNA.

**Young Stock For Sale**

At prices that the
Everyday Breeder and Dairyman
can well afford to pay.

HARRY C. REYNOLDS

SCRANTON, PA.

Herd under the Accredited Plan

Holsteins that Will Please and Pay

Write your needs—or better—come and see our stock.

BLAIR COUNTY HOLSTEIN ASSOCIATION

S. F. ZOOK, Sec'y
Curryville Penna.

Crestmont Ormsby Alcartra

a daughter of King Pontiac Alcartra Wayne has just made over 22,000 lb. milk and 960 lb. butter in ten months as a junior three-year-old, the World's Record. She is due again in April.

No Mistake! a son or grandson of King Pontiac Alcartra Wayne would make you a profitable herdsire.

Let me price one to you.

HARRY C. GATES

CANTON,

PENNA.

Buy your Bull from an Accredited Herd

The Best of Wisconsin Holsteins!**A Bull Calf That Will Improve Your Herd.**

He is nicely and evenly marked, good in every way, from a 23 lb. four-year-old full sister to Lady Jewel De Kol Colantha, 32.56 lb. butter, 830.5 lb. milk in a week, the Wisconsin Champion for milk production.—See the Holstein Breeder & Dairyman, issue December 22d, 1922.

Also a few young females, all sired by Edenvale Roy Pieterje No. 245651, our handsome grandson of old Sir Pieterje Ormsby Mercedes.

Our stock is always worth the money we ask for them, and we will let you be the judge.

J. W. LAWTON & SON,

MAPLE PARK STOCK FARM,

Established 1906. VIOLA, WIS.

The Breeder and Dairyman Exchange

Copy must reach us by the 1st or 15th of each month to appear in the current issue.

Advertisements for this department set up without display type or illustration, accepted at the rate of five cents per word, one insertion, minimum of twenty words. Three insertions, ten cents per word. Every word or abbreviation in name and address must be counted as a word.

In all cases, cash must accompany order. Other rates on application.

MISCELLANEOUS—FOR SALE

ALFALFA—Direct from the grower. Send for our prices on first and second cutting. THE CROSS FARM, FAYETTEVILLE, N. Y.

PURE Delicious Vermont Maple Syrup \$2.50 gallon. Maple Sugar 10-lb. Can \$2.50. BEAT PRESCOTT, ESSEX JUNCTION, VT.

FRUIT & ornamental trees, roses, shrubs trees and small fruit. Send for Free Illustrated Catalog. THE JOHN REILLY NURSERIES, 9 REILLY ROAD, DANSVILLE, N. Y.

ALFALFA HAY—First and Second Cutting, also Light and Heavy Clover Mixed. Ask for delivered prices. SAMUEL DEUEL, PINE PLAINS, N. Y.

NATURAL LEAF TOBACCO—Chewing 5 lbs. \$1.75; 10 lbs. \$3.1; 20 lbs. \$5.25; Smoking 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.25; 20 lbs. \$4. HICKORY RIDGE FARMS, MAYFIELD, KY.

ALFALFA, mixed and timothy hay. Have seven cars, shipped subject to inspection. W. A. WITTHROW, ROUTE FOUR, SYRACUSE, NEW YORK.

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LIVE STOCK

CHESTER WHITE HOGS. Write your wants. R. L. MUNCE, CANONSBURG, PA.

CHESTER WHITES. All Ages. Either Sex. Prices Right. SELLERS FARM, RAYLAND, OHIO.

Barnesdale Holstein bulls by 33 lb. King of Pontiac's sire. BARNES PURE-BRED STOCK FARM, GROVE CITY, PA.

15 FINE REGISTERED FEMALE Holsteins for sale reasonable. EARL B. HAWKS, TRUSTEE, 105 WELLS STREET, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

HOLSTEINS AT FARMERS' PRICES Young bulls, 6 to 15 months old, growthy, good individuals, good blood lines. GEO. DEBOK, OREGON CITY, ORE.

NOW IS THE TIME to place your order with me for a nice bull calf. Write for prices and particulars. Herd Federally accredited. ELLIS ELLSWORTH, MESHOFFEN, PA.

50 HAMPSHIRE EWES, one to three years, bred to the best sires in America; a few show ewes, ram and ewe lambs, priced for quick sale. WM. REID, Box 502, OWENSBORO, KY.

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LIVE STOCK



HOLSTEIN BULLS and bull calves for sale. Record dam. Herd federally tested. Prices reasonable. Quality considered. Address, CLARK BERRY, SINKING SPRING, PA.

VANDERKAMP SEGIS PAUL DE KOL NO. 157324. A son of Judge Segis from 32.56 lb. dam, has sister with 1,035 lb. record. Sell on account of inbreeding. IRWIN SMITH, GUYS MILLS, CRAWFORD CO., PA.

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TANNING LET US tan your hide—Cow and Horse hides for fur coats and robes. Cow and Steer hides into harness or sole leather. Catalog on request. We repair and remodel worn furs; estimates furnished. THE CROSSBY FRISIAN FUR CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

HIGHEST MARKET PRICES paid for rabbits, weighing four pounds and over. EDGAR ZELLER, MYERSTOWN, PA.

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5 to 6 lb. WHITE LEGHORNS—Larger hens, better winter layers. Send for free catalog full of information. A. W. WAUCKER, GOBLEVILLE, MICHIGAN.

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LAKE SIDE MINORCA FARM, R. L. SHOE-MAKER, PENN. YAN, N. Y.

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS, Prize Winning stock at Virginia's leading shows. Hatching eggs. Write for folder.

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200,000 QUALITY CHICKS for 1923. S. C. White & Brown Leghorn Barred Rocks & Broilers. Write for terms and prices.

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WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS. Selected Stock guaranteed to be right. Shipped on approval. Address F. M. REYNOLDS, FACTORYVILLE, PA.

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BANTAMS—EGGS—22 VARIETIES. Circular, 2 cent stamp.

FENN BANTAM YARDS, DESK 19, 177 BM. DELEVAN, WISCONSIN.

100,000 STRONG HEALTHY CHICKS, Rocks, Reds, Leghorns, Minorcas and White Wyandottes, 9c up. Prepaid to your home. Catalog free. SUNNYSIDE HATCHERY, LIVERPOOL, PA.

BABY CHICKS. Before you buy, get our free illustrated catalog. You will appreciate the reasonable prices on purebred stock.

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MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, June Hatch 18-19 lb. purebred, large bone, healthy, price \$10.

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FOR SALE—WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS, yearling hens, hatching eggs and baby chicks, also fancy beagles and fox hounds. Send stamps for free circular.

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Quality Chicks From Carefully Cullured Purebred Egg Type Birds. Our prices will surprise you. Barred Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, White Wyandottes and White Leghorns.

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BOB WHITE, Hungarian Partridges, Wild Turkeys, Pheasants, Quail, Rabbits, Deer, etc., for stocking purposes. Fancy Pheasants, Peafowl, Cranes, Storks, Swans, Ornamental Ducks and Geese, Bears, Foxes, Raccoons, Squirrels and all kinds of birds and animals.

WM. J. MACKENSEN, NATURALIST, DEPT. 10, YARDLEY, PA.

Dispersal of the McKelvey Herd

at Covedale, Pa., March 15, 1923

We Believe This Is the Best Herd of Holsteins in Central Pennsylvania.
Much Time and Money Was Spent in the Building.

Cows with seven-day records up to 26 lb.; heifers and calves with quality and breeding. The type and individuality will surprise and please you.

Senior Herd Sire: King Diona Konigen No. 222047. His seven nearest dams have seven-day records averaging 37.61 lb. butter, 681.52 lb. milk. His sire is the noted King Segis Pontiac Konigen and his dam is Diona Konigen Pietertje 2d, a 35.94 lb. daughter of a 37 lb. dam.

Junior Herd Sire: King Walker Echo Sylvia No. 309789. His dam as as a two-year-old made 24.61 lb. butter in seven days averaging 70 lb. milk a day. His sire is the famous Champion Echo Sylvia Pontiac, the best son of the world's milk champion May Echo Sylvia. There will be 20 daughters of this bull in the sale.

An Absolute Dispersal Without Reserve.

A 60-day Retest Privilege Given

Covedale is on the Petersburg Branch of the Pennsylvania railroad which runs from Altoona to Huntingdon. Good train service. Sale held one block from station.

Col. Geo. W. Baxter, Auctioneer

—FOR CATALOG ADDRESS—

R. Austin Backus, in the Box

F. R. MCKELVEY, HOLLIDAYSBURG, PENNA.

B. F. JONES

W. HUGH JONES

A Message from Springdale Farm

The dam of our junior herdsire is A. BEAUTY LYONS, 26.13 lb. butter, 570.5 lb. milk in seven days as a junior three-year-old, a daughter of Colantha Pietertje Lyons, who was by King Lyons, from a daughter of the 32-lb. cow, Buttercup Clothilde Pietertje.

His sire is KING ECHO SYLVIA MODEL, whose seven nearest dams have records averaging 35.49 lb. butter in a week, 141.81 lb. in 30 days; and whose first five daughters average 21.29 lb. butter in seven days, and practically 60 lb. milk a day at an average age of 2 years, 3 months and 28 days.

B. F. JONES & SON

SOUTH MONTROSE,

PENNSYLVANIA

Polled Holsteins For



*Beauty
Safety
Symmetry
Conformation
Production
Profit*

Don't overlook the fact that Keystone Beauty Plum Johanna produced 25,787.5 lb. milk, 1,294.71 lb. butter in a year as a four-year-old in strictly official test, an unequalled performance. Her blood is being concentrated and intensified in Origin Herd.

A Polled Bull will improve the production and individuality of your herd as well as the fat-percentage in the milk.

Let us demonstrate this to you.

GEORGE E. STEVENSON

727 Connell Building,

Scranton, Pennsylvania

Please mention THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN when writing to our advertisers

M. H. BENNETCH DISPERSAL SALE FIFTY REGISTERED HOLSTEINS

MONDAY, MARCH 5, 1923

FEDERAL TUBERCULIN
TESTED HERD

at my farm, Richland, Penna.

SOLD SUBJECT TO A 60
DAY RETEST

I WILL SELL IN THIS SALE:—

20 fresh or close springers
6 calves from 4 to 6 months of age

18 heifers bred in Sept. and December
8 granddaughters of King Model by a
son of a 31-lb. cow.

I will also offer several granddaughters and grandsons of Radium who is from the same dam as the world's record milk producer, May Echo Sylvia.

ALSO a few well bred young bulls, ready for service, including a son of a 30-lb. three-year-old and five grandsons of Spring Farm King through his best proven son.

This is a herd of genuine high class individuals—light in color and the big straight backed kind with two good ends and a good middle. The kind that are noted for "Individuality and Production."

Write for catalog and be sure to attend this important Pennsylvania sale.

M. H. BENNETCH, Owner, Richland, Penna.

CATALOGS AND PUBLICITY BY BACKUS PEDIGREE CO., MEXICO, N. Y.

Dauphin County Holstein Breeders

solicit a portion of your business.

They offer you
well - grown,
well - bred
healthy
Holsteins
at reasonable
prices and
invite your
inspection.

Dauphin County Holstein Breeders' Association

HIRAM BILLET, Pres.,
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Important

Have you taken advantage of our Special Introductory Subscription Price of two years for \$1.00? If not, cut out, sign and return the attached coupon and receive *The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman* regularly twice a month for the next two years. Do not delay. Subscriptions are coming in fast and we wish to include you among our regular subscribers.

Special Introductory Offer

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman,
Harrisburg, Pa.

Gentlemen:

I enclose One Dollar for two years' subscription to "*The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman*."

Name

Post Office

State

Date

HARRINGTON FARMS SALE

FIFTY
HEAD

HIGH-CLASS REGISTERED HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN COWS & HEIFERS

FIFTY
HEAD

At the Farm, MARCH 7, 1923, at 12 o'clock noon, sharp.

We are going to dispose of our entire dairy consisting of about 50 registered and a few high-grade cows and heifers that are mostly due to freshen in March and April by one of the greatest bred May Echo bulls living.

This bull is sired by a son of May Echo Verbeke who is the dam of May Echo Sylvia; his dam is a 31 lb. daughter of old May Echo, who is the granddam of May Echo Sylvia. His four nearest dams average almost 31 lb. butter and over 700 lb. milk in 7 days. Can you beat it?

Farm only 4 miles from center of city on South Bay trolley, stop 2 right in front of the place.

B. V. Kelley, Auctioneer.

FOR ANY INFORMATION ADDRESS

HARRINGTON FARMS, INC., C. F. Hunt, Mgr., R. D. 1, SYRACUSE, N. Y.



SIR RIVERDALE LYONS MAY ECHO NO. 326351.

Our herd has been under State and Federal Supervision for the past three years, our last test is just over with only one reactor. Every animal offered in this sale has passed three and four clean tests. The usual 60-day retest privilege will be given.

If you want good straight, clean, healthy animals, heavy in calf and soon due by one of the great-

est bred bulls of the breed, here is your opportunity. Every animal will be represented to be just as she is and sold with no restrictions whatever.

YOUNG STOCK

At Reasonable Prices

Sired by

KING ARTIS WACONDA

my son of King Korndyke Sadie Vale Jr. and the 30.16 lb. cow, Waconda Clothilde Artis, a granddaughter of De Kol 2d's Butter Boy 3d. His dam made 792.05 lb. butter, 18,795.5 lb. milk in a year as a junior three-year-old, World's record at time of making.

The records of his dam and sire's dam average 30.595 lb. butter in a week and 83.8 lb. milk a day.

Let Me Show You My Herd.

SAM T. WITMER
Union Deposit, Pennsylvania

Dispersion Sale of a 22-Year-Old Herd

March 7, 1923, on the Farm at

Coldwater, Michigan

My herd of 35 head representing 22 years of breeding and selecting purebred Holsteins. Every animal except the herdsires are directly descended from my two foundation cows. Both were show cows, as well as producers, desirable traits transmitted to their descendants, one of which beat Minerva Beets in the show ring.

A granddaughter, Neeltje Terzoci Segis, and two of her sons are in the sale. She produced 99.4 lb. cf milk in a day, 633.5 lb. milk, 28.46 lb. butter in 7 days as a three-year-old. Her sons are by Paul Pietertje Wayne Prince (also to be sold) whose dam produced 117 lb. milk in a day and averaged 107 lb. for 30 days. She made 30 lb. butter in 7 days, 122 lb. in 30 days. Thirteen daughters of this grandly bred sire will be offered.

The herd is free from contagious abortion, and has passed four clean Tuberculin tests. All animals sold subject to 60-day retest privilege.

Auctioneers: W. H. Krause and Homer Green

WRITE FOR CATALOG TO

E. E. BUTTERS,
Coldwater, Michigan

Please mention THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN when writing to our advertisers

Merryall Farms and Herd to be Sold at Public Auction, March 8, 1923

on the farm three miles from Wyalusing, Pennsylvania
Sale Starts Promptly at 9 A. M. Farm will be Sold at 10 A. M.

This farm contains 275 to 300 acres of the very best dairy farmland in Bradford County, having about 100 acres tillable and very productive, a goodly amount of flat land and upland, with splendid pasture and abundance of never-failing water, which runs to all buildings by gravity. There are three houses; large new barns containing 40 stanchions, calf pens, box stalls, 3 silos, large storage for hay and grain; horse barn with basement; creamery and icehouse. Located on a good macadam road within 1½ miles of splendid high school and thriving town of Camptown, Pa., and 3½ miles of station of L. V. R. R. Main Line. Two R. D. routes, two telephone lines, jitney service, school wagon, milk trucks, and electric light and power line.



MAIN BARN AT MERRYALL FARMS

Fifty Head of Purebred Holsteins



KING SYLVIA JOHANNA PONTIAC No. 339758
Picture taken at the age of 1 year, 10 months

Headed by King Sylvia Johanna Pontiac, who was by the same sire as Carnation King Sylvia. His dam is Otego Valley Christmas Belle, 651.2 lb. milk, 40.51 lb. butter in a week and three A. R. O. daughters including one with 730.8 lb. milk 32.56 lb. butter in a week, 1,034.28 lb. in a year. Females of the best type and breeding with seven-day records up to 27 lb. and a good many year and 305-day records ranging from a yearling heifer with 500 lb. butter, 12,304 lb. milk, to mature cows with well over 20,000 lb. milk, 860 lb. butter. All but two or three of these animals were raised on the farm, for this has always been a breeding establishment and not a dealer's plant.

Six Head of Purebred Durocs, heavy with pig by our own boar of the Orion Cherry King Strain. These are Durocs of the real kind.

Two horses and all equipment needed to operate an up-to-date farm; electric light plant, milking machine, boiler, separator, vats, cans, tester, plows, planters, harrows, mowers, tedders, manure spreader, cultivators, wood saw, engine, feed grinder, ensilage cutter and carrier, hay fork and rope, ice saws and all small tools necessary on a well equipped farm.

Merryall Herd Is Under State and Federal Supervision.

GEORGE W. BAXTER, Auct. Catalogs Ready February 18th Good Hotel Accommodations
R. AUSTIN BACKUS in the box Lunch will be served

C. W. NEWMAN

MERRYALL FARMS

WYALUSING, PENNA.

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Vol. II. HARRISBURG, PA., MARCH 8, 1923 No. 5

Published Semi-Monthly. Price, 75c. Per Year



THE HERD AT PASTURE, BONNYMEAD FARMS, PAXTANG, PA.

Published in the Interest of Breeders and Dairymen Everywhere



Entered as second-class matter April 8, 1922, at the post office at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, under the act of March 3, 1879.

OUR JUNIOR HERDSIRE COLANTHA SEGIS PROSPECT



To mate with the daughters of KING TWEED SPRING FARM.

This picture of COLANTHA SEGIS PROSPECT was taken when he was six months old. At that time he weighed 519 lbs. and he will no doubt reach 1,000 lbs. at the age of one year. His dam Carnation Matador Pontiac, a daughter of Matador Segis Walker, will freshen again this spring as a three year old and will have an opportunity to raise her present record. His sire, Carnation Pietertje Colantha, is in service at Carnation Stock Farms where he will be given every chance to make good. Note the splendid animals in this fellow's pedigree.

COLANTHA SEGIS PROSPECT,
BORN APRIL 26, 1922.

CARNATION PIETERTJE COLANTHA,
297822.

A son of the World's Champion milk
producer over all ages and breeds for
one year.

CARNATION MATADOR PONTIAC,
563436.

Butter, 7 da. 2 yr. 23.12
Milk 401.90

DUTCHLAND GOVERNOR SIR
COLANTHA, 90477.

35 A. R. O. Dau., 1 A. R. Son.
13 semi-off. rec. Dau.

SEGIS PIETERTJE PROSPECT, 221846.

Butter, 365 da. 6 yr. 1,448.70
Milk 37,381.40
(World's milk record.)
Butter, 7 da. 7 yr. 39.20
Milk 592.30
Butter, 7 da. 6 yr. 33.20
Milk 686.40

MATADOR SEGIS WALKER, 148839.

65 A. R. O. Dau., 4 A. R. Sons.
24 semi-off. rec. Dau.

PENFIELD LADY PONTIAC, 261990.

Butter, 7 da. 2 yr. 14.58
Milk 349.40
Butter, 30 da. 59.24
Milk 1,472.00

COLANTHA JOHANNA LAD, 32481.
134 A. R. O. Dau., 111 A. R. Sons.
26 semi-off. rec. Dau.
26 above 30 lbs.

PONTIAC LATONA, 56962.
Butter, 7 da. 10 yr. 22.13
Milk 530.20

KING SEGIS 10th, 71153.

44 A. R. O. Dau., 5 A. R. Sons.
24 semi-off. rec. Dau.
2 above 30 lbs.

BEAUTY PIETERTJE CLOTHILDE,
148425.
Butter, 7 da. 5 yr. 27.92
Milk 598.60

KING SEGIS 10th, 71153.

44 A. R. O. Dau., 5 A. R. Sons.
24 semi-off. rec. Dau.
2 above 30 lbs.

MATADOR TWISK MINNETTE 4th,
129878.
Butter, 7 da. 4 yr. 33.54
Milk 617.90

KING PONTIAC MAIA, 72295.

11 A. R. O. Dau., 9 A. R. Sons.
1 semi-off. rec. Dau.

LADY NETHERLAND HOMESTEAD
DE KOL, 167407.
Butter, 7 da. 5 yr. 31.96
Milk 695.50
Butter, 30 da. 123.20
Milk 2,833.20

VISITORS ARE ALWAYS WELCOME AT BERKS FARM

Abner S. Deysher, *Herd Under Federal Supervision*
Berks Farm, READING, PENNSYLVANIA

Please mention THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN when writing to our advertisers

BON LACTA HERD DISPERSAL SALE

STARTING AT 10:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14, 1923

50 REGISTERED HOLSTEINS 50
SUNBURY, PENNSYLVANIA

GREAT PRODUCERS

Note what will be sold in this sale:—A two-year-old daughter of a 30 lb. two-year-old, fresh in November—her sire from a 33 lb. cow with 107 lb. of milk a day for 7 days. Her daughter by Alcartra King Sylvia, junior herdsire at Avondale Farms—he is from Tilly Alcartra former world's yearly milk producer, and by Carnation King Sylvia the \$106,000 son of May Echo Sylvia (consider the establishments back of her.)

A daughter of Prince Quality whose four direct maternal dams average 1,150 lb. of butter and 28,500 lb. of milk in yearly tests (here is a gem that will start you right.)

Several young cows with A.R.O. records including a nearly 18 lb. two-year-old.

A number with excellent cow testing association records—a real herd of great producers, including many other well bred animals.

18 fresh cows in the sale. 8 due in April and May.

HERD SIRE TO BE SOLD King Lunde Pontiac Korndyke 53d, a very superior individual—a full brother to Grand Champion at New York State Fair in 1919; from a 29 lb. cow that twice made over 28 lb. and milked 663 lb. of milk. His sire is a real good son of King of the Pontiacs from a 30 lb. cow that averaged 100 lb. of milk a day for 100 days. With this bull will be sold 24 of his daughters—a real nice lot of straight individuals, of good growth and certain to develop into great producers. Come to this sale, and buy this great bull and get your share of his progeny.

Herd Under State and Federal Supervision

Sixty Day Retest Guarantee

Do not fail to attend this sale where your interests will be protected

LOCATION: Sale will be held at the farm 1½ miles East of Sunbury, Pa. Autos on reaching Sunbury, will travel East on Market Street, following trolley tracks to their terminus at Hamilton; proceed on Macadam road taking first turn to right and follow for ½ mile.

Owner: J. HARRIS LENKER

Write for Catalog now ready to L. E. Lenker, Sunbury, Pa.

Auctioneer: Col. Glenn R. Mead

Pedigree Expert: R. Austin Backus

Catalogs and publicity by Backus Pedigree Co.

Please mention THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN when writing to our advertisers

The Demand for Holsteins

is again on the increase. Boom prices are over, probably for a long, long time, but the men who regard Holsteins as dairy animals, not as speculative investments, are again in the market. Letters coming recently to this office substantiate this statement. Read this one:

"We are in need of a carload of cows. We want them from an Accredited Herd. If you could tell us of a community where we could find them it would be greatly appreciated."

"They must be real dairy type and subject to a 60-day retest."

Then read this letter:

"I am in the market for 30 high-class grade Holsteins, must be from Accredited Herds, high producers and testers, from two to six years old. I don't want them to freshen all at once but so that they will come in all the year around. These cows must be given a guaranteed 60-day retest and the price must be that the average farmer can afford to pay."

The owners of several noted herds, men who are breeders, not dealers, are in the market for milkers and springers, not from a dealing standpoint but because they are experiencing a bigger demand for Holstein milk than they are able to supply.

We are informed that a Maryland owner is in the market for bred heifers, tuberculin tested and from a healthy herd.

In this issue of the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN appears an advertisement inserted by a Pennsylvania breeder who owns a remarkably fine herd:

WANTED:—15 or 20 choice young Holstein cows that are milking well now and bred to come in next fall. Must be good individuals, well bred, and from tuberculin tested herds. Not particular about A.R.O. records. State price and full particulars.

If YOU have any good Holsteins you wish to turn into CASH, why not tell the news to the men who wish to buy? They read the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN, and study the advertising columns. Let us tell you how to reach this splendid market at a very low cost.

The Holstein Breeder & Dairyman
Harrisburg, Box 110, Pennsylvania

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The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

VOL. II

HARRISBURG, PA., MARCH 8, 1923

No. 5

Boy Dairy Wonder of Grant County

By J. H. Lewis

IN and out of season, dairyland in southwest Wisconsin is Fairyland, for mythical figures who inhabit the woodland are here realized in real life,—the boys and the girls who take an active interest in dairy work. It is really remarkable how proficient they become while little more than toddlers.

One such instance of more than ordinary interest attaches to the Holstein dairy farm of Isaac J. Harvey, of Hazel Green, Wis., a member of the Hazel Green Cow Testing Association, whose son Thomas Harvey, not yet twelve years of age, has come into the limelight in competition with men of mature years and keen perception.

This is not a frame-up or a brazen attempt to obtain cheap notoriety, for the official tester of the association has checked up the work of both the boy and his cow, and the father asseverates on honor that he wants the boy to do every bit of the work so that his record may be earned honestly.

Star is a grade Holstein, four years of age. In the photograph shown herewith is the cow, her little groom and care-taker and baby Twinkle, a four-month-old calf. February a year ago Star made a record of 78 lbs. of butterfat for the official month. November 1922, Star showed signs of slowing up. The little dairy boss fed his cow every kind of feed he could think of that would promote the flow of milk, without avail, so he made his way to the official tester, crestfallen—simply ruined, because Star had gone back on him. The tester hastened over and examined the cow and advised the little man to milk her three times a day.

On the next trip over his circuit official tester Arthur A. Zenz, found that the cow had gained eight pounds daily in her milk and for the month of November her record in butterfat was 74.8 pounds.

This same official issued his report for January 1923, on the first ten cows in the association, first ten to finish highest.

Blackie, a registered Holstein, aged five years, the property of Leo Kuhl whose herd of 10 registered Holsteins was the top herd of the association for the month gave 2120 lbs. of milk, testing 3.6%, producing 76.3 lbs. of butterfat. Blackie is the top cow out of about 400 cows under test work in the Hazel Green Association.

Second cow;—Star, grade Holstein, aged four years, produced for January 1923, 1747 lbs. milk, testing 4.3% and yielding 74.8 lb. of butterfat. This is Master Thomas Harvey's own particular cow, the very apple of his eye, his darling and treasure. She had come within one and one-half pounds of the top cow for

first honors. The little fellow shows spirit—he has sent out an ultimatum to the Kuhl's to look well to their laurels for February 1923 for he says determinedly he is going to put Star in first place, top cow for the association.

It will indeed be a remarkable feat for a mere kiddo to step in and take top honors in an organization so powerful and functioning as perfectly as does this particular association. The entire community is now watching the contest.

The Kuhls, Leo senior, and his 19 year old son Clarence, are both experienced dairy farmers, without frills or flourish, and they know how to get every ounce out of a cow, and it is a fine record for a mere baby to come so close in a fight, where standards have been raised. There was a time when a 40-lb. butterfat standard let top cows in for recognition on publicity;



Master Thomas Harvey, the eleven-year-old dairyman, of Hazel Green, Wisconsin, his grade Holstein, Star, and her four-months-old calf, Twinkle.

in the Hazel Green Association, 40-lb. cows don't get a look in anymore—it is 60-lb. butterfat for the month or better to receive official mention.

Christmas Day when most boys so favored were revelling in luxury, Thomas Harvey spent most of his waking hours with Star. Somehow the cow seems to understand the affection and care of her little master,—there is sort of affinity between the two. Thomas cares for his cow in every detail—he prepares and weighs the feed she gets, he does all the milking himself, he grooms and cares for his cow, and the last service for a busy day is to see that she is well blanketed for the night and has a good bedding of nice, clean straw.

Our story is not complete, as yet. The correspondent visited the Star trio. It was necessary to obtain a photo, and while pursuing this agreeable task, investigation was made of Thomas Harvey's school record.

In his class work in the Hazel Green public school his average class standing is 92%. The same sane judgment the little man uses in his favorite occupation is directed in his school work for he realizes also that an education is necessary. Little wonder that the dairy prodigy of the Hazel Green Cow Testing Association has become a topic of general discussion among the older members.

The influence of such a life as this laddie lives is wholesome on the entire community. The pas and mas in the Hazel Green circuit are now organizing a calf club among their boys and girls and the drawing for animals will be made shortly. It will be the beginning of work, well directed effort in feeding and care, so

that in time the milk making machinery will be welded into shape for the big work two years hence when the heifers freshen.

More glory, more power, more honor to the little man not yet 12 years of age in his wonderful work. It is an inspiration not alone for boys and girls of tender years to develop into something real useful but the grown-ups can well afford to profit by his fine example.

It is claimed for Thomas Harvey that he is the boy champion dairyman of the United States. Perhaps we shall hear from other quarters but it appears impossible almost that one so young should do so well in this class of industry.

Green Feed for Winter

By H. M. Jones, *South Dakota Dairy Specialist*

THE natural conditions which make for abundant and economical dairy production occur in the late spring and early summer months. With warm weather, good water, and plenty of tender, green grass, the dairy cows produce their maximum.

The aim of year around dairying then should be to duplicate summer conditions as nearly as possible. A cow does not usually do her best on dry roughage. Since milk consists of about 87 per cent water, the milk cow needs a liberal allowance of water and also a succulent or juicy feed such as is supplied by fresh, green grass. Investigators have searched long and diligently to find a feed answering these requirements and which would be available the year around. The nearest approach to such a perfect feed came with the discovery of silage. Silage fills the need, can be produced and stored on almost every farm, and the past thirty years have seen silos built by the thousands.

Silos and successful dairying go hand in hand. On farms where dairying has become a specialty the silo is indispensable. It furnishes a green succulent feed for winter dairying. It is valuable even to the farmer who is keeping only a few cows as a side line. The more silos a state has, the more importance it assumes as a dairy state. With few exceptions, the number of cows per silo is in inverse proportion to the average annual milk production per cow as shown by the following data:

State	Number of Cows	Number of Silos	Cows per Silo	Milk Production per cow
Wisconsin	2,202,000	82,000	27	4016
New York	1,695,000	50,000	34	4317
Minnesota	1,578,000	30,000	53	3044
Iowa	1,093,000	25,000	44	2709
South Dakota	417,000	3,500	119	2339
United States	24,028,000	456,000	53	3412

When South Dakota approaches the point where she has a silo for every 20 cows instead of one for every 119 cows as at present, it is safe to say that the milk production per cow will more nearly approach that of the states where silos are more numerous. In South Dakota there is but one silo for every 22 farms. There is room and need for a great many more. No dairy farm should be without one.

The principle of siloing corn is too well known to require any lengthy discussion. Corn, sunflower, cane, Sudan grass, and small grains have been used with success in making silage. Corn has proven the most satisfactory where it can be grown. For silage, these crops are harvested in a green stage, cut finely, and packed in the silo. If too dry, water is added. It is poor policy to fill the silo with material which is too green.

Silos are invariably round or nearly so for the reason that this shape allows for more firm packing and withstands the greatest pressure. Types of silos are wood stave, wood frame, tile, brick, concrete block, concrete stave, monolithic stone and pit. They vary greatly in expense according to the materials available in the locality. Pit silos have proven very satisfactory in semi-arid localities and even in fairly humid areas where the soil conditions and drainage are right.

In a general way the height of silo to build depends upon the number of days the farmer expects to feed from it. The diameter to make it depends upon the number of cows in the herd.

Number of cows	Height to Build			
	Diameter to build	6 months feeding	8 months feeding	10 months feeding
10	12	20	24	28
15	12	26	30	34
20	14	24	30	36
25	16	24	28	32
30	18	24	28	32

A silo for summer use only should have a smaller diameter than one which is to be used for the entire year. Silage is subject to freezing, usually freezing only on the surface, rarely, if ever, through the walls below. If care is taken to see that the edges are kept well down and all frozen silage down toward the middle of the silo, the heat generated there will prevent further freezing. Covers of straw, paper or boards have been very effective in preventing freezing.

Silage is not a complete feed in itself. It is of greatest value when fed with some leguminous roughage

(alfalfa, clover or soy beans) and concentrates fairly rich in protein. Corn silage, alfalfa and ground oats, corn and bran have proven to be an excellent combination.

The silo is a boon to the dairyman. It is the means of supplying a warm, green, succulent feed on the coldest day of winter. It conserves practically all of the corn plant leaving no waste in the field. The silo is of value on almost any farm but has come to be recognized as a necessity on farms where dairying predominates and where a low cost of production is essential.

King of the Johanna Lads

EVERY breed has its stories of good sires who were slaughtered for beef before their excellent transmitting qualities were fully demonstrated. The prejudice against the purchase of a mature bull has been very strong and has been responsible for such tragedies. The cattle owner has evidently had the maxim "safety first" in mind and has interpreted this to mean personal safety. For personal reasons he has been instinctively afraid of the mature bull and so has generally confined his purchases to young untried sires in defiance of all scientific rules of breeding. Within the last few years, there has been a gradual divergence from the old practice and our readers can recall many instances of proven sires changing ownership.

A change of this kind that attracted considerable attention was the recent transfer of King of the Johanna Lads from Allamuchy and Tranquility Farms to the ownership of Albert Winters of Mahwah, New Jersey. King of the Johanna Lads, No. 194,390, was born October 13, 1915. He was sired by Colantha Johanna Lad and his dam is Lady Princess Beets, a cow of splendid individuality and great powers of transmission. As a three-year-old she produced 25.56 lb. butter, 513.9 lb. milk in seven days, 100 lb. butter in thirty days and as a four-year-old, this daughter of Inka Princess Canada Prince raised her record to 30.88 lb. butter in a week.

King of the Johanna Lads was born and has spent his life in New Jersey. In the Tranquility and Allamuchy herds he has more than fifty daughters and these will be developed as they mature. No less a judge than Arthur Danks believes he is one of the greatest living sires of to-day and that he is a splendid individual is shown by his picture which appeared on the cover of the February 8th issue. He has only about a dozen tested daughters and as far as we know, only two have been tested for the second time and these have made records of over 25 lb. in a week. Daughters of this bull have made cow testing association records of above 15,000 lb. milk in a year, one reached 18,000 lb. These were in their first lactation period and were milked only two or three times a day.

King of the Johanna Lads is a bull of massive size, very straight, a handsome fellow, showing lots of dairy temperament. He is full brother to the well-known sire, Dutchland Colantha Sir Inka and the work of his daughters indicate that he will make just as great a name for himself as years go by.

In his new home, he will have a splendid opportunity for Mr. Winters has a real good herd which contains a number of cows good enough to take to the largest shows in the country. Mr. Winters has been building up his herd for the past four or five years and has purchased only animals of exceptional individuality.

This herd received considerable notice when one of its members, Tranquillity Sadie Vale Wayne, No. 380-080, completed a test early in January making a seven-day record of 41.66 lb. butter, 726.9 lb. milk. Every day during the week she produced 100 lb. or more of milk. She is a daughter of King of the Sadie Vales and her dam, K. A. Wayne Korndyke is a daughter of Korndyke Abbekerk. There are a number of daughters and granddaughters of Korndyke Abbekerk in this herd.

It will be seen that King of the Johanna Lads will be given an excellent opportunity as his daughters in the Winters herd as well as on the Tranquillity and Allamuchy farm will be developed and then, too, the bull will be used in the herd of H. A. Davidson of Ramsey, New Jersey, on daughters of Colantha Aaggie Sir Abby Hartog, a strongly-bred Colantha bull tracing to Abby Hartog Clothilde.

In placing King of the Johanna Lads on the cover of the February 8th issue of THE BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN, we give him an honor that we believe is his due on account of his sale being one of the most important Holstein transactions that has been heard of for some time past.

The place of King of the Johanna Lads in his former home will be taken by his sons, one of which is from a 32-lb. daughter of King of the Sadie Vales that is now producing over 100 lb. milk in a day; her dam a daughter of Korndyke Abbekerk. The only reason this bull was sold was that there was so many of his daughters in the Allamuchy and Tranquillity herds. Another reason, perhaps, was the price that was given for him, which we are not at liberty to disclose excepting that we may say it runs into five figures.

Mrs. Grieve: "Tobias, I found this letter I gave you to post a month ago in your brown overcoat pocket." Mr. Grieve: "I remember. I took off that overcoat at the time to enable you to sew on a button, and it isn't sewn on yet."

Determining the Age of Cattle by the Teeth

THE age of cattle can be approximated closely by the appearance, development, and subsequent wear of their second incisor teeth. Cattle have eight incisor teeth, all in the lower jaw. In the calf at birth two or more of the temporary or first incisor teeth are present. With the first month the entire eight incisors have appeared.



FIG. 1.—Internal face of incisors of the calf.

As the animal approaches 2 years of age the center pair of temporary incisor teeth or pinchers is replaced by the permanent pinchers, which at 2 years attain full development.



FIG. 2.—Internal face of incisors at 2 years.

At from 2½ to 3 years the permanent first intermediates are cut and are usually fully developed at 3 years.



FIG. 3.—Internal face of incisors at 3 years.

At 3½ years the second intermediates or laterals are cut. They are on a level with the first intermediates and begin to wear at 4 years.

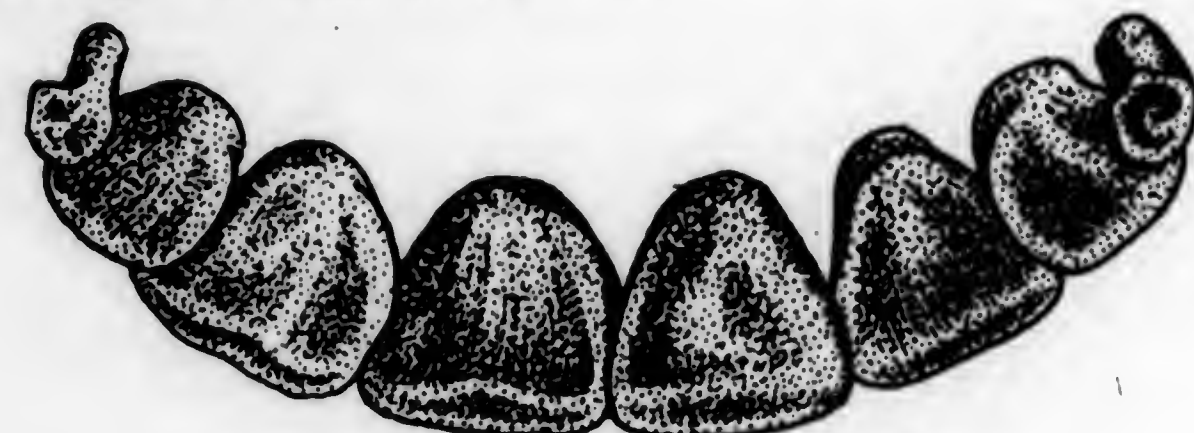


FIG. 4.—Internal face of incisors at 4 years.

At 4½ to 5 years the corner teeth are replaced, the animal at 5 years having the full complement of incisors with the corners fully developed.



FIG. 5.—Internal face of incisors at 5 years.

At 5 to 6 years there is a leveling of the permanent pinchers, the pinchers usually being leveled at six and both pairs of intermediates partially leveled and the corner incisors showing wear.

From seven to eight the pinchers are noticeably worn; from eight to nine the middle pairs, and by ten years the corner teeth.

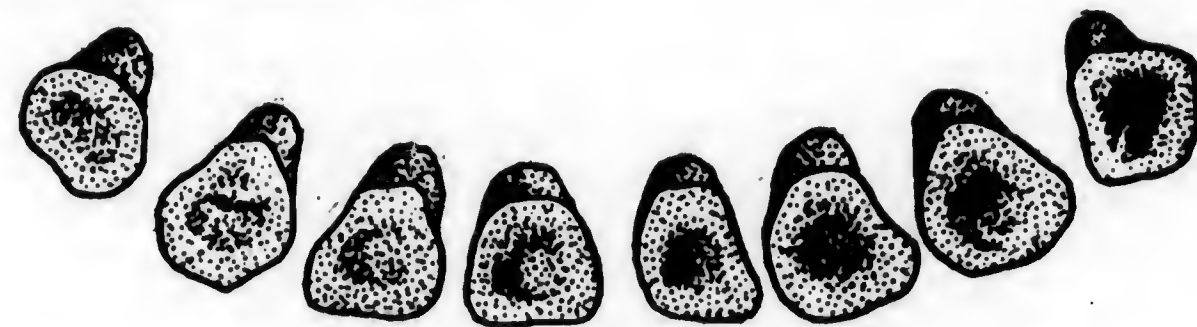


FIG. 6.—Internal face of incisors at 12 years.

After 6 years the arch gradually loses its rounded contour and becomes nearly straight by the twelfth year. In the meantime the teeth have gradually become triangular in shape, distinctly separated, and show the progressive wearing to stubs.

—U. S. Department of Agriculture, *Farmers' Bulletin* 1066.

The British Government has made some regulations that are expected to materially affect American trade and manufacture of canned milk. The present American standard is 7.8% of fat in unsweetened milk and 8% in sweetened. The regulations, which are effective August 1st, calls for 9% of fat in full cream unsweetened and sweetened. During 1922 the United States exported 23,000,000 of condensed and evaporated milk to the United Kingdom.

DISPERSAL SALE

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Saeger Station, Penna., (between Muncy and Montgomery).

TUESDAY, MARCH 20th

at 10 o'clock A. M.

34 ^{Head} of Pure Bred Holsteins

28 Females and 6 Bulls

Herd headed by a grandson of Segis Fayne Johanna, just a little past three years old.

His dam held first place over all breeds for FIVE MONTHS during 1922 in the Eastern Lycoming Cow Testing Association. Her average test is between 4% and 5% butterfat.

Herd under State and Federal Supervision. Sixty-day retest privilege.

Pedigree Catalog on Request. Write to

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MUNCY,

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The Extent of the Dairy Business

DAIRY products in 1922, at farm prices, had a gross value of \$2,090,455,000, according to estimates by the United States Department of Agriculture. The value of dairy products in 1921 was placed at \$2,352,000,000, and in 1920, the top year in values at \$3,018,000,000.

Whole-milk sales from farms and consumption on farms comprised 65 per cent of the total value of all dairy products in 1922, and are given a value of \$1,357,000,000. In 1921 the value of such milk was placed at \$567,000,000, and in 1920 at \$1,911,000,000.

Farm-made butter had a value of \$220,000,000 in 1922, compared with \$242,000,000 in 1921 and with \$366,000,000 in 1920.

The 1922 value of cheese made, cream sold, butter fat sold, buttermilk, whey, and skim milk, is placed at \$513,018,000, compared with \$542,817,000 in 1921 and with \$740,736,000 in 1920.

The farm price of whole milk was 19.09 cents per gallon in 1922, compared with 22.19 cents in 1921, and with 30.10 in 1920. The farm price of butter was 35.23 cents in 1922, compared with 37.16 cents in 1921, and with 54.25 cents in 1920.

Two Milkers Require Two Test Supervisors

NUMBER Eleven of Reported Tests of Holstein-Friesian Cows, issued by the Superintendent of Advanced Registry, carries notice of a ruling of the Superintendent that prohibits the milking of a test cow by two different milkers, unless two official testers are present, one to watch each milker. The practice of having big producers milked by two men at once has been growing since it has been practiced so successfully at Avondale, for many of the greatest records made at Senator Hardy's establishment were made by animals under these conditions. The bulletin also gives the revised yearly production for Flossie De Kol of Nevada, No. 273588, as 28,242 lb. milk, 1,044.90 butterfat. This is slightly larger than the preliminary notice, and the test is extended to cover eight days in January of this year. This cow is owned by A. W. Morris & Sons Corp., of Woodland, California, and was seven years, nine months and five days old at the time she started to make this great record.

Superintendent Gardner's ruling is as follows: "During the past several years breeders have asked whether it is allowable to use two milkers in the milking of a cow on official test where the udder is so large that it is necessary for a single milker to milk from alternate sides. Where they have advised me that they were doing this I have told them that it was not allowable to use two milkers with one supervisor, but that if two supervisors were employed, one for each milker, there could be no objection. I have told them that no one supervisor can properly watch two milkers, and the allowing of any such practice would make fraud so much the easier. In order from now on to make the matter clear I will rule as follows:

"No owner or person in charge of a Holstein-Friesian cow on official test shall use more than one

milker at one time in the milking of the cow, unless there be a supervisor present for each milker. If any owner or person in charge desires to practice this form of milking he must apply to his state agricultural college for two supervisors instead of one, each supervisor to have charge of one pail and one milker. On the completion of the milking the milk shall be thoroughly mixed and each supervisor take samples and test independent of the other. Except as to the mixing of the milk and the testing of the samples, the test shall be conducted just as if there were two cows on test instead of one."

The Dairy as a Source of Profit

By H. M. JONES, SOUTH DAKOTA DAIRY SPECIALIST

THE dairy cow has won a well-deserved place in a program for permanent and prosperous farming. The day is past when she is to be looked upon only as a means of relieving the family budget. Time after time she has proved a godsend when crops failed or the market for them declined. In view of the fact then that the cow has often proved to be the saviour of the day in depressing times, she is worthy of careful study as a permanent enterprise for profit on the average farm.

The fact that the cow furnishes a ready cash income is not in itself enough to warrant a place for her on every farm. Some account must be taken of the cost of keeping her and getting her products to market. Too often no consideration has been given the cost of producing dairy products. A great many people are satisfied with the dairy because it provides a cash income the year around. The right kind of a cow, kept in the right kind of a way, in the right kind of a place, by the right kind of a man, pays her way and yields a good profit besides.

There has been a great increase in the volume of dairying in South Dakota during the last four years. Not only has the number of cows and their total output increased, but also the average production per cow as shown by the following data:

Year	Number of Daily Cows	Pounds of Milk	Milk Production Per Cow
1919	381,249	914,136,975	2,395
1920	365,741	778,122,045	2,127
1921	392,115	953,763,525	2,432
1922	435,478	1,151,500,482	2,644

A part of the increase for the last two years has been rather temporary in nature, but even making allowances for the number of beef animals that were milked during this period, it still leaves a substantial gain. In justice to the South Dakota cow, it should be stated that the production given in the last column includes tens of thousands of cows which were milked for only a few months each year, thus bringing down the average.

Dairying yields a profit in many different forms. Sometimes actual cash profits may seem small. Indirect profits may at times be obscure but are present and far reaching nevertheless. In addition to the cash income, the dairy cow is utilizing cheap feeds, grazing on rough land, and saving the by-products of the grain

fields. Skim milk is a very valuable feed for the growing pig and calf. In addition to this, the dairy cow returns directly to the soil much of the fertility which is removed by the crops. Under such circumstances it would be a very poor cow indeed which would not return value received in one form or another.

It would appear then that where dairying is said to be a losing game, something needs remedying. The cow is not always at fault, and we should not be too quick to condemn her. Oftentimes individual cows ought to be discarded, but this does not hold true of cows in general. There are a great many items besides the cow herself which might lead to a seeming loss.

The farmer who makes a success of dairying usually does not keep more cows than he is equipped to handle nor more than he is able to feed adequately. He pays some attention to improving his herd by the use of good purebred dairy sires, and plans so that the majority of his cows freshen in the fall of the year. The most successful dairymen are equipped with silos for winter feed, have ample pasture or soiling crops for summer months, and see that during the entire year their herds are supplied with plenty of clean, fresh water, warmed during the winter.

The man who profits the most from dairying is the one who brings a first class product to market, who studies the market to meet its demands, and who gives milk and cream the proper care while on the farm. The utilization of by-products on the farm, and a constant vigil to prevent wastage and loss also go to make up success.

Dairying in Porto Rico

THE cattle generally found in Porto Rico are doubtless descendants of some that were introduced from Spain at an early date. The only record of new improved blood is that of some Zebu brought in about 60 years ago, and the effects of this blood is still visible in the large working stock. Apparently no effort had been made during the 400 years the Island was under the Spanish regime, to improve the cattle for any specific purpose. Dairying was only incidental, the milk being a by-product. The native cattle are of splendid physique and strong frame, features which are due to the luxuriant and nutritious pastures and the equable climate. In milking qualities, however, they fall far below their worth for beef production and as work animals. The flow of milk is small and the fat content is variable.

Conditions for dairying on the Island are admirable, there being an abundance of luxuriant grasses and a mild climate. The demand for dairy products is increasing. The Porto Rican experiment station recently made a study, covering eight months, to determine the approximate milk yield of native and grade cows, together with the cost of the product, and the profits. The average daily milk production per head varied from 4.72 lb. to 16 lb. and the fat test varied from 1 per cent to 11 per cent. The general results indicate the need of introduced blood to improve the milk stock of the Island, and more modern methods of milking and handling than are now used. It is a nota-

ble fact that the native cows varied greatly in their yields of milk and butterfat. The high testing cows gave such large yields as to indicate that they are a good foundation stock that is acclimated and immune to tick fever.

One of the greatest needs of the territory at the present time is the development of dairying to supply milk for local purposes and for the making of butter and cheese for home consumption. There are no particular difficulties involved in building up a dairy herd than there are in any nearby section of the Temperate Zone, reports D. W. May in the United States Department of Agriculture, bulletin No. 29, which is just published. The Agriculture Experiment Station in the Island maintains a number of purebred sires and is endeavoring to encourage the improvement of the native cattle by offering the use of such sires to Porto Ricans owning dairy stock.

Junior Department

Real Livestock Girl

Miss Justine Moss, of Mossmeade Ranch, Leavenworth, Kansas, was the only lady exhibitor at the recent livestock show in Wichita. She exhibited Holsteins with good success, but her favorite stock is hogs, which she showed for four months last fall with a considerable degree of success.

Miss Moss said that her father came from England and coached the football team at Kansas University for years. He purchased a ranch at Mossmeade, and his three girls (there are no boys in the family) became interested in the care of livestock.

Figure Their Own Check

The members of the St. Onge Holstein Club were visited January 22d by Mr. Scarbro, the South Dakota state club leader, the county agricultural agent and Earl Cooper, calf club leader of the National Association. The club members are doing well and each boy has a calf, as well as a two-year-old heifer. The milk is carried to the St. Onge creamery and from the test, the boys figure how much of each cream check belongs to them.

In the afternoon, there was a meeting at the St. Onge hotel, at which time the boys, parents and visitors had dinner. The regular club meeting was held afterwards and Mr. Cooper talked about care of animals.

Appropriate Prize Money

The Racine County Holstein-Friesian Association voted \$100.00 to be given as prizes for the best Holstein calves raised by the boys and girls of the county in calf club work and shown at the County Fair next fall. All enrollments should be made before May 1st. There will be four classes, for junior and senior heifer calves and for junior and senior bull calves, the age dividing line being February 1, 1923. Besides four prizes for each division, there will be a sweepstake

prize of \$50.00 for the best calf of any age or breed. It is planned to have someone visit the members, look over the animals, and give advice as to feed and care so as to make the raising of the calves truly educational.

Herds Increasing Fast

There is a calf club at Bemidji, Minnesota, operated under the auspices of the Security State Bank. Twenty-four purebred calves were brought from Wisconsin in June, 1921, and these are now beginning to reproduce. Seven out of the nine births so far reported are females. Needless to say, when that calf club meets the members have a royally good time.

Father Favors Club Work

Walter and Herman Hodel, of Verona, Wisconsin, are sons of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Hodel. Walter is 17 and Herman is 12, and each have been in calf club work for two years. Mr. Hodel is a staunch supporter of junior club work and is quoted as saying: "Calf club work keeps the boys interested in the farm at an age when they might otherwise believe their life work lay in another direction. By giving them farm animals which they are interested in, and letting them experiment with them and work out their own ideas, I have found that my boys have learned much which they would have failed to learn had they not had this opportunity."

The Hodel herd is not all purebred, but is rapidly becoming so, there being 11 purebred members in the herd at the present time. It is headed by King Aaggie Fayne Oak Homestead, a very handsome young bull nearly two years old, whose dam has a seven-day butter record of over 27 lb.

Learn to Be Cattlemen

St. Louis, Missouri, has an industrial school called Bellefontaine Farms in which there are 26 boys. These boys are learning the dairy business, as well as other things and their teachers give, in arithmetic work, problems they are apt to get in dairy practice. After the boy figures out the cost of the grains, silage, hay and beet pulp he has fed his cow, and then figures out at wholesale prices, the value of the milk which each one has produced, he actually knows more about the profit earning capacity of his animals than many dairymen know about their herds. The boys get real practice, as the animals are milked three times daily and there are some real good cattle in the herd.

One member, Duchess Chemacqua Hengerveld, recently produced 16,171.5 lb. milk and 558.6 lb. of butterfat in a year as a junior two-year-old. Both were state records at the time of making, although the fat record was exceeded by a university heifer a few days after it was finished.

Two boys had the handling of the Duchess's work under the direction of Superintendent Carl H. Soest. The first boy had had her for seven months when he finished his time at the institution, and was employed on a dairy farm owned by a prominent business man

of St. Louis. The second boy was entitled to leave the institution just before Christmas, but requested to be permitted to stay until the heifer should finish her year's record. After the test period was over, he obtained a position on a farm in St. Louis County with a large dairy company.

An Enterprising Newspaper

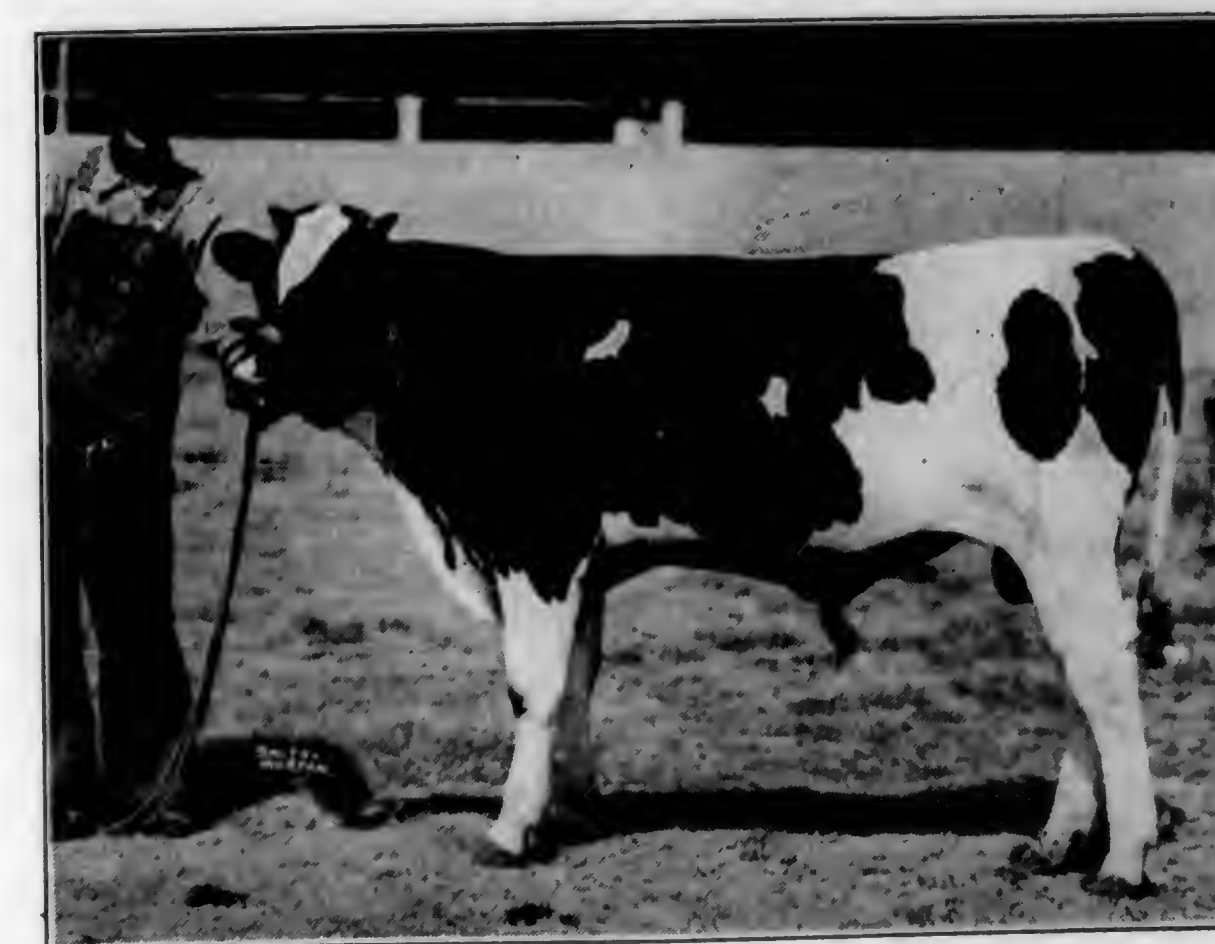
The Minneapolis Journal is actively promoting dairy calf club work in the various counties of Minnesota, and recently made a very generous offer, which was accepted by the regents of the University of Minnesota. This offer provides for a free trip at the expense of the Journal to the Second National Boys' and Girls' Club Exposition in Chicago for the winner in boys' and girls' dairy calf club work in each Minnesota county, each club to have an enrollment of 25 or more.

In addition there are four scholarships of \$100.00 each to be applied in any one of the schools of agriculture in Minnesota or in the Minnesota College of Agriculture, one scholarship each to be awarded to the boy or girl adjudged the state winner in dairy calf club work in each of four different breeds: Holstein-Friesian, Guernsey, Jersey and Ayrshire.

Last year there were 924 boys and girls enrolled in 79 clubs in forty Minnesota counties.

Although the clubs are called calf clubs, they are really dairy clubs, for each member is judged on the basis of three years' work. Each member is required to start with a calf, raise it to a heifer, have it bred, take care of the cow and calf for the third year. Or they may start with the heifer and then breed it and raise its calf for the first year's credit. Or they may start with a cow and calf and raise the calf and take care of that during its heifer year for the remaining credit.

Each member must keep an accurate record of all expense incurred and of all milk received, and at the end of each year must write a detailed account of the experiences of the year. Authorities at the University farm score each contestant and the grades and markings thus given will be official and final in determining the winners in the various counties and classes.



CASTINE SIR JOHANNA NIG ORMSBY.
First prize senior bull calf and winner of junior and grand championships at the 1922 State Fair, Dallas, Texas.
Owned by F. E. Prince, Pittsburg, Texas.

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Published in the interest of the breeder and dairyman everywhere.

HOWARD C. REYNOLDS, *Managing Editor*
G. H. TRUCKELL, *Associate Editor*

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March 8, 1923

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman was established for the purpose of promoting the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle and to protect the interests of the men who breed purebred cattle, basing the value of the cattle on their ability to produce and reproduce.

We stand for progressive yet conservative administration of the National Association. We stand for Honest Records, Honest Advertising, and Honest Sales. We will at all times endeavor to promote any interests that have for their purpose the advancement of the Holstein cow, the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, and the breed and breeders generally.

Abolish the Butterless Sandwich

WHEN a person in his spare time talks along one line, we say he has a hobby, and if he is very enthusiastic we go farther and, generally behind his back, class him as a crank.

Readers of THE BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN have occasionally read articles compiled by A. L. Haecker, who primarily is a silo press agent, but often writes articles on general dairying. Mr. Haecker has a hobby, and is nearly a crank on the subject. He travels occasionally and often has to get a hurried bite at a railroad lunch counter, or a quick-lunch restaurant. Like most of us, a sandwich is the first thing he thinks of. After he gets it, instead of the generous handout mother used to provide generous slices of sweet, juicy meat, and soft, tasty, well-buttered bread—he finds a paper-thin slice of tasteless substance between two slabs of dry bread, and, climax of horror *No Butter*. With Mr. Haecker that is the last straw, and there are few of our readers who will not agree with him. Personally we have occasionally thrown part of such purchases away after a desperate attempt to get the dry, tasteless substance down our throat and have, more or less resignedly, traveled on to our journey's end, nursing a defrauded feeling, our hunger unappeased.

Mr. Haecker makes two suggestions: First; he proposes Federal legislation prohibiting the sale of butterless sandwiches, and second; suggests that there be different prices for buttered and butterless sandwiches and that a buyer should have the privilege of inspection before purchase.

We doubt the possibility of getting our Senators and Congressmen enthused on such legislation. If, instead of living in Washington, they traveled over the country, making hurried jumps from one dinerless train to another, it might be possible. And in regard to price, we think the charge for a sandwich at most places is high enough to call for a generous spreading of pure, tasty, nutritious dairy butter.

The situation calls for action, united and individual. Nearly every reader of this paper is well acquainted with some one who does considerable train traveling. Talk this over with him and see how soon you strike a chord of sympathy. Ask him to call for buttered sandwiches and to kick loud, long and vigorously when he gets one minus butter. And when you have occasion to purchase a sandwich, if you are cheated of your butter, set an example and set up a "holler." You really will be helping your own business, as well as satisfying your hunger and pleasing your palate.

No Indemnity for Scrub Bulls

THERE are few who will disagree with the United States Department of Agriculture ruling that no Federal indemnity will be paid for scrub bulls that react to the tuberculin test after March 1st. The revised regulations governing the appraisal of tuberculosis animals thus lays down the law. "No compensation will be paid for tuberculous steers or unregistered bulls."

Should the herd owner be so unfortunate as to have a purebred bull react to the test, it will be necessary, to obtain Federal indemnity, to supply the appraising officer with the name and registry number of the animal when filing description and other data demanded.

Purebred owners everywhere will agree with the inference that scrub and grade bulls are undesirable for breeding purposes and so are not entitled to be classed as breeding stock.

When every herd in the country is headed by a purebred sire the average production will be greatly increased and the cost of production will be much lowered. We do not believe that the question of the amount produced is anywhere near as important to the dairymen as are these two points. Lower the cost of production and increase the production average and you will come very near solving the dairy owner's chief problem which is "How to make a profit?" The purebred sire is one of the chief aids to answer this important and all-pervading question.

Volume 48 Now Ready

VOLUME 48 of the Holstein-Friesian Herd-book is now being distributed by the secretary to those members of the National association who have sent in their orders. The new volume contains particulars of registrations between October 15, 1921 to February 15, 1922. During this period 11,500 males and 30,500 females, a total of 42,000 animals were recorded at the secretary's office. In the published forty-eight volumes of the herd book are registered 367,000 males and 722,500 females, a grand total of 1,089,600. The preliminary pages, besides the list of members, carry the constitution of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America and the by-laws as amended June 7, 1922. It gives the reports of various committees and of the Board of Directors, as well as a report of the Kansas City convention and the various directors' meetings.

In addition, there are the reports of the auditor, treasurer, secretary, superintendent of advanced registry extension service committee on special prizes and finance committee as submitted by these various officials and bodies to those present at the Kansas City Convention last June.

THE BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN commends the binding of these reports in this volume, instead of holding the reports until they can be incorporated in the volume which records the registrations made during the time the convention was sitting. We believe that the reports of any meetings or conventions should be bound in the herd book, first distributed after the said meeting is held.

The budget for the fiscal year 1922 is also given. It will repay members of the association to read this budget carefully and see how the money is used. The price of volume 48 is \$2.00 and orders, with the price, should be sent to Secretary F. L. Houghton at Brattleboro, Vermont.

Some One Out of Step With the Times

THE Extension Department of our Association seems doomed to get in wrong. The present director, Fred Koenig, was employed sometime before the meeting at Syracuse, June 1921. After the Syracuse meeting at which the transfer fee was lowered from \$1 to 50 cents the services of his superior, Professor Rider, was dispensed with but Mr. Koenig was retained. He has drawn pay continuously, despite the statement widely circulated that all extension activities were cut off because of the cut in fees, a statement carefully helped by editorials in one of the breed papers. You were led to infer that nothing whatever was done. Still Mr. Koenig drew his pay every month. What did he do to earn it?

After the Kansas City meeting in June 1922, Mr. Koenig was promoted to be director of extension work and his salary increased to \$5000 a year. February 1923, eight months later, in a letter advising owners of Holstein-Friesian cattle to buy billboards advertising Holstein cattle and Holstein milk, he gets off this gem of truth. "After eighteen months of inactivity on the part of the National Association the Board of Directors have again authorized the advertising of Holstein cattle and in addition has authorized the advertising of Holstein milk."

Just how he figures the Association was inactive he alone can tell. And for what he drew his pay for those same eighteen months, probably he never will tell.

The new booklet "Holstein Milk-Vitality" was widely heralded by inspired propaganda as something that would tend to increase the demand for milk produced by black and white cows. Maybe it will but, by its extreme statement, it has angered the adherents of the other dairy breeds and it has gained no friends among well informed people anywhere. This is particularly unfortunate at the present time. President Lowden at the National Dairy Show and elsewhere held out the olive branch to the other dairy breed associations. And a large sign at the National Dairy Show paid for by the Association intimated that the association was in favor of anything that would benefit the Holstein breed but not in disparagement of other breeds.

Recently a meeting was called in Washington by the United States Department of Agriculture seeking to correlate the work of field men of the different dairy breed associations. Present at this conference were the President and Secretary of every dairy breed association with the exception of the Holstein Association which was represented by three delegates, one of whom was the Secretary of the association and another its Superintendent of Advanced Registry. The agricultural papers throughout the country heralded this conference as a long step in advance and intimated that instead of war amongst themselves as to the relative virtue of purebred dairy cattle in United States, the dairy associations would unite in a country wide effort to show the economic value of the purebred and its superiority as a profit maker over the native and scrub. Evidently the present director of the Holstein-Friesian extension service is not in sympathy with that movement although there is not a prominent dairy leader, investigator or scientist that would not endorse it.

Evidently the head of our extension service is wrong or, "They are all out of step except Koenig."

That we are not alone in our condemnation of director Koenig's unwise course is shown by an editorial in the Ohio Farmer, a paper which has been established seventy-five years and has always been a leader in movements likely to benefit the agricultural and cattle industries. This was headed "Sell your own wares" and is as follows:

"Three interesting documents have just come to our desk within the last few days that carry a lesson, or else the lack of it. First of these was a story of a conference of officials of the various dairy breed associations, where they agreed to bury the hatchet and each stay in his own backyard and quit slinging mud at his neighbor and all work for the common cause, that of promoting the dairy industry. It is a real job, with great intent and prospect, and it requires undivided support.

"Then we picked up a booklet 'Holstein Milk-Vitality,' and as we glanced through it we chanced on some mighty interesting statements; and there we decided the Holstein fellows buried the hatchet with the handle sticking out. Somebody in his zeal to put over an advertising campaign had just run wild.

Finally, we picked up the third pamphlet, one from the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, and came across the sound, sensible story setting forth the ideals in their truth-in-advertising movement, entitled 'Winning the Fight for Honest Business.' The three documents did not consistently go together.

"We have an abiding faith in Holstein milk and Holstein cattle, and we extend our hand of coöperation for promoting both, but experience and scientific investigations will not allow us to sanction all that is set forth in this campaign to further the use of Holstein milk in preference to that of other breeds. Personally we feel each breed has its own individual merit.

The National Dairy Council has a commendable record in promoting dairy interests, all breeds alike. Why not allow them to continue this educational campaign, supported by the breed associations, and not allow petty jealousies to dominate questionable competition?"

An Explanation

WE are publishing elsewhere in this issue under the heading "Letters to the Editor" a letter from Mr. W. G. Davidson, in which he states that we are entirely wrong in the conclusion we have drawn in the paragraph which appeared in our Editorial of February 8th, and which reads as follows:

"Mr. W. G. Davidson of Brentwood fame and who has a national reputation in the Holstein fraternity, is not the only man of means and influence that the "Rule and Ruin" group has failed to make a monkey of and use as a Cat's paw in forwarding their interests, a thing which they evidently tried to do at the Kansas City convention when they elected him as an illegal director, an office which he refused to accept."

Mr. Davidson writes, "I would like very much to know where you derive this information as it is entirely wrong." Mr. Davidson states that he did not accept the directorship and that is what we stated in the above paragraph. We fail to see where we are wrong.

The reason Mr. Davidson gives for not serving as Directors, is that he found it impossible to give the matter the necessary time. We did not endeavor to state just why Mr. Davidson did not serve as Director, we merely stated that *the illegal Board had failed to make a monkey out of him or use him as a Cat's Paw.*

From the Bottom Up

SIR Horace Plunkett, eminent leader in Irish coöperation, gives American farmers a well-deserved criticism. It is a fact that too many organizations have been started at the top. That it is without doubt the reason for many failures. Too often we become impatient for results and do not take the time to lay the foundation for the organization that is to bring these results.

"In Ireland," says Mr. Plunkett, "we attach so much importance to the coöperative spirit that we try to get farmers to organize coöperatively for every purpose of their industry, always beginning with some very simple transaction, such as buying fertilizer, or perhaps selling their eggs or something of that sort, to try out the method and get them to understand the principles involved. We maintain that the coöperative principle is the only sound principle for farmers' combinations, the capitalistic or joint stock system nearly always ends disastrously."

"A notable characteristic of the agricultural coöperative movement in the United States is that the organizations are built from the top down. We don't build that way. When we organize we build from the bottom up and not from the top down."



CLUB ACTIVITIES

CALENDAR OF HOLSTEIN DOINGS

March 8—Charlottesville, Va., Virginia State Dairymen's Convention.
March 30—Orono, Maine, Annual Meeting Maine Holstein-Friesian Association.
April 3—Salt Lake City, Sixth Annual Inter-Mountain Livestock Show.
Oct. 25—Washington, D. C., World's Dairy Congress.
Oct. 6-13—Syracuse, N. Y., National Dairy Show.
March 18—Howell, Mich., Livingston County Holstein Breeders Association Meeting.

ELECT ASSOCIATION OFFICERS

At the annual meeting of the Central Pennsylvania Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Association, held Feb. 3d, at Williamsport, the following officers were elected: President, H. H. Blair; vice president, H. R. Paulhamus; secretary, Thos. L. Reese; The following executive committee was elected: L. M. Losch, V. A. Shirey and H. F. William Flock.

TROUT LAKE MEETING

A recent meeting of the Trout Lake Holstein Association was held at White Salmon, Washington. The following officers were elected: President, C. F. Coate; vice-president, R. A. Wilson; secretary and treasurer, Frank Corey. The executive committee are C. E. Hall, C. A. Elmer and Louis Rasmussen.

BOURBON HOLSTEIN BREEDERS ORGANIZE

Twenty-eight Holstein breeders living near Fort Scott, Kansas, recently organized a breeders' association for the promotion of Holstein breeding and the use of Holstein cows in the dairy business.

The following officers were elected: Earl Williams, Hiattville, president; Arthur Towles, Fulton, vice president; Harry L. O'Bryan, Fort Scott, secretary.

ASK FOR A MILLION DOLLARS

The Sheboygan County Holstein Breeders' Association assembled in special meeting at Plymouth, Wis., January 20th and endorsed the plan to ask the Wisconsin legislature to appropriate \$1,000,000 annually for the next two years for use in an indemnity fund in the tuberculosis eradication campaign. The resolution as given out for publication are endorsed by the officers and the full board of directors.

FORM BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

Twenty Holstein breeders of Ionia County, Michigan, have organized the Ionia Holstein Breeders' Association. This is the fourth livestock breeders' association in Ionia County. The following directors were elected: Leon Augst, Lake Odessa; J. C. Butler, Danby; Fred Curtis and L. C. Smith, Roland; Howard Hall, Belding; Fred Howard and C. C. Cook, of Berlin. The directors will meet soon and elect the president and secretary.

BREEDERS INTERESTED

At the recent meeting of the Jefferson County Holstein-Friesian Association held at Watertown, New York, the breeders present appeared much interested in plans to exhibit their cattle at the National Dairy Show which will be held at Syracuse next October.

The principal speaker was Dr. D. B. Armstrong, of Watertown and Pierrepont Manor, one of the directors of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America. Dr. Armstrong explained the advertising plans of the association.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY BREEDERS MEET

The Holstein club of Allegheny County held its annual meeting at Pittsburgh, Pa., February 19th. About 50 breeders and dairymen and friends attended the banquet in the Ft. Pitt Hotel. F. R. Babcock of Chestnut Hill Farms was toastmaster and the principal speakers were Dr. J. T. Holdsworth of Pitts-

burgh, A. N. Crissey, extension representative of the National Association, and Henry Eby, Allegheny County agent.

At the business meeting the following officers were elected: John A. Bell, Jr., Pittsburgh, president; Edward Hays, Imperial, vice president; Albert Craig, Pittsburgh, secretary, and Frederick R. Babcock, Pittsburgh treasurer.

PLAN TO INTEREST JUNIORS

The Hillsdale County Holstein Breeders' Association met February 10th at the Courthouse, Hillsdale. Quite a number of the men were accompanied by boys whom it was expected to interest in calf club work. O. R. Rumsey gave a report of the state Holstein meeting at Lansing. W. J. Moore told what the Rotary Club was doing in the way of furnishing free milk to the school children. J. O. Wallace and Elmer Hagaman were appointed a committee to help promote the boys' and girls' calf club work in the county.

LANCASTER COUNTY BREEDERS MEET

The Holstein-Friesian Breeders Association of Lancaster County, Pa. held its annual meeting in the Farm Bureau rooms, January 30th. This association was organized June 1922 with eleven members and now has enrolled 84, being one of the largest in the state.

Mr. A. N. Crissey, Extension man of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware district, told about the work he expects to do among the breeders and to increase the demand for Holsteins and their products.

The officers of the organization were all reelected and are: President, John H. Shirk; vice president, Clayton A. Spahr; secretary, H. Elvin Herr; treasurer, J. Lloyd Harnish.

NORTHFIELD CLUB ELECTION

All the officers of the Northfield Holstein Club were reelected by acclamation at a meeting at Northfield, Minn., February 6th. They were: President, A. J. Lashbrook; vice-president, R. B. Goodhue; secretary, A. B. Knapp, and treasurer, Nels Parson.

After an animated discussion on the question of engaging a paid secretary, the meeting unanimously adopted a motion made by W. F. Schilling that "the President appoint a committee of three on every road leading out of Northfield to get the sentiment of all the farmers relative to the proposition."

President Lashbrook spoke of the records made in Northfield community during 1922 and mentioned the county exhibits at the county fair and the National Dairy Show and the large number of grade Holsteins sold during the year.

AN AMBITIOUS PLAN

Fresh from a trip to the offices of the national association's extension department, J. G. Hays told the members of the West Michigan Holstein Breeders' Association how that department plans to spend \$200,000 in so-called publicity and educational work. The meeting was held at Grand Rapids, February 16th. Mr. Hays represented the state association as well as the Michigan Agricultural College dairy extension department.

The officers of the local association now are: President, D. R. Edgerly, Jenison; vice-president, John C. Buth, Grand Rapids; secretary-treasurer, W. R. Harper, Middleville. The next meeting will be held in Grand Rapids, April 6th.

MICHIGAN ASSOCIATION MEETING

The Michigan Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Association met at the M. A. C., Lansing, January 31st, for its annual business meeting.

Reports were given by Secretary H. W. Norton, Jr., of Lansing, and Treasurer S. M. Munsell, of Howell. The principal speakers were Prof. O. E. Reed, of the Michigan Agricultural College Dairy Department; President Dudley

E. Waters, of Grand Rapids, and Earl J. Cooper, calf club leader from the National Holstein-Friesian Association.

Officers elected for the coming year are: President, E. E. Smith, Adrian; vice-president, W. R. Harper, Middleville; directors, Neil Lamoreaux, Comstock Farm; C. W. Post, Hillsdale; H. W. Norton, Jr., Lansing; Silas Munsell, Howell; Geo. Spillane, Flint; M. W. Wentworth, Battle Creek; R. F. Sloan, Charlevoix.

WASHINGTON STATE ASSOCIATION

The annual meeting of the Washington State Holstein Association was held at the Frye Hotel, Seattle, Feb. 6th. W. E. Meyer, field representative of the National Association outlined some of his plans. At present his office will be at the Frye Hotel.

Officers and directors were elected as follows: President, Harvey Schoultes, Adna; vice president, Thos. Owens, Kirkland; executive secretary, George Gue; Auburn; treasurer, George Bulkley, Seattle. The following directors were elected: William Bishop, Chumacum; E. A. Stuart, Seattle; Thos. Lockhart, Mount Vernon; A. E. Smith, Sumas; Alex. Todd, Yakima.

CHOOSE NEW SECRETARY

Members of Clayton County Holstein Breeders' Association met January 30th at Elkader, Iowa. President J. L. Cords called the meeting to order. G. N. Meyer of Littleport was elected to fill the office of secretary for the remainder of the year, made vacant by the resignation of Earnest Lihn.

The organization of a county calf club was seriously discussed. The association passed a resolution approving the club program offered by the Farm Bureau Committee and a committee of members including the president and secretary were appointed to cooperate with the Farm Bureau committee in club work.

Mr. J. P. Eves of the Iowa Dairy Association spoke on association work. Two reels of motion pictures, showing animals of the Holstein breed were exhibited.

Complete Dispersal Sale

35 REGISTERED HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS 35

Monday, March 26th, at 11 o'clock

This is an ACCREDITED HERD and will be sold subject to 60-day retest privilege.

Sale held on the Walter K. Sharpe Farm, situated along the Cumberland Valley Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad between Newville and Oakville. By special arrangement the two morning trains and the two evening trains will stop at the Farm.

READ CAREFULLY THE OWNER'S STATEMENT:

I am selling my entire herd consisting of the herdsire, a few choice young bulls and bull calves, and a number of very fine, large and well-bred cows, heifers and heifer calves. The foundation of this herd was laid 20 years ago. The first herdsire was a direct descendant of Sadie Vale Concordia 30 64 lb. butter in seven days. She was the first 30-lb. cow and at the time was World Champion. My second herdsire was also a grandson of this great cow.

In 1907 I bought a son of King of the Pontiacs and a son of King Segis, the two greatest bulls of the breed and since then purchased another son of King of the Pontiacs.

You can see the bloodlines represented in the pedigree of the offerings. A number of good A.R.O. records have been made in this herd, and the animals have the capacity to do far better.

I am not selling because I am no longer interested in Holstein cattle nor because I think they do not pay but on account of a large law practice and other business interests I am not able to give the herd the necessary attention.

Pedigree Director: S. R. MILLER, Chambersburg.

Write for catalog to

WALTER K. SHARPE
CHAMBERSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

FEDERATION WILL TAKE A HAND

The New York State Farm Bureau Federation plans a state wide investigation of methods of eradicating tuberculosis, to be followed by the presentation of a plan to coordinate and add to the effectiveness of the present system. The Federation will now take an active part in fighting the disease. The committee appointed consists of H. E. Babcock, of Ithaca; L. A. Tone, president of the State Guernsey Breeders' Association; E. R. Zimmer, secretary of the State Holstein-Friesian Association; F. M. Buchley, of Westchester County, and Jay Coryell, state leader of farm bureau managers.

At the present time there are 20,692 animals in the 1,117 herds on the accredited list, with 106,329 animals that have passed one clean test. There are 327,900 cattle in 12,313 herds under supervision, with approximately 5,000 herds containing 150,000 cattle on the waiting list.

HOLSTEIN COW RECEIVES CREDIT

The Steele County Holstein Breeders' Association met at Owatonna, Minn., February 2d, and reelected their old officers, who are: President, Ernest Sloan, Ellendale; vice-president, Emil G. Heinz, Meriden; secretary-treasurer, Donald M. Alexander, Owatonna.

The principal speakers at the banquet were Secretary Geiger, of the state association; E. T. Winship; County Agent E. M. Torblaa and W. J. Corwin of Winona.

Mr. Winship declared that Steele County's present standing in the United States Dairy industry was due almost entirely to the Holstein cow. He declared testing associations to be important agencies for successful dairying and urged his hearers to become members of such organizations.

Mr. Corwin spoke on the importance of selecting a good type and County Agent Torblaa outlined the Farm Bureau's plan for the area testing for tuberculosis. The boys' and girls' calf club work was endorsed by the association and will continue to be supported by them.

BULL ASSOCIATION DINES

The annual dinner of the Todd County Bull Association held February 8th at the Ross Cafe, Brainerd, Minn., was attended by thirty-five members from various parts of the county.

It was voted to incorporate the association and to permit all the farmers of the county interested in the Holstein breed to become members if they wish. Another purebred Holstein calf club will be started among the boys and girls. There are two such clubs now in the county; one of them is on the second year and the other is on the third year of its organization. A committee was appointed to look after calf club work and it was voted to offer calf club members the free use of the association's sires for the coming year.

One of the bulls owned by the Todd County Association is King Piebe 6th. He is by King Piebe and from Miss Ormsby Jewel, who has a year record made as a junior three-year-old of 1,017 lb. butter. This bull is kept on the P. J. Nelson Farm at Eagle Valley. The association paid \$2,500 for a half interest in him and has an agreement with Messrs. Hargrove & Arnold to take him back at the end of two years if the association decides not to complete the purchase.

Another of the county bulls is Marathon Bess Burke 18th. He is a son of Marathon Bess Burke and his dam is Princess Della, who has a year record of nearly 1,100 lb. butter and 28,000 lb. milk. He is stanchioned at the M. E. Gutches farm at Reynolds.

The officers of the association are P. J. Nelson, president, and Henry Jedlicka, secretary.

FORM INDEPENDENT ORGANIZATION

The Holstein Association of Clarke County, Washington, at a meeting late in January decided to withdraw from the Washington State Association and to form an independent organization.

For the past two years the Clarke County Holstein men have been remitting to the state association and feel that they have not received their money's worth. The notification that the state body needed more money precipitated the action.

A resolution was passed urging the state legislature to ap-

propriate \$100,000 for continuing tuberculosis eradication work. The agricultural department is now entirely without funds, and unless money is forthcoming this year, test work will have to be abandoned.

The association plans a big dairy picnic for June 14th, when a tour will be made of the dairies in the vicinity of Vancouver, and demonstrations given by livestock experts from Washington State College.

The following officers were elected: President, Lloyd Whipple, of Mill Plain; vice-president, W. C. Groth, also of Mill Plain; secretary, M. B. Cunningham, of East Vancouver. Russell Case, of Fruit Valley, and John Hancuff, of Brush Prairie, were selected as members of the Board of Trustees.

WILL NOT HIRE MEMBERSHIP SOLICITORS

At the annual meeting of the Tioga County Holstein-Friesian Association one of the speakers was Elmer R. Zimmer, field secretary of the state association, and formerly manager of the Tioga County Farm Bureau. He said that the state organization was aiming to secure 2,000 members this year and urged cooperation. He also urged the local club to send county exhibits to the state fair and the National Dairy Show.

Resolutions were adopted urging the legislature to make the necessary appropriation for the construction of a coliseum on the New York State Fair Grounds, and also urged the making of appropriations to carry on the campaign for the eradication of tuberculosis. A copy of these resolutions were ordered to be sent to Senator Bernard Downing, chairman of the Senate finance committee.

The members present decided to purchase and erect one of the billboards advertising Holstein milk. Secretary L. J. Yates offered a location and necessary labor, and Fred Blewer guaranteed to make good the deficit if there was any.

It was decided not to hire professional solicitors to get new members but that a committee of five men should be appointed to lay out into districts the county and have members attend to getting everyone who was interested into the association.

At the election of officers Fred Hilbert was elected president; Ross Mead, vice-president; Fred Andrews, treasurer; and Laurence J. Yates, secretary. Mr. Hilbert was elected delegate to the state association and as a member of the advisory committee.

THE WISCONSIN STATE ASSOCIATION MEETING

The Holstein-Friesian Association of Wisconsin held its thirty-first annual meeting February 6th at the Armory in Fond du Lac. Nearly 150 delegates and friends were present. President H. F. Schroeder told of the early history of the county and state organizations, and said that 30,000 Holsteins, grade and purebred, had been sold in the state during the past year. He anticipates more than 6,000 members of the state association in 1923 against 567 during 1921 and 517 in 1922. The new affiliation plan reaches the rank and file of the dairymen.

Secretary Oldham's report showed that these 567 memberships recorded at \$5 each brought in a total of \$2,835 in 1921, while during 1922 the 517 members paid the association \$4,052.60, an average of \$7.83 each. To obtain the 1,084 memberships issued during the two years period cost the Wisconsin Association \$1,709.41 or approximately 25%. Wisconsin plans to advertise her dairy products and a number of breeders will erect Holstein billboards.

The meeting favored larger indemnities for tuberculosis control work; favored forbidding cattle to be sold at public auction places unless they have passed a tuberculin test; and also requests managers of fairs and exhibitions to refuse cattle that have not been tuberculin tested. They favored the pasteurization of dairy by-products before they are returned to farms; are in favor of prompt disposal of reacting cattle and also requested that more dairymen be placed on the State Sanitation Board.

The treasurer's report showed a balance on hand February 1st of \$454.78 against \$315.65 a year ago. The sum of \$2,003.40 had been received as dues for 292 memberships and \$2,191.75 was received from assessments on the county organizations. The state association received since June 1922, \$3,443.50 from

the National Association, one third of the amount Wisconsin Holstein owners paid in transfer fees.

Considerable opposition was shown against a state sale and after much discussion the matter was left for the consideration of the Board of Directors. A nominating committee suggested F. J. Southcott of Dousman, Waukesha County, F. H. Everson, Lake Mills, Jefferson County; J. A. Craig, Janesville, Rock County, and John Wuethrick of Greenwood, Clark County; to serve as directors for three years.

Nineteen names were suggested for delegates to the Cleveland meeting next June but as the effect of Judge Pooley's decision will undoubtedly call off that meeting we are not taking the space to print them here.

CANADIAN ASSOCIATION HOLDS ANNUAL MEETING

The Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada held its annual meeting at Toronto, February 8th with a small attendance. The Secretary's report showed a drop in registrations and transfers compared with the preceding year. There was a falling off in the number of short time records made the figures being 637 in 1922, 1,247 in 1921. The association gained 314 new members during the past year.

The splendid showing made by Holsteins during the past year at the prominent fairs and at various dairy tests was a source of gratification to those present.

President A. E. Hulet called the meeting to order. There was a discussion on printing and printing charges and the members present voted that all contracts amounting to \$200 or more should be submitted to competitive bid. A standing committee consisting of R. M. Holtby, chairman, P. H. Moore, Hon. W. M. Lea, P. J. Salley and R. J. Kelley was appointed to select a list of competitive judges which would be available to act at fairs.

The British Friesian Association was asked to recognize from Canada only such animals of the Holstein-Friesian breed as were approved by the Canadian association. The British society was requested to use its influence to get permission for a Canadian exhibit at the London Royal Show.

Publication of the year book containing the records made will be resumed this year. It was omitted last year on account of finances.

The members present endorsed the generous grants which the Canadian association has been giving for Holstein prizes at leading Canadian fairs.

On motion of P. J. Salley, it was resolved that supervisors of official tests should be changed at the end of every thirty day period. A recommendation was made that the Record of Performance rules should be amended so that all purebred cows in a herd, without a previous record must be entered in test if any long time testing is done in the herd; no test to be made where there are less than four milking cows of which at least one must be a purebred.

The Dominion Government bears the cost of supervision of R. O. P. Records and the Department of Agriculture is more interested in general herd improvement than in making of a few sensational records.

The breeders present commended the officers and herdsmen of the Dominion Experimental Farm at Agassiz, B. C. on account of the splendid record made by the new World's Champion, Agassiz Segis May Echo. W. H. Hicks, superintendent of the Agassiz Farms was present and told some interesting details concerning the cow and her care during her record breaking test. R. F. Hicks, the breeder of the new champion spoke about herd management. Fred Lea was commended for his handling of the successful Ontario herd last fall at the National Dairy Show.

The salary of the secretary was set at \$3,500, the same as last year and a sum of \$2,000 was appropriated for the Publicity Committee. After considerable discussion, the incoming Board of Directors were instructed to appropriate a reasonable sum for extension work and to appoint a committee of breeders to act as temporary field representatives throughout the coming year. Resolutions were adopted asking the association to see that a representative exhibit of Canadian Holsteins was sent to the London Dairy Show and to the National Dairy Show at Syracuse, New York.

The following directors representing Ontario were elected: C. T. Houck, Chippawa, W. R. Cummings, Geo. Arbogast, Sebringville, R. M. Holtby, Port Perry, W. H. Cherry, Hagersville, R. F. Hicks, Newton Brook. The directors for the other provinces had already been elected by mail vote.

W. A. Clemens was reelected secretary-treasurer; B. Malory, Belleville and J. W. Richardson of Caledonia were elected as auditors. At a subsequent meeting the directors elected the following officers: president, R. W. E. Burnaby; 1st, vice president, Hon. Walter M. Lea; 2d, vice president, R. M. Holtby; 3d, vice president, P. J. Salley; 4th vice president, C. T. Houck.

The annual banquet was held at the Prince George Hotel, February 7th. The toastmaster was President Hulet. J. M. Kelley spoke on his favorite subject "Advertising Holstein-Friesian Milk" and received considerable applause. Other speakers were Venerable Archdeacon J. B. Fotheringham, Rector of Grace Church, Brantford, Ont.; Hon. Walter M. Lea, who spoke in place of Hon. Duncan Marshall, who was unable to be present; and Deputy Minister Roadhouse, who aroused enthusiasm on promising the active support of the provincial government in the sending of a shipment of Ontario Holsteins to London next fall to compete at the Royal; and Louis Blake Duff, newspaper editor. Some interesting lantern slides of Friesland farms and scenes were shown by W. H. Porter, managing editor of the Farmers' Advocate.

THE FILLED MILK MENACE

Senator E. F. Ladd, the Non-Partisan scientist-teacher-farmer from North Dakota, has been a mighty force, during the recent congress, in advocating measures likely to benefit the farmer.

In presenting the report of the senatorial committee on agriculture, relative to the Voigt Bill aiming to prohibit the shipment of "filled" milk in interstate or foreign commerce, the North Dakota Senator submitted the following statistics, compiled by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, showing the growth of the filled milk industry in this country.

Year.	Canned.	Bulk.	Total.
1916	12,000	14,134,712	14,146,712
1917	18,504	17,489,064	17,507,568
1918	41,033,855	7,591,182	48,625,037
1919	62,262,221	2,748,120	65,010,341
1920	84,044,000	2,517,000	86,561,000
1921	59,020,000	5,873,000	64,893,000

SALEM-CUMBERLAND-GLOUCESTER COUNTIES ASSOCIATION

Nearly 150 attended the fifth annual banquet of the Salem-Cumberland-Glooucester Counties Holstein-Friesian Association held at Shiloh. President Walter S. Garrison gave the address of welcome. He emphasized the fact that during the last few years of trying times the cattle industry had done much to help the dairyman over the rough places and where one was careful to follow the best dairy practices a handsome benefit could be made despite low prices.

Dr. J. H. McNeil, State Veterinarian of New Jersey, spoke of bovine tuberculosis control and state and federal supervision of herds. He said that throughout the state there are two purebreds tested to every grade. During the last six months, 456 herds and approximately 17,000 cows had been tested. He advised the breeders of purebred cattle to get into the testing work to facilitate the sale of surplus stock.

Prof. Faust, of the Agricultural Department of the Shiloh school, briefly outlined the work jointly carried on by the students and local dairymen. Fred W. Jackson of Bridgeton, county agricultural agent, gave an address on coöperation in all dairy work.

Allen N. Crissey now extension specialist for the district of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, gave the report of the last annual meeting and executive meeting and also talked on what he was doing to try to benefit Holstein breeders.

Next was the election of officers. Sam Ridgway of Salem, the well known South Jersey breeder was elected president; Eber M. R. Davis of Malboro, owner of Eberdale Farms, was chosen vice president and John Ridgway of Hancock's Bridge

was reelected treasurer. The board of directors were elected as a board to continue work already started.

J. W. Bartlett, former secretary of the New Jersey Holstein-Friesian Association, now Professor of Dairy Husbandry at New Brunswick spoke about the dairy work being done at State College. Paul Bennetch, Dairy Marketing specialist from the State Department of Agriculture outlined the work which is now being carried out for the improvement of marketing milk. W. W. Wetmore, the new secretary of the Holstein-Friesian Association of New Jersey, urged coöperation of the state and local associations. Mr. Cohee of the Milk Producers Association extension staff said that only by producing cleaner and better milk could the farmer receive better returns and he urged the use of sterilized utensils and equipment. His talk was followed by the two-reel motion picture, Fair Acres distributed by the Interstate Milk Producers' Association for the stimulating of interest in producing clean milk.

LEAGUE MILK PRICES FOR MARCH

At the regular monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of the Dairymen's League Coöperative Association held at the general office in Utica, New York, February 21st and 22nd, the following recommendations were made for March milk prices. The prices here given are those recommended by the Board for dealers to pay the association for the milk as sold in the different classes.

Class 1, \$2.80, milk sold in fluid form.

Class 2, \$2.50, milk sold as soft cheeses, made into sweet cream or sold as skim milk.

Class 3A, the price will be the same as February or 59 cents per 100 lbs. above the average New York City quotations for butter. This includes milk made into condensed or evaporated milk, powdered milk, etc.

Class 3B, 40 cents per 100 lbs. above the average New York City quotations for butter. This includes milk made into hard cheeses.

Class 4A, the average official New York City quotations for butter. This includes all milk made into butter.

Class 4B, the average official New York City quotations for cheese. This includes all milk made into American cheese.

The above prices are for 100 lbs. of milk testing 3% butter-fat at the base zone 201-210 miles from New York City.

With the exception of class 1, which is 10 cents per 100 lbs. below the price paid the association by dealers for February milk, the prices above given are the same as for February.

A PACIFIC COAST CHAMPION REPEATS

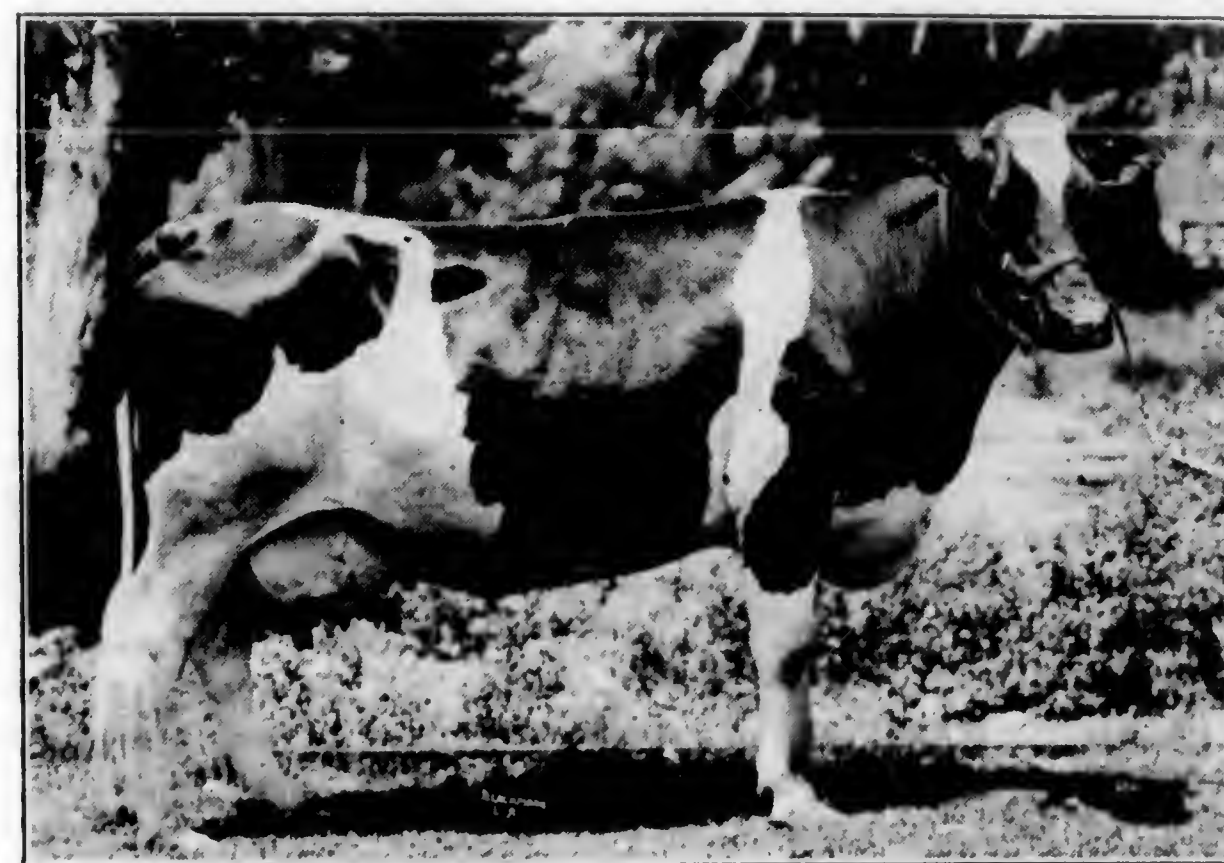
Five hundred twenty-six pounds of butter and ten thousand seven hundred pounds of milk in the first hundred days is the remarkable record of Hollywood Lilith Palmyra Abbekerk, Holstein aristocrat in the herd of the Los Angeles County Farm. But this is not her first appearance in the headlines. She already stands as Pacific Coast Champion for both milk and butter produced in 305 days as a senior four-year-old, with the second highest record ever made in that class. By freshening again on October 21, 1922, she ratified her title in the ten-months class with 22,245.1 lb. of milk containing 982.97 lb. of butter, this being the highest record ever made following the birth of twin calves.

During her first week on test in the new lactation period she made over 35 lb. of butter and gradually increased this total to 38.64 lb., milking 786.3 lb. in the week. Continued on 30-day official test she made 156 lb. of butter from 3,041 lb. milk. In the third month after calving she increased her milk flow, making another seven-day record of 37.39 lb. butter with 844.4 lb. of milk, her highest day's milk being 125.3 lb. on the 73d day after calving. Her present owners feel that she has not yet reached the peak of her production as she has had serious handicaps to contend with every year. The seven-day record of 38.64 lb. was made by a milker who had never before attempted an official test or even handled purebred cattle under herd conditions. A few days before the end of her 30-day period it was necessary to change milkers and the new man used such different methods that she dropped to 85 lb. of milk per day, but immediately began to recover and soon reached 120 lb. Last year's remarkable production was greatly reduced by a bad fall in the eighth month of the test. For these reasons it is felt that with an even break and absence of such

emergencies she should stand a good chance of making a considerable increase over her previous performance.

Previous records made by this cow include a senior 3-year-old yearly record of 883 lb. of butter in 365 days from 21,606 lb. milk, carrying twin calves during eight months of the test period. During this period she was also shipped from Seattle, Washington, to Los Angeles, California, and went through the public sale ring at the California Guarantee Sale in 1921. Seven-day records during the first two lactation periods were 19.84 lb. butter at 2½ years age and 22.89 lb. butter at the age of 3 years, 6 months. She has always been a regular breeder as well as a consistent producer, year after year.

Examination of the pedigree of Hollywood Lilith Palmyra Abbekerk would convince anyone versed in Holstein lore that great possibilities of production would be hers as well as excellent type. Names in this pedigree have been among the most prominent in show-ring and prize lists for many years. Her sire is Hollywood Lilith Palmyra, one of the most wonderful transmitting descendants of King Segis, whose 28 ARO daughters include two with records above 38 lb. of butter in seven days and eight over 30 lb., seven of these records being made in three and four-year-old form. He is the only sire to have two daughters with yearly records over 29,000 lb. of milk in 4-year-old class and he has two others above 25,000 lb.



HOLLYWOOD LILITH PALMYRA ABBEKERK

526 lb. butter, 10,700 lb. milk in 100 days. Owned by the Los Angeles County Farm, Hondo, Calif.

of milk as 4-year-olds. Their 4-year-old butter records run as high as 1,174 lb. in 365 days. The record just completed at the County Farm gives him the highest average milk production for two daughters in seven-days test of any sire of the breed, with 826.3 lb. Only one other sire has two daughters with over 800 lb. of milk in seven-days' test. Hollywood Lilith Palmyra Abbekerk has become the highest seven-day record daughter of this illustrious sire for milk, second for butter and the highest in the 305-day class for both milk and butter. When it is considered that this sire only had two years of service before his untimely end, his wonderful prepotency becomes more evident. He was out of Lilith Queen Pauline, 1,077 lb. of butter, the highest yearly record daughter of the near century sire, Lilith Pauline De Kol's Count, and by a son of King Fayne Segis from a 30 pound daughter of Hengerveld De Kol. King Fayne Segis was one of the best bred sons of King Segis, being out of Grace Fayne 2d's Homestead, the 35 lb. world record holder of 1910.

The dam is Hollywood Abbekerk Korndyke, a 30 lb. daughter of Sir Pontiac John Korndyke with a 4-year-old record of 818.95 lb. of butter in 365 days, and out of Pietertje Korndyke Abbekerk with a senior 4-year-old record of 984.83 lb. in yearly test, and with 35.38 lb. butter in 7 days from 713 lb. of milk. She is thus a double granddaughter of Korndyke Abbekerk, the famous old Allamuchy sire, whose descendants have been among the greatest line of show ring winners of the breed. This brings in the blood of Pontiac Korndyke and of Hengerveld De Kol. This is not only a line of excellent producers but a strain showing ability to consistently transmit production. Pietertje Korndyke Abbekerk is the foundation animal of one of the best families developed at the well-known Hollywood Farms in Washington. Her three daughters include the 30

lb. Hollywood Abbekerk Korndyke described above, another 4-year-old with 28.93 lb. of butter and a 3-year-old by Judge Segis that just completed a record of 26.85 lb. butter from 528.4 lb. of milk, and the ten-months' record of 777 lb. butter after calving at 2 years, 2 months. In addition to the subject of this sketch, Hollywood Abbekerk Korndyke has a daughter by Judge Segis that calved at 24 months age, making 614 lb. of butter in ten months. Her daughter, Hollywood Lilith Palmyra Abbekerk is also the dam of a junior 2-year-old with 19 lb. of butter in seven days and a ten-months' record of 673.8 lb. of butter from 15,682.1 lb. milk. This promises to become one of the most notable four-generation groups of the breed both in seven-day and yearly classes. We already have three direct generations all over 30 lb., averaging 34.67 lb. butter in seven days, the same three averaging in semi-official test 928.92 lb. of butter, all of these records being made as 4-year-olds, one of them in ten months.

To find an individual combining in such an unusual degree excellent conformation, production, and proven transmitting ability, backed by generation after generation of the leading animals of the breed, is rare indeed. Fortunately her blood is being conserved by the use of her sons as herdsires in two large Pacific Coast herds. Her oldest son by Judge Segis is in service at Hollywood Farms, Washington, and her younger son by King Korndyke Pontiac Mead is Junior Sire at the Los Angeles County Farm. He brings into the pedigree the wonderful De Kol of Valley Mead strain that has to date produced in California alone, twenty-three cows averaging over 1,000 lb. of butter and 21,500 lb. of milk in yearly test and his daughters will carry one of the greatest blends of high producing blood ever developed within the Holstein breed.

THE KANSAS NATIONAL

The Holstein ribbons at the Kansas National Livestock Exposition were placed by Robert E. Haeger, of Algonquin, Ill., who praised the progress Kansas Holstein breeders are making. He particularly praised the individuality of the first and second animals in the heifer class and said that they were fully as good as those winning similar places at last years National Dairy Show. Judge Haeger's work was watched carefully by a number of Holstein breeders from Kansas, Missouri, and near-by states.

A feature of the entertainment was the rodeo and bull fight. Joe Miller of 101 Ranch, Bliss, Okla., shipped up some Brahman animals that gave the matadors and toreadors a lively time while they were in the ring.

The exhibitors of Holsteins were: Mark Abilgaard, Mulvane, Kans.; George Young, Manhattan, Kans.; C. L. Sommer, Wichita, Kans.; C. L. Goodin, Derby, Kans. State Training School, Winfield, Kans.; Arthur Moss, Leavenworth, Kans.; Modern Woodman of America Sanitorium, Woodmen, Colo.; Arkansas Valley Sugar Beet and Irrigated Land Co., Holly, Colo.; C. W. McCoy, Valley Falls, Kans.; W. H. Mott, Herrington, Kans.; B. R. Gosney, Mulvane, Kans.; Geo. B. Appleton, Mulvane, Kans.; A. L. Howard, Mulvane, Kans.; J. C. Dulaney, Winfield, Kans.; Chas. P. High, Derby, Kans.; O. G. High, Derby, Kans.; A. C. Cline, Rose Hill, Kans.

The Holstein awards were: Bulls, three years and over: 1st, George Young on U. S. Korndyke Homestead Segis; 2d, Abilgaard on King Genista Homestead; 3d, Somers on King Rachael Cewina Homestead; 4th, Arthur Moss on King Aaggie Pontiac; 5th, Cook on Canary Butter Boy King;

Bull, two years and under three: 1st, Modern Woodman on King Pontiac Parthena Champion; 2d, Arkansas Valley Sugar Beet Co., on Avoca Lodge King Johanna;

Bull, one year and under two: 1st, Arkansas Valley Sugar Beet Co., on Paramity Rag Apple De Kol;

Senior bull calf: 1st, Modern Woodmen, on Wonderaff Chiron Pontiac Tempest; 2d, B. R. Gosney on unnamed; 3d, A. V. S. B. Co. on Paramity Johanna Posch; 4th, C. L. Goodin on Goodin Canary Mead.

Junior bull calf: 1st, State Training School on King Korndyke; 2d, W. H. Mott on Gloria Korndyke Butter Boy;

Aged cow: 1st, Modern Woodmen on Zwingara Segis Clothilde Mantel; 2d, Sommer Aaggie Clothilde Parathena; 3d, Arkansas Valley Sugar Beet Co. on Pioneer Oakes Korndyke Mantel; 4th, Appleman on Lettie De Kol Clothilde.

Cow three years, under four: 1st, Young on Lady Lockhart

Colantha, Abilgaard on Zwingara Clothilde Creamelle; 3d, Modern Woodmen on Kansas Star Cora; Appleman on Lady Paramity Maple Crest Zuiderzee.

Two-year-olds: 1st, Appleman on G. B. A. Parthenia Katy; 2d, Mott & Branch on Queen Fobes Pontiac; 3d, Modern Woodmen on Kansas Star Lady Bonheur 2d; 4th, Arkansas Sugar Beet Co. on Paramity Rag Apple Mercedes; 5th, Somers on Rago Boutsje Molly Fobes.

Senior Yearlings: 1st, Appleman on G. B. A. Mutual Clothilde; 2d, Gosney on Segis Pontiac Wayne; 3d, O. G. High, on Ruth Oakhurst Mead; 4th, Arkansas Valley Sugar Beet Co. on Paramity De Kol Augusta; 5th, Young on Lady Volga Johanna.

Junior yearlings: 1st, Arkansas Valley Sugar Beet Co. on Paramity Korndyke Ormsby 3d; Modern Woodmen on Woodcraft Changeling Johanna; 3d, Gosney on K. P. B. Pretty Bess.

Senior calves: 1st, and 4th, Mott & Branch on Gloria Watson Pontiac Butter Girl and Gloria Midnite Watson; 2d and 3d, Modern Woodmen on Woodcraft Johanna Changeling and Woodcraft Lady Flora Pontiac; 5th, Arkansas Valley Sugar Beet Co. on Paramity Johanna De Kol.

Junior calves: 1st, Appleman on unnamed, (Junior champion) 2d, Arkansas Valley Sugar Beet Co. on Paramity Pontiac Shadeland; 3d, Modern Woodmen, Woodcraft Changeling Pontiac; 4th, Young on unnamed; 5th, Al Howard on unnamed.

Exhibitors' herds: 1st, Modern Woodmen; 2d, Appleman; 3d, Arkansas Valley Sugar Beet Co.

Breeders' Young herd: 1st, Arkansas Valley Sugar Beet Co.; 2d, Modern Woodmen.

Calf herds: 1st, Mott & Branch; 2d, Modern Woodmen; 3d, Arkansas Valley Sugar Beet Co.; 4th, Appleman.

Get of Sire: 1st, Appleman on King Segis Aaggie Clothilde; 2d, Arkansas Valley Sugar Beet Co. on Paramity Rag Apple Korndyke; 3d, Appleman on King Mutual Katy; 4th, Young on Maid Henry Pontiac De Kol.

Produce of cow: 1st, Abilgaard; 2d and 3d, Young.

PENNSYLVANIA DIRECTORS MEET

The directors of the Pennsylvania Federation of Holstein-Friesian Clubs met in parlor D of the Penn-Harris hotel, Harrisburg, on March 1st to lay out plans for the ensuing year. Those present were: Dr. L. M. Thompson, Montrose, H. A. Robertson, York, James M. Paxton, Houston, Wm. J. Fairchild, Berwick, John H. Shirk, Lancaster, H. H. Blair, Williamsport, Sam T. Witmer, Union Deposit, Ivo V. Otto, Carlisle. W. Hugh Jones of South Montrose secretary; Frank Keene, West Chester, treasurer; Allen N. Crissey, extension specialist for the district of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, were also present.

In the absence of president Bell and vice-president Bennett, Dr. L. M. Thompson was made chairman of the meeting. A standing auditing committee was appointed to go over the bills and accounts of the association just before the next annual meeting.

The directors discussed calf club work in Pennsylvania and Wm. J. Fairchild explained the methods in use in Columbia county where the breeders have been very successful in calf club enterprises. A committee will be appointed to canvass the possibilities of sending a Pennsylvania show herd to the National Dairy Show which will be held in Syracuse next October and also to ascertain the possibility of sending a representative Pennsylvania consignment to the next National sale. It was voted that the federation should not purchase any of the Holstein billboards which the Extension Department of the Holstein-Friesian association is advertising, on the grounds that it was a matter for the local clubs. Mr. Crissey made a report of his tour of the state and said that he had been in about 20 counties already.

The directors elected as executive committee, H. C. Reinhold, H. H. Blair, Dr. L. M. Thompson and H. A. Robertson. The president, treasurer and secretary are members of this committee by virtue of their office. The meeting went on record as favoring the Voigt Filled Milk Bill, which was that day before Congress, and telegrams to this effect were sent both of the Pennsylvania senators in Washington. The directors also went on record as being in favor of the Ice Cream and

Filled Milk Bills now before the Pennsylvania Legislature. They also favored the Tuberculosis Indemnity Deficiency Bill and Mr. Paxton moved that resolutions to that effect be drawn by the president and secretary and sent to the Governor and to members of both houses.

It was announced that the bill which would allow the dog tax receipts to be used to pay cattle indemnities was likely to pass. It is estimated that this will realize a sum of \$580,000 if the receipts from the cities are included, but that if it is decided to let the cities have the money realized from their share of the taxes that a sum of \$287,000 coming from the rural districts will be available.

Letters to the Editor

February 27, 1923.

THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN,
Harrisburg, Pa.

Gentlemen: I have been receiving sample copies of THE BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN for some time, and I would be very ungrateful if I did not so much as to acknowledge my appreciation of the same, but as I am no longer breeding Holsteins I am not directly interested.

I joined the Association in 1910. At that time the transfer fees were 25 cents and the Herd Book free. The Association accumulated \$300,000.00 reserve fund and the breed was forging to the front as no other breed ever did before or since, but from the time the bunch made an attack on the Secretary of the Association some six years ago, and the Association got in the hands of financiers (Money Grabbers) there was a decline in the business of breeding Holstein cattle. Fees were boosted until the small breeder was frozen out, and I was one of them, quitting in 1920; don't have a Holstein on the place now. The Black and White Record of New York has been one of the trouble makers from the start. I assure you that I appreciate everything that you are doing in order to set the Association right and at any time my vote is needed to help, I shall be only too glad to send you my proxy (if again we are allowed to vote our choice).

I was very much interested in the decision of the Supreme Court, and this I would not have had the pleasure of reading if I had not received your paper. Yours,

March 1, 1923.

THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN,
Harrisburg, Pa.

Gentlemen: We congratulate you upon your perseverance and success in the fight against illegal control of the Association. Very truly yours,

NEW YORK BREEDER.

BRENTWOOD FARM

ABINGTON, PA., February 28, 1923.

TO THE EDITOR, HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN,
Harrisburg, Pa.

Dear Sir: My attention has been called to a paragraph in one of your recent editorial articles, in which it is inferred that I am not in sympathy with the present Board of Directors of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America. I should like very much, to know where you derived this information, as it is entirely wrong.

The only reason for tendering my resignation as a director, was, that I found it impossible to give the necessary time to this important position.

I hope that you will correct the impression given in the article referred to above, by publishing this letter in an early issue of your journal. Yours very truly,

(Signed) W. G. DAVIDSON.

Our classified advertising page is full of bargains. Why not take advantage of some of them?

Cow Testing Association Reports

TESTING IN STANISLAUS COUNTY

No less than 2,665 cows were tested during January in Stanislaus County, California, reports the supervisor, M. L. Gorow. The average for the entire association was 27.3 lb. fat, 713 lb. milk and 292 cows produced over 40 lb. fat in the month.

Black and white herds made a good showing, especially the larger ones. Kaiser Brothers' grade Holstein herd of 59 cows averaged 35.3 lb. fat, 970 lb. milk. The Alvernaz Co. herd of 48 Holsteins averaged 30.2 lb. fat, 820 lb. milk. The herd owned by Gonsalves Co., consisting of 74 grade Holsteins averaged 29.5 lb. fat, 822 lb. milk and 51 cows owned by Bettencourt Bros. averaged 29.3 lb. fat, 766 lb. milk.

The division consisting of herds between fifteen and forty cows is headed by the fifteen cow dairy of B. L. Hayden. These registered and grade Holsteins averaged 43.2 lb. fat, 1,055 lb. milk, while the twenty-one registered Holsteins owned by E. W. Looney averaged 39 lb. fat, 1,189 lb. milk. Of the twenty-one cows in this herd no less than twelve exceeded 40 lb. fat in the month. A herd of twenty-three grade Holsteins owned by Kraugh & Silva is in third position with 35.8 lb. fat, 1,029 lb. milk.

In the smaller herd division, registered Holsteins owned by J. A. Pelanda is first with an average of 46.5 lb. fat, 1,242 lb. milk for nine cows. A grade Jersey herd is second and a grade Guernsey herd third.

The list of the ten highest producers contain the names of eight black and white cows but the leading place was taken by the registered Jersey, Ada, with 71.3 lb. fat, 1,190 lb. milk. A grade Holstein, owned by Soares & Freitas was second with 70.3 lb. fat, 1,714 lb. milk and a grade Jersey is in third position although she beats out, Maggie, a grade Holstein, owned by F. Schneider by only 1-10 lb. fat. Maggie's figures being 68.6 lb. Grade Holsteins are in the next three positions, then comes a registered Holstein of the Looney herd, then another grade Holstein, a registered Holstein owned by Kaiser Brothers, completes the ten.

NEW YORK STATE TESTING NEWS

The News Letter issued by G. W. Tailby, Jr., Supervisor of the Dairy Improvement Associations of New York State recommend that no change be made in the general grain mixture as suggested by him in December which is as follows: 200 lb. wheat bran, 400 lb. ground oats, 400 lb. hominy, 600 lb. gluten feed, 200 lb. cottonseed meal 43%, 200 lb. linseed oil meal.

This mixture has an approximate analysis of 21% protein, 9% fiber and 5%

fat. This forms a balanced ration when combined with good corn silage and mixed hay containing one-half clover. If the roughage is not of this type, some changes should be made in order to properly balance the ration. Mr. Tailby goes on to say that at present prices cane molasses is a cheap and palatable addition to farm rations.

Aggie, the splendid grade Holstein owned by Sam Barber, of Scottsburg, again leads the cows in the state for production in November, she making 91.8 lb. fat, 1,995 lb. milk in the month. Second is another member of the Barber herd, a three-year-old named Babe that in 27 days produced 87.7 lb. fat and 1,827.7 lb. milk. A registered Holstein two-year-old owned by J. M. Hoff, of Hemlock, is third with 74.5 lb. fat and 1,146 lb. milk and is followed by an eleven-year-old Holstein owned by Dale Bros., of Gasport, with 72.2 lb. fat, 1,950 lb. milk.

The reports for December received up-to-date of publication, which is January 25, show that a purebred Holstein owned by J. P. Harbeck of the Allegheny Association leads with 3,174 lb. milk and 88.9 lb. fat. The December report had not been received from the Livonia Association. Holsteins, purebreds and grade held their usual preeminence in the associations reporting.

SET NEW RECORDS

In the Tulare Cow Testing Association the herd of registered Holsteins owned by F. S. Borrer & Son, of Tipton, California, established eight new high records for the association in individuals and groups during the month of December, 1922. They made a new high record for both fat and milk for an individual cow; highest five cows for milk with an average of 2,430 lb.; the highest five cows for fat with an average of 2,079 lb.; highest ten cows for milk with an average of 70.78 lb.; highest herd average for milk, 1,543 lb., and highest herd average for fat, 53 lb.

BREED SHOWS WELL

A grade Holstein owned by G. C. Young led the Central Lamoille, Vermont, Association for January with a fat production of 72.8 lb. from 1,348 lb. milk. A Jersey was second and another Young cow was third. The highest milk producer was a registered Holstein, owned by A. E. Ricketson, with 1,467 lb.

PUSSY WILLOW

Pussy Willow, a Holstein owned by Tracy Phillips, of Buckhannon, led the Central West Virginia Association for the month of January. She produced 2,030 lb. milk. Mr. Phillips had seven of his fifteen cows make the honor list.

DEMAND GREATER THAN SUPPLY

There are three cow-testing associations in Kane County, Ill., but during January the highest producing herd in the whole county was the well-known Milky Vale Herd, owned by Louis H. Klaas of Maple Park. The average of this herd was 1,303 lb. milk and 41 lb. fat, nine cows daily filling seven 8-gallon cans. Eight others, either heifers in their first lactation period or cows that had been milking since last March, filled four cans. Three of the Milky Vale cows were on the list of the ten highest producers, one of these cows produced thirty-six 8-gallon cans of milk in the 31 days of January. Another cow finished a lactation period of ten and a half months with 15,000 lb. milk to her credit while another produced 50 lb. butterfat in her ninth lactation month when she really should be dry, as she is due soon to freshen. Is it any wonder that Mr. Klaas can say what so few purebred Holstein breeders are able to say nowadays, "I am getting more demand for stock than I can supply"?

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HOLSTEINS SHINE IN ILLINOIS

The report of association testing in Illinois during the month of January is a wonderful advertisement of the black and white breed. There were 20 associations recorded. In seven instances, the leader was a grade Holstein and in eight instances a purebred Holstein.

The list of high-producing herds in each association even more strongly brings out our opening statement. Sixteen of the associations report that their best producing herd consists of black and white cows, purebreds or grades or containing both. One association is headed by a grade Jersey and Guernsey herd and three associations report their leading herd as of mixed breeding.

The highest average production herd in the state consists of seven purebred and grade Holsteins owned by J. R. Wells of McHenry County. They averaged 1,392 lb. milk, 50.3 lb. fat. Seven purebred Holsteins owned by Frank T. Fowler of Lake County, averaged 1,364 lb. milk and exactly 49 lb. fat. Thirteen purebred and grade Holsteins owned by Chas. Reed in the Ogle County Association averaged 1,414 lb. milk, 47.3 lb. fat. A grade Jersey and Guernsey herd is fourth with an average of 47.1 lb. fat while grade Holstein herds stand in fifth and sixth positions.

The highest producing cow in the state was a purebred Holstein owned by Frank T. Fowler with 2,685 lb. milk, 96.6 lb. fat. Purebred Holsteins from the Rock River Farms, Byron, were second and third with 2,626 lb. milk, 89.3 lb.

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fat and 2,127 lb. milk, 85.1 lb. fat respectively. Peter Olesen of DuPage County, is fourth with 1,968 lb. milk, 84.6 lb. fat while in fifth place is another purebred Holstein owned by Eugene Nagel of Madison County with 2,378 lb. milk, 83.2 lb. fat. Grade Holsteins occupy the next two places, then comes a purebred Holstein, then a purebred Guernsey followed by another registered black and white cow. The first five places are filled by purebred Holsteins and the first eight by black and white cows.

WISCONSIN TESTING

During the 30 days ending February 20, 325 cows were tested in the Chili Testing Association. Of this number, 43 made over 40 lb. of butterfat, 11 over 50 lb. and five over 60 lb. Test supervisor, Jos. W. Reichert, reports that the high herd averaged 1,212 lb. milk and 43.1 lb. butterfat. It consisted of high-grade Holsteins and was owned by Wm. Sanger.

Eight pure bred Holsteins, owned by R. Zimmerman led the Horicon Association for January production with an average of 61.1 lb. of butterfat. There were 302 cows tested and 96 that each produced more than 40 lb. of fat.

Windsor, a registered Holstein owned by Frank Draeb, headed the 703 cows of the Kewaunee Association by producing 66.2 lb. of fat during January. The Frank Prochnow herd, consisting of grade and purebred Holsteins, took herd honors with the average of 1,171 lb. milk and 41 lb. butterfat. There were five cows that each made over 60 lb. of butterfat in the month and 16 over 50 lb.

REYNOLDS HERD PRODUCES

During January the supervisor, Paul J. Stonebraker, tested 262 cows belonging to 27 herds enrolled in the Volant Association which operates in Lawrence County, Pa. Of this number 62 cows produced over 40 lb. butterfat and 24 over 50 lb. while 12 different cows produced over 1,200 lb. milk. The ten highest milk producers averaged 1,636.6 lb. and the ten highest fat producers averaged 64.55 lb.

The leader was a purebred Holstein owned by D. B. Reynolds, she making 2,253 lb. milk, 78.9 lb. fat. Second to her was a purebred Jersey with 915 lb. milk, 75.9 lb. fat. Mr. Reynolds had 16 cows that each made over 30 lb. fat, ten exceeded 40 lb. and three of these exceeded 60 lb.

HESSE'S HOLSTEIN LED

A purebred Holstein with the production of 1,655 lb. milk, 69.1 lb. fat, headed the Pope County, Minn., Association for the month of January. There were 62 cows that produced 40 or more pounds of butterfat in the 280 tested. The average milk production was 744 lb., and the average fat 29.7 lb. Ernest Hesse owned the leader.

GUERNSEY LEADS SOUTH CAROLINA

For a number of months the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN has been reporting the results of testing in South Carolina, but this is the first month that we have to chronicle that the leader is not a Holstein. The January news letter shows that a registered Guernsey produced the most fat, 83.9 lb. in the month, surpassing Cedarvale Alice Korndyke Posch, owned by V. M. Montgomery, of Spartanburg, with 80.3 lb from 2,196.9 lb. milk. Polly Fellingla Posch, another member of the Montgomery herd and a senior three-year-old, is third with 75.4 lb. fat from 2,044 lb. milk. Mr. Montgomery has fourteen cows that each made 40 lb. or more fat in the month. J. T. Willard, also of Spartanburg, has four, and there are two two-year-olds, owned by the Clemson College of Agriculture that have exceeded the 40 lb. mark.

During the month 83 cows of all breeds were tested, of which 53 made the honor roll. There were 30 Holsteins tested, of which 18 made 40 lb. or more butterfat in the month.

A PERSISTENT PRODUCER

The January report of the McLean County, Illinois, Testing Association, shows the highest production of any month since the association was organized, June, 1921. The highest producing cow is a grade Holstein, Betsy, owned by Guy Hilton, she producing 77.1 lb. butterfat. Last month she also held first place, and her average milk production for January is only two pounds less than her December production, while her total butterfat production for the month is only 2.1 lb. less than for the previous month. The Hilton herd, consisting of 22 grade Holsteins, averaged 990 lb. milk, 38.2 lb. butterfat, and ranked fifth in order of production.

HOLSTEIN LEADS FIRST MONTH

The first monthly report of the Hamilton County, Indiana Testing Association was published February 14th, and shows that during the month 534 cows were tested with an average production of 602 lb. milk, 19.8 lb. fat.

The highest producer was a grade Holstein owned by Dr. T. Stout, who was also owner of the cow holding third position.

A NICE LITTLE HERD

The highest producing herd in the Waterbury-Waitsfield, Vermont, Association for January, consisted of eight registered Holsteins with an average production of 46.9 lb. fat, 1,585 lb. milk. They are owned by the Lake Mansfield Trout Club. One of these cows is third highest with 58.3 lb. fat from 1,989 lb. milk, and another is fourth with 57.9 lb. fat from 2,443 lb. milk. A grade Holstein is in second place with 58.5 lb. fat and a grade Jersey is in first place with 60.3 lb. fat.

DIVIDED HONORS

Five years ago the Johnstown Cow Testing Association was started with a membership of sixteen herds containing 214 cows, now it includes nearly all the best herds in northern Colorado. The fifth annual report shows that the leading herd for milk production is owned by Crowley and Letford, and averaged 12,567 lb. milk. They were closely followed by Whowell & Polley, with seventeen registered Holsteins that averaged 12,356 lb. The Whowell & Polley herd led for fat production with an average of 434.6 lb., while the Crowley & Letford herd was second with 423.2 lb.

The leading cow for fat production is South Onondaga Favorite, owned by Whowell & Polley, with 686 lb. She is closely followed by Ruth Battels Pietertje 3d, also of the Whowell & Polley herd, with 656.7 lb. The leading milk producer is a grade Holstein owned by C. W. Henry, with 20,331 lb. Johanna Rue Wayne 3d, of the Whowell & Polley herd, was second with 19,661 lb., and Ruth Battels Pietertje 3d was third with 19,211 lb.

KOSSUTH ASSOCIATION REORGANIZED

The Kossuth County, Iowa, Testing Association has finished a successful year and was reorganized with twenty-six members. Their old tester, James F. Lage, has been retained for another year.

During the past year 430 cows in the twenty-six herds produced 2,533,167 lb. milk, 105,627.8 lb. fat, at a fat cost of 16.9c. a pound and 70.5c. for each hundred pounds of milk. The three cows standing highest produced more than 527 lb. fat, 36 others exceeding 400 lb.

A. A. Dreyer with six purebred Holsteins of which five were on test averaged 422.8 lb. fat, 10,945 lb. milk. C. F. Laage & Son, of Fenton, had an average of 354.2 lb. fat, 9,124 lb. milk for their purebred Holsteins.

PUREBRED HOLSTEIN FIRST

The January report of the Pioneer Testing Association shows that 220 cows were tested during the month, and the average production was 33.9 lb. butterfat, 788.4 lb. milk. The highest cow is the registered Holstein, Korndyke Doede De Kol, owned by A. H. Jagels, of Buhl, Idaho. She produced 2,132.9 lb. milk, 89.6 lb. fat. A Jersey was second and a Holstein third. Mr. Jagels had six Holsteins that averaged 1,204.3 lb. milk, 42.6 lb. fat. This was the highest herd under fifteen cows.

JERSEY SETS NEW WISCONSIN RECORD

Beaut Fern, of Spring Brook, a nine-year-old registered Jersey cow owned by J. C. Mathews, Marion, Wis., and enrolled in the Leopold-Tilleda-Marion Testing Association, has established a new high record for a cow enrolled in a Wisconsin Testing Association by producing 13,130 lb. milk, 844.1 lb. butterfat in 329 days.

GOOD SHOWING ON TWO MILKINGS

Two hundred and fifty cows were tested in the Knox County Testing Association and they averaged 625 lb. milk, 27.1 lb. fat. The leader for fat and milk is a grade Holstein, she producing 82.8 lb. butterfat, 1,801 lb. milk in her third lactation method. She was milked only twice a day and received an ordinary Illinois farm dairy ration, and is owned by Reed and Day, Aledo, Ill.

Purebred Holsteins owned by Zena S. Crane, of Oneida, carried off the highest herd honors, the thirteen cows averaging 1,146 lb. milk, 38.6 lb. butterfat.

DOTY HERD HIGH

An average of 856 lb. milk, 29.2 lb. butterfat is shown for the 220 cows enrolled in the Kane County No. 3 Testing Association during January. The highest herd production was obtained by W. E. Doty, Hampshire, with sixteen purebred Holsteins, which averaged 1,218 lb. milk, 37.8 lb. fat. This herd is under Federal supervision. The L. F. Wettering herd, consisting of 32 Holsteins, was in second place, with an average of 1,153 lb. milk, 36.9 lb. fat in the month. Forty lb. fat was produced by 75 cows, while 23 cows exceeded 50 lb.

STODDARD AGAIN LEADS

For the third successive month, the grade Holstein herd owned by G. C. Stoddard, of Jesup, Iowa, led the Wapsie Valley Testing Association. Sayles, one of his cows, produced 63.7 lb. butterfat; five others in this herd were included in the list of ten highest producers. The average cost of feed per cow in the association was \$6.41 for the month of January. The average cost of butter was 23c. and the average cost of milk was 92c. for 100 lb.

SOON TO FINISH SECOND YEAR

The Testing Association operating in Harding County, Iowa, will soon complete its second year and some interesting figures are promised. The Holstein herd of W. H. Dreier, of Iowa Falls, was high for January with an average of 40.9 lb. fat. Holstein herds were second and third. The high cow was a grade Holstein of the Dreier herd, she producing 71.5 lb. fat in the month.

GOOD HOLSTEINS AT THE PENITENTIARY

A herd of 34 Holstein-Friesians, owned by the Walla Walla Penitentiary, in care of Warden John W. Pace, averaged 989.78 lb. milk, 35.98 lb. fat during January, leading the local association for the second successive month. The division for small herds was led by Chas. Baker's Holstein cows, which averaged 962.25 lb. milk, 43.05 lb. fat.

HE HAS LIGHT FEED BILL

Fed on barley pasture and alfalfa hay, twenty-five cows owned by J. P. Bayerque, of El Centro, California, averaged 40.4 lb. butterfat in the Imperial County Testing Association. A registered Holstein owned by A. H. Smithson, of Alamo, led the association with 76.7 butterfat. She was fed alfalfa pasture and hay and silage and a grain ration of barley, bran and cottonseed.

A PRODUCING QUARTETTE

During January 168 cows were tested in the Hancock County, Illinois, Testing Association, and averaged 576.4 lb. milk, 27.5 lb. fat. The average cost of production of 100 lb. milk was \$1.22. Four purebred Holsteins led with an average of 1,067 lb. milk, 39.6 lb. fat.

Give some people an inch and they will proceed to divide it up into building lots.

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CANADIAN TESTING

During January reports of official tests of 64 cows and heifers were accepted for entry in the Record of Merit. The mature cow, Orndyke Pietertje Korndyke 2d, owned by R. R. Stevens, Bowmanville, Ont., leads with a record of 33.61 lb. butter, 715 lb. milk. This is all the more remarkable as it follows the making of her world's record of 24,119 lb. milk, 1,122.50 lb. butter in the 305-day division.

De Kol Plus Segis with 467.8 lb. milk, 23.86 lb. butter heads the senior four-year-old class. She is owned by D. Raymond, Vaudreuil, Que. The Hardy herd furnishes the leaders of the junior and senior three-year-old classes. May Sylvia Pietje 2d is credited with a seven-day production of 567 lb. milk, 27.62 lb. butter and 4,925.5 lb. milk, 215.50 lb. butter in sixty days, calving at 4 years, 17 days. Eco-Sylv Belle Model Pietje has the very large records of 640.7 lb. milk, 34.77 lb. butter in seven days, 2,510.3 lb. milk, 134.25 lb. butter in thirty days, and 4,829.6 lb. milk, 236.81 lb. butter in sixty days.

Lulu Segis Car Born, calving at three years, eight months, produced 625.1 lb. milk, 23.57 lb. butter in seven days. She is owned by Giles Martin & Son, Springfield, Ont. The senior two-year-old class is headed by another Hardy heifer, Eco-Sylv Pauline Queen, who produced 514.1 lb. milk, 30.37 lb. butter in seven days, 2,188.8 lb. milk, 121.66 lb. butter in thirty days, and 4,143.1 lb. milk, 221.90 lb. butter in sixty days. The junior two-year class is led by Clovermead Beauty, owned by J. J. Fox of Guelph, Ont., with 430.2 lb. milk, 17.92 lb. fat.

The official figures for the year record made by Agassiz Segis May Echo are 30,886 lb. milk, 1,681.25 lb. butter, which is slightly more than the figures previously given. As our readers probably know, her title is vested in the Director of Experimental Farms, Agassiz, British Columbia.

The only four-year-old reported is Beauty Wayne Colantha, 13,004 lb. milk, 518.75 lb. butter. She is owned by Jacob Mogk, Tavistock, Ont. The two-year class is headed by Pontiac Atlas Francey 4th, with 17,258 lb. milk, 693.75 lb. butter, her owner being J. J. Fox, Guelph, Ont. Grace Fayne Aaggie, the famous show cow and producer of the Ottawa Experimental Farms is credited with a record of 1,040 lb. butter from 21,473 lb. milk in 305 days. Only three mature cows are reported in this division, with one three-year-old and only one in the two-year-old class. Gloriana Artis who is really only a yearling. She is credited with 12,689 lb. milk, 533.75 lb. butter and is owned by John N. Evans of Duncan's Station, B. C.

MINNESOTA ASSOCIATION WORK

Parkside Johanna Parthenia 2d, a purebred Holstein owned by Joe Schwager of Altura, was high cow in the Western Winona County Association for the month of December. She produced 68.11 lb. fat. Second was Bell 1st, a purebred

Holstein, owned by Alvin Simon, who also owned the high herd. These nine cows averaged 50.78 lb. butterfat for the month.

Nineteen herds in the West Dakota County Association produced to average 25 lb. or more butterfat during December. Eighty-one produced 40 lb. or more fat. The average of the 375 cows in the 27 different herds was 851 lb. milk, 30.3 lb. fat. The leader of this association was a grade Holstein, owned by Smith & Holley with 2,151 lb. milk, 90.3 lb. fat. Smith & Holley also owned the high herd, the average being 1,570 lb. milk, 54.8 lb. fat.

Twenty-four herds consisting of 281 cows were tested in the Brown and Watonwan Association during the month of December. Thirty-seven of these cows produced more than 40 lb. fat; thirteen of the herds averaged over 25 lb. fat. The average of all the cows in the association was 678 lb. milk, 25.66 lb. butterfat. Twenty-two herds are headed by purebred sires.

The leader of this association is a grade Holstein owned by T. S. Merkel, her production being 1,491 lb. milk containing 58.10 lb. fat.

HOLSTEIN WINS MISSOURI TROPHY

For the first time in the history of the Missouri State Dairy Association, a Holstein cow has won the association's trophy, which is a cup awarded annually to the cow that produces the highest official butterfat record in the previous year. In order to gain permanent possession it is necessary to win three years in succession. Two previous years it was won by the well-known Jersey establishment, Longview Farm.

The name of the Holstein winner is Fobes Homestead Rauwerd. She is a four-year-old, and during 1922 closed a record of 21,683.6 lb. milk and 817.31 lb. fat, or 1,021.6 lb. butter.

At the business meeting, C. N. Walbridge of Independence, was elected a director and with this exception, all the officers and directors were reelected. They are: President, George Hine, Marshfield; Vice-President, J. E. Jones, Liberty; Secretary-Treasurer, E. M. Harmon, Columbia.

MADE NICE RECORD

Bess Piebe Fayne Ormsby, owned by Adams & Son of Racine, Wis. completed a record of 34.57 lb. butter in the first seven days of her official test. She freshened at three years, seven months old and this is her second lactation period. As a junior two-year-old she produced 20.21 lb. butter in seven days and in test for the year she made 761 lb. butter from 17,822 lb. milk.

She finished this year in October and freshened again January 12th. She is the eldest daughter of Sir Bess Piebe Ormsby, the Adams herdsire. A number of other good records were completed in this herd.

THIRTY POUNDS AT FIRST ATTEMPT

Alicia Beets Segis Lyons No. 458758 owned by Lee Purdy, Ft. Atkinson, Wis. has an official seven day butter record of 30.23 lb., 514.8 lb. milk average test being 4.7%. This record is all the more creditable because she is the first cow Mr. Purdy has tested. To obtain a 30-lb. record at the first attempt is a showing that reflects a great deal of credit on the cow and on her caretaker.

Alicia was born Dec. 9, 1917 and so now is five years old and is a daughter of King Beets Lyons 4th and Calista Beets Segis, who as a junior two-year-



ALICIA BEETS SEGIS LYONS
30.23 lb. butter, 514.8 lb. milk in seven days.
Owned and tested by Lee Purdy, Ft. Atkinson, Wis.

old, produced 17.85 lb. butter in a week and is a granddaughter of King Segis Beets from a 20 lb. daughter of the A. R. O. cow Piebe Pauline De Kol. King Beets Lyons 4th is from Lady Ivaloo De Kol Korndyke 23.35 lb. butter and was sired by King Beets Lyons, a son of King Lyons and Segis Beets Girl 32.6 lb. a daughter of King Segis.

It can be seen that blood lines represented in the pedigree of Alicia Beets Segis Lyons are noted for production. Mr. Purdy is fortunate in owning two daughters of this 30 lb. cow.

One of the principal things a young man learns in college is how little the "old man" knows.

WILL GET BETTER OPPORTUNITY

Sir Topsy Pontiac Segis, the Silverdell herdsire has been sold by Paul Freeman to the Missouri State Sanitarium at Mount Vernon. Silverdell farm is located near Joplin, Mo., and exhibits from this herd created quite a sensation at the Cherokee County Fair and the Southwest Missouri Fair last fall. The first prize young herd at both events were sired by this bull.

In his new home, Sir Topsy Pontiac Segis will have a much greater opportunity for the Sanitarium has a herd of sixty females while the Silverdell herd numbers only sixteen.

THE VALUE OF REGISTRY PAPERS

B. W. Reeve, of Tacoma, Washington, brought suit in the Superior Court, his complaint being that he purchased three registered Holstein cattle from L. J. Pettie and J. A. Anderson, that he never received any registration papers, and that there was a difference of \$660 between the value of the animals registered or unregistered. Judge E. M. Card awarded him \$300.

WHAT A CRUEL WORLD!

"I suppose the young man thought he would live with his wife's parents?"

"That's what he thought, but her father was too smart for him."

"What did he do?"

"Before they got back from the honeymoon he sold the old home place and moved to a hotel."

Following a recent small earthquake which did a little damage in a California town, five-year-old Jimmy was sent by his fond parents to a distant uncle's home. Three days later they received this wire: "Am returning your boy. Send me the earthquake."

CATTLE DECREASED IN VALUE DURING 1922

The new Pennsylvania Secretary of Agriculture, Frank P. Willits, has had L. H. Wible, statistician of his department make a report on the livestock on the farms in the state. Mr. Wible's report shows a slight decrease in value of horses and mules, dairy and other cattle, but an increase in the average value of sheep and swine.

He reports that there has been no apparent change in the number of dairy cows on Pennsylvania farms during the year, but that the number of other cattle has declined about 1%. He estimates that in January 1st of this year, there were 862,467 cows compared with 862,868 a year ago, and he estimates the present value to be \$49,861,263.45 compared with \$50,946,852.00 on January 1, 1922. The average price per head is placed at \$57.80, an average decrease of \$1.20, as the figures a year ago were exactly \$59.00. The census report shows that in January, 1920, there were 885,855 two years old and over on Pennsylvania dairy farms.

Cattle, other than cows show a slight decrease both in number and value. The figures for this year are 607,140 compared with 614,372 a year ago, while the average price is estimated at \$31.70 compared with the 1922 value of \$32.00.

THE AGNES SISTERS

The boys in the California College of Agriculture make a regular pet of California Agnes Colantha. This cow was born on the University farm, April 16, 1915. She dropped her first calf October 7, 1917 and since that time her milk has been weighed and tested. During the four years she has produced 79,063 lb. milk containing 2,828 lb. butterfat. On December 22, 1922, she completed a year record of 26,250 lb. milk, 981 lb. butterfat or 1,227 lb. butter. She has two full sisters in the University herd that have made splendid records.

This is Cornucopia Plum Johanna



1,056.78 lb. butter in a year, the maternal granddam of my junior herdsire, ORIGIN SIR NAPOL CORNUCOPIA. She has two 1,000-lb.-year record daughters besides his dam, whose 731.6 lb. butter in 10 months as a senior four-year-old is a Pennsylvania State Record.

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HAS A HERD TO BE PROUD OF

At the Brentwood, sale last spring, W. S. Brown of Central Village, Connecticut, purchased for \$775, the heifer Empress Prilly, 576594, then just 24 months old. This heifer was a granddaughter of King Segis Alcartra Prilly, and was carrying calf by this same great sire, whose daughters have made such splendid records and whose offspring possess an individuality that is always admired. The sire of Empress Prilly is King Abbecker Johanna Segis, whose dam is the wonderful cow, Adirondac Wietske Dairy Maid, whom many believe to be the world's greatest cow. She averaged 1,357.65 lb. butter and over 33,000 lb. milk a year for two successive years.

Mr. Brown already has a very nice herd, headed by Hollywood Glen Alex Segis. This bull is by Judge Segis from Glen Alex Queen De Kol, 42.36 lb. butter in seven days, as a senior two-year-old, the world champion of her class. She is one of the good daughters of Tietje Queen De Kol, another 42 lb. cow, so that Holly Glen Alex Segis is from a 42 lb. two-year-old daughter of a 42 lb. dam. In the Brown herd there are a number of promising daughters of this young sire, and some 30 head bred to him will freshen before spring. Mr. Brown, who is proprietor of The Attawaugan of Danielson, Connecticut, takes a lot of pride in his herd and believes that he owns a number of animals that are as good as any in the world. We are inclined to agree with him.

Population of this world is estimated at 1,702,000,000 all of whom are grouchy at breakfast.

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Wycombe, Pa.

Reference on request. Terms Reasonable.



"MEAD'S THE MAN!"

I have pardonable pride in passing along that little line of appreciation uttered by many clients for whom I have conducted sales. A satisfied customer is the best advertisement.

GLENN R. MEAD
Live Wire Auctioneer East Aurora, N. Y.

PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

March 8—Wyalusing, Pa., C. W. Newman Dispersal, R. Austin Backus, Mgr.
March 9—Hagerstown, Md., R. A. Eldridge Sale.
March 10—South Lyon, Mich., Musolf Bros. Sale, Farm No. 3.
March 13—Norton, Kans., Northwest Kansas Breeders' Sale, W. H. Mott, Mgr.
March 14—Hornell, N. Y., Wolfspring Herd Dispersal, E. M. Hastings, Sale Director.
March 15—Montoursville, Pa., S. L. J. Reese Sale.
March 15—Muncy, Pa., J. R. Glass Dispersal, R. Austin Backus, Mgr.
March 13-14—Fond du Lac, Wis., W. F. Braatz Dispersal.
March 13-14—Fond du Lac, Wis., Quality Sale, Holstein Breeders Sale Co., S. H. Bird, Mgr., So. Byron, Wis.
March 14—Sunbury, Pa., J. Harris Lenker Dispersal Sale.
March 15—Hollidaysburg, Pa., F. R. McKelvey Dispersal, R. Austin Backus, Mgr.
March 15—Waterloo, Iowa, Iowa Holstein Breeders' Annual Spring Sale.
March 20—Topeka, Kans., Kansas Association Annual State Sale, W. H. Mott, Mgr.
March 20—Topeka, Kans., Glass Dispersal, R. Austin Backus, Mgr.
March 20-21—Fond du Lac, Wis., W. F. Kaschube Dispersal, S. H. Bird, Mgr.
March 21—Fayetteville, Pa., D. H. Yaukey's Sale.
March 22—Wilmington, Del., State Fair Grounds, Fourth Annual Consignment Sale.
March 22—Pipersville, Pa., Levi P. Moyer's Dispersal Sale, W. M. Benninger, Mgr.
March 24—Watsonville, Pa., H. R. Remley's Sale.
March 26—Chambersburg, Pa., Walter Sharpe Sale.
April 3-7—Tulare, Cal., 1923 Guarantee Sale.
April 10—Chippawa, Ont., Llenroc Reduction Sale.
April 17—Ponca, Okla., W. H. England Dispersal, W. H. Mott, Mgr.
April 17-18—Syracuse, N. Y., The 1923 Sale, New York State Fair Grounds, E. M. Hastings, Mgr.
April 25—Wolcott, N. Y., E. Washburn & Son Dispersal, E. M. Hastings, Sale Director.
April 26—Visalia, Cal., Walter F. Mitchell Sale.
April 30—Elkhorn, Wis., Rock County Holstein Breeders' Semi-Annual Sale.
May 1—Jamesville, Wis., Spring Consignment Sale, Waupaca County Breeders, A. B. Rowe, Sec'y.
May 2—Clintonville, Wis., Green County Holstein Breeders' Semi-Annual Sale.
May 2-3—Monroe, Wis., Dane County Holstein Breeders' Semi-Annual Sale.
May 4—Madison, Wis., Holstein Breeders' Sale Co., S. H. Bird, Mgr.
May 7-8—Fond du Lac, Wis., Holstein Breeders' Sale Co., S. H. Bird, Mgr.
May 8-9—Earlville, N. Y., New York Spring Sale, New York Holstein-Friesian Ass'n.
June 4—Mentor, Ohio, Pinery Farms, Annual Sale.
June 7-8—Cleveland, O., National Cooperative Holstein Sale, Ohio Holstein-Friesian Association, Mgrs.
June 8—Norwich, Conn., Plain Hill Farms Annual Sale, The O. S. Peck Co., Mgrs.
June 12—Owatonna, Minn., Taylor & Christgau Sale.
June 14—Thorp, Wis., W. H. Krause Annual Bred Heifer Sale.
Aug. 30—Montrose, Pa., Susquehanna County Breeders' Second Annual Sale, S. E. Gehrig, Mgr.
Oct. 20—New Douglas, Ill., Holstein Breeders' Consignment Sale, S. E. Gehrig, Mgr.
November 5—Elkhorn, Wis., Walworth County Breeders' Fall Sale.
November 12—Elkhorn, Wis., Walworth County Breeders' Bull Sale.

KANSAS FARMERS' WEEK SALE

Fourteen purebred dairy bulls sold on February 6th, during the Kansas College Farm-Home week, brought an average of \$862 and went to thirteen different herds. Only five of the fourteen bulls were more than six months old. The Holstein bulls averaged \$81.75 a head. The highest price was \$167 which the Osawatimie State Hospital paid for a son of Maid Pontiac Henry, 21,767.9 lb. milk, 910.42 lb. butter in a year.

SELLERS & ANDREWS SALE

The Sellers & Andrews herd was sold at Greenville, Ill., February 17th and was attended by a fairly good sized crowd. The highest price was \$295 for a female and \$240 for a bull. The principal purchaser was Oscar Westerheide of New Douglas. The sale was held in a commodious machine-shed which was comfortably heated. The auctioneer was Col. Roy Kessinger of Nokomis, while R. N. Thompson of Cowden, secretary-treasurer of the Illinois Holstein-Friesian Association, explained the pedigrees.

RED RIVER VALLEY SALE

The livestock pavilion at Crookston, Minnesota, was packed, February 8th, when fifty-one head of purebred Holsteins were sold at public auction during the Red River Valley Mid-Winter Show. The fifty-one head averaged \$177. There were 7 bulls that averaged \$116 and 44 females that averaged \$194. The top price was \$480 and was paid for Miss Burke Hartog, consigned by the Dollar Farms at Mentor and purchased by L. J. Ahre, of Lake Park. During the evening session the crowd in the armory listened to an address by Rev. Chas. W. Gordon, of Winnipeg, better known under his pen name of Ralph Connor.

RECORD NOT IN CATALOGS

One of the problems of herd management is to keep pedigrees up to date. Animals are sold when young, pass into other herds where they are officially tested and oftentimes some of these animals make records that materially affect the selling value of their brothers and sisters.

Sometimes animals are sold from herds where owners do not officially test and the records they make are, in many instances, indicative of what their sisters would do under similar conditions.

One such instance came to our notice this week. In sending the advertisement for his dispersal sale at Covedale, March 15th, Mr. F. R. McKelvey of Hollidays-

burg drew attention to the breeding of his herd sire King Diona Konigen, who is a son of King Segis Pontiac Konigen and the 35.94 lb. cow Diona Konigen Pietertje 2d whose dam has a 37 lb. seven day butter record. About the same time a letter came into the office from Fred C. Lehman of Carlisle, Pa. saying that his heifer, Beauty Konigen Korndyke, a daughter of King Diona Konigen, Mr. McKelvey's herd bull, was put in test 84 days after freshening and produced in seven days 16.05 lb. butter from 390.5 lb. milk. Her record is all the more creditable to herself and to her sire because of the fact that she was only two years nine days old when she freshened and that she had no preliminary fitting whatever for a test. Anyone planning to attend Mr. McKelvey's dispersal sale should bear this record in mind when the daughters of King Diona Konigen are led into the ring.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY FARMERS' WEEK SALE

The thirteenth annual sale of the Cornell University herd was held February 16th, during Farmers' Week at Ithaca, New York, and was, we believe, the most successful of any of these events. The twenty-seven animals, most of which were bulls, averaged \$145.37.

The highest price was \$290 obtained for King Sadie Vale Pontiac, a two-year-old daughter of King Sadie Vale, purchased by Eugene Staples, of Yardley, Pa. Seven other animals brought prices ranging from \$200 to \$255 and twenty-one exceeded \$100. Considering that some of the animals were very young bulls, it will be seen that the average price was very creditable. The dairymen of New York have not previously appreciated the value of the Cornell offering at Farmers' Week, for the University herd ranks with the best in the state.

Animals bringing \$125 or more with names and addresses of their purchasers are:

2	Great Fortuna, 6 months, E. A. Powell, Syracuse, N. Y.	\$200
4	Great Euphony, 11 mo., N. Stevens & J. H. Hill, Freeville, N. Y.	200
6	Male calf, 6 mo., B. F. Kennedy & S. W. Morse, Pleasant Mt., Pa.	155
7	Glista Divina, 6 yrs., W. L. Blims, Candor, N. Y.	255
10	Glista Energy, 3 yrs., R. E. Barden & Sons, Berkshire, N. Y.	250
11	Glista Halley, 3 yrs., R. E. Barden & Sons	235
13	Glista Hyacinth, 3 yrs., R. E. Barden & Sons	235
14	Glista Halcyon, 5 yrs., C. W. Gleason, Okl. City, Pa.	155
15	King Sadie Vale Pontiac, 3 yrs., Eugene Staples, Yardley, Pa.	290
18	King Sadie Vale Hartog Canary, 2 yrs., H. Smith, Utica, N. Y.	150
20	Greatest Stella Pontiac, 11 mo., Wm. F. Jollner, Crittenden, N. Y.	125
21	Pel Pontiac Spring Farm King, 2 yrs., Nelson F. Hopper, Ithaca, N. Y.	145
22	Senior Colantha Glista, 1 yr., Nelson F. Hopper	135
23	Jasmine Pride Johanna, 1 yr., Mrs. S. D. Bull, Slaterville, N. Y.	210
26	Greatest Earl Glista, 8 mo., Ralph Cleatfield, Freeville, N. Y.	130

W. M. MOORE DISPERSAL A SUCCESS

Owing to the fact that W. M. Moore, of Woodlawn, New Jersey, has recently sold his farm to his fellow townsman, Fred Johnson, the Moore herd was sold on the farm early in February. The sale was managed by the Salem-Cumberland-Gloucester Counties Holstein Association with Joseph C. Bowden as auctioneer and Dr. Bullard pedigreeman. Luncheon was generously provided by Mrs. Moore. The sale was considered a success. The thirty-nine animals sold for \$5,915, an average of \$151.66.

Animals bringing \$150 or more with names and addresses of their purchasers are:

Purchased by Meyhew Sparks, Salem, N. Y.		
Glen Korndyke	.....	\$165
K. H. Marion	.....	175
Bull Calf	.....	150
Purchased by John P. Ridgway, Hancock's Bridge, N. J.		
Korndyke Hilda	.....	150
Oatka Spofford Ray	.....	200
Purchased by W. R. Smith, Oxford, Pa.		
Johanna Daphne	.....	250
Vikina Johanna Silk	.....	250
Purchased by Lewis Dare, Beebe Run		
Pietje Ormsby Little	.....	285
Hedgefield Johanna Glista	.....	180
Purchased by A. E. Deless, Edgewater Park, N. J.		
Oatka Spofford Rag Apple	.....	195
Purchased by Russell Skinner, Mullica		
Pietje Ormsby Rag Apple	.....	455
K. H. Elnora Lyons	.....	210
Purchased by Samuel Watson, Greenwich, N. J.		
Hedgemere Korndyke Glista	.....	270
Purchased by Prof. Kenney, New Brunswick		
Hedgemere Daphne Rag Apple	.....	175
Purchased by Warren Johnson, Elmer		
Emma Cornucopia Korndyke	.....	150
Purchased by J. Parker Minch, Bridgeton		
Bull Calf	.....	175

YAUKEY HERD TO BE DISPERSED

Another good Pennsylvania Holstein herd will be dispersed when the D. H. Yaukey herd is sold at public auction, March 21st. This event will take place in the dairy barn on the Yaukey farm which is located at Fayetteville, Penna., on the Lincoln highway, about six miles from Chambersburg. The farm is reached by trolley, the cars leaving the public square at Chambersburg on the even hour.

The Yaukey herd has more than a local reputation for production, breeding, individuality and health. The former owner was a capable judge and spent 15 years of a busy life in building up the present establishment.

(Continued on page 188.)

CORN GROWING BRINGS COWS

Many of our readers would consider South Dakota as a wheat state overlooking the fact that since 1900 less than a quarter of a century ago it jumped from 23d position to 9th position as a corn growing state. In 1900, the corn production was 32,400,000 bushels, while in 1921 its production was 125,000,000 bushels and was only just a little less last year. Dairying is growing nearly as fast as corn production although it made a somewhat later start.

An indication of the way Holstein cows are making good in this territory is a letter written to the dairy division of the Sioux Falls Trust and Savings Bank by Henry Sharnhorst, proprietor of the Northwest Seed Corn farm at Egan. Mr. Sharnhorst asks some advice on dairying from the bank and in his letter says: "My plan is to keep about 20 milk cows on my farm. I sell some milk in town counting on about \$1,000 a year for it. My idea is to have this summer two bulls and two loads of cows, for it seems to me this is the only way to find out which kind is best. If I only sell cream I would prefer Holstein cows. I have only one boarder among my 20 cows, and my family would put up a fight if I should sell these Holsteins and buy American cows again."

DONATED TO A WORTHY CAUSE

Some time ago THE BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN mentioned the Veterans' Mountain Camp at Tupper Lake, New York. Appeals were sent out for dairy cattle, Holsteins preferred. The milk from the herd was to be used for the veterans in the camp. The Theater Assembly of New York City purchased twelve registered cows for that purpose from the veteran Holstein breeder, E. A. Powell, Syracuse, and Mr. Powell generously donated De Kol Webb Pontiac, a bull that was a prize winner in the two-year-old class at the 1922 New York State Fair.

A former service man has offered to donate a small herd of reindeer to the camp and the camp officials are now trying to find out if reindeer would be satisfactory in that territory before they accept or refuse the unique gift.

WHAT DID HE SAY

Mrs. C.—"I wonder where in the world the alarm clock has gone? I saw it on the mantel yesterday."

Mr. C.—"It was there yesterday, but I heard it going off this morning."

Mrs. C.—"Well, I hope it hasn't gone where you told it to go."

Cut This Out and Get a \$5.00 Reduction of

IDEAL INDOOR TOILET

REAL COMFORT FOR EVERY HOME

Sanitary, odorless, convenient. Installed in 15 minutes in any part of house. No plumbing, drainage, sewerage. You owe it to your family old folks and children to install one before winter.

30 days' trial on a money-back guarantee. Write for direct-from-factory prices. Address: IDEAL CHEMICAL CLOSET CO., Box 81, Seneca Falls, N. Y.

LAST NIGHT IT SNOWED

Last night it snowed; and when the morning came, I peered out on a great white world beyond a fancy frosted pane. There was snow down in the valley and snow upon the hills. It topped the fence-posts, clung to trees and heaped at window sills. And down upon the pasture lot it was so broad and white and clean, it seemed that I had quite forgot what once that great white field had been.

It had been a purple meadow there, in the soft, warm silver light, the crickets sawed their violins while moth and miller danced all night.

It was a field where, when the morning sun smiled down and kissed each dew-dripped clover top, a lark would skyward soar and sing until it, breathless, had to stop; where bobolink would fidget upon the long, wire fence, and flirt his wing and cock his head with quick and pert pretense, and sing his wise and cheery lay, how he would move his folks away before the clover went to hay.

It was a field where in the silent, sultry noon sailed aviating picaroon, rumbling, bold young bumblebee! In yellow-girded jacket he rose and dipped o'er purple sea. With tail-spin, loops and sidewise shift he'd plunge and tremble, drop and drift until he made the wild rose swoon, then, laughing, boom across the sea he'd swing to blue-eyed chicory and let his motor croon.

It was a field where mustard flower and Queen Anne's lace and black-eyed Susans found a place; where, in the corner, milkweed pod burst white near flaming goldenrod; where sumac flung her gory plume above brown autumn's graying tomb.

But when about to pass from wintry pane, I glimpsed that wide, white world again, the morning sun ran red upon the topmost hill, rose-gold jewels on its summit burning, and the snow, before me, on my window sill, to countless, intricate, beautiful stars were turning.

A NEW USE FOR MILK

The Indiana Farmer's Guide reports a new use for milk. The editor of the Indiana paper was having trouble with a leaky radiator in his family car. While he does not tell the make of the car, most everyone knows that an editor always has a Ford. The radiator persisted in leaking so the car was stopped at a country garage where the mechanic in charge prescribed a quart of milk to be poured into the radiator. This did the business temporarily at least, and while not recommended in place of permanent repairs, the Indiana editor says that it will work better than some of the preparations sold on the market for the purpose, and he recommends a trial the next time any of his readers have trouble of this kind.

Mistress—"So your matrimonial life was very unhappy. What was the trouble? December wedded to May?" Chloe Johnson—"Lan' sake, no, mam! It was Labor Day wedded to de Day of Rest.

PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

(Continued from page 187.)

The first two sires Mr. Yaukey purchased were sons of Korndyke Butter Boy, a sire whose descendants have made splendid records. This bull was sired by De Kol 2d's Butter Boy 3d, and his dam was Korndyke Queen De Kol, the best known daughter of the famous Belle Korndyke who was also the dam of Pontiac Korndyke. Incidentally we may mention that one of these herdsires Mr. Yaukey purchased was from a A. R. O. daughter of Pontiac Korndyke, thus carrying a double cross of the producing and transmitting Korndyke blood. The latest herdsire of the Yaukey establishment is a son of Dutchland Creamelle Korndyke Lad, from a 31.65 lb. daughter of Dutchland Sir Pontiac Rag Apple. The latter bull, while himself a great sire, was by Pontiac Korndyke from a daughter of Hengerveld De Kol and was a full brother to the former world champions, Pontiac Rag Apple and Pontiac Clothilde De Kol 2d.

It can be seen from the foregoing that similar blood to that flowing in the veins of world champions also flows in the veins of animals in the Yaukey herd. The former owner did some official testing and his animals made a number of very creditable records, while animals from this herd have gone into other hands and made records that reflect credit upon them and their lines of breeding.

The herd is under state and federal supervision, and has always borne a good reputation for health. In addition, all animals under six months of age will be guaranteed against tuberculosis for a period of at least 60 days and will be subject to a 60-day retest under the usual standard conditions.

The well-known Holstein breeder, S. R. Miller, will elaborate on the pedigrees and be on hand to answer any questions. Do not overlook the fact that owing to the death of the former owner, every animal in the herd must be sold. Inquiries for cattle should be sent to Mrs. Marjorie Yaukey, c/o Farmers and Merchants Trust Company, Chambersburg, Penna.

THE DISPERSAL OF A TWENTY-YEAR OLD HERD

On March 26th, a Holstein herd that has been established twenty years will be thrown on the market when Walter K. Sharpe of Chambersburg sells his aggregation of high class Holsteins at public auction.

The first two herdsires of the Sharpe establishment were grandsons of Sadie Vale Concordia, 694.3 lb. milk, 30.64 lb. butter in seven days, the former world's champion. Sadie Vale Concordia was the first cow to make thirty pounds of butter in seven days official test. She was a cow of magnificent proportions and superb individuality—characteristics which are transmitted to her descendants with a great degree of certainty. One of her daughters made over 41 lb. butter in seven days and she in turn has a daughter that produced over 38 lb. butter in seven days, while her sons and grandsons include a number of great sires.

Sixteen years ago, in 1907, Mr. Sharpe purchased two bulls for herdsires. One was a son of King of the Pontiacs and the other a son of King Segis. At that time these two bulls were considered by practically everyone interested in Holsteins as being the two greatest sires developed in the breed and the records made by their descendants show that these claims were not unjustified.

Another son of King of the Pontiacs followed these two bulls in the herd and the blood lines in the present herd of Holstein beauties are found to a more or less degree, in the pedigree of nearly every large record cow of the present day.

Some official testing has been done in the Sharpe herd and a number of creditable records have been made but it is conceded that no attempt has been made to show the true producing capacity of the animals. The records, although creditable are simply indicative of their every day work.

Mr. Sharpe is disposing of his herd not because of a loss of interest in the business or because of lack of confidence in the future but he has a number of other business interests and a large law practice and on these accounts is not able to give the herd the attention it requires and deserves.

The Sharpe herd is under state and federal supervision; in fact, is on the list of accredited herds and the animals will be sold subject to a 60-day retest privilege. The sale will be on the farm which is situated along the line of the Cumberland Valley division of the P. R. R. between Newville and Oakville. By special arrangement the two morning trains on March 26th will stop to let off visitors and intending purchasers and the two evening trains will also stop to allow them to proceed to their homes. The well known Pennsylvania Expert, S. R. Miller, a townsman of the owner will be on hand to explain pedigrees. The requests for catalogs should be addressed to W. K. Sharpe at Chambersburg, Pa. It is seldom that intending purchasers have an opportunity to buy from an accredited herd especially one that has been bred over two decades along well defined lines, so it is only to be expected that a large crowd and good prices will be seen at this sale.

"CONTRIBUTORY NEGLIGENCE"

A somewhat miserly old man dropped a gold piece in the collection plate, mistaking it for a penny. When he discovered his mistake he asked the sexton

to give it back, but had no success. He accordingly consulted a lawyer, to see if it could be recovered.

"Sir," said the lawyer at once, "you have no case. You were guilty of contributory negligence."

THE COST OF PRODUCING MILK

Lancaster County is said to be the richest agricultural county in Pennsylvania, and acre for acre, it probably produces as much wealth as any other county in the United States.

The Pennsylvania State College during the crop year 1921-22 worked in conjunction with 78 farmers in this county who kept complete farm accounts of the cost of producing farm and dairy products. A complete inventory was taken of all farm property at the beginning and end of the year. All receipts and expenses were recorded and in addition, a labor record was kept with those crops or branches of livestock, in which the farmer was most interested. In calculating, man labor was charged at 30 cents per hour, with horse labor at 20 cents per hour. The time of a tractor and its operator was charged for at \$1.25 per hour. The rent of land and buildings was calculated at 5% of the investment, or if a cash rent was paid, the actual figure. Some of the farms were operated on halves, and in this case the figures are on a proportional basis. In figuring the cost of milk, there were some credits given. The value of manure was estimated at \$2.00 per ton, the money from calves sold and the increase in inventory due to the raising of young stock was duly credited. Straw was charged at \$8.00 per ton, farm value.

The average production per cow was 6,996 lb., and the cost of 100 lb. of milk was \$2.54. Each cow required 135.2 hrs. of man labor, and 21.6 hrs. of horse labor. The cash expense for labor and feed was \$138.73, and the average cost of keeping a cow for a year was \$211.40. Against this, there are credits for manure produced, sale of calves and increase in inventory of \$33.60, so that milk produced during the year cost \$177.80.

Quite a number of steers are fattened in this district. The dairy makes a much better showing than any other kind of livestock. The net profit for keeping the average Lancaster hog during the

year 1921-22 was only 35 cents. The sheep average profit was only 10 cents, but it is only fair to say, however, that on one farm there were a number of ewes and lambs lost, which lowered the average profit. The hen made a good showing, her average cost being \$2.85 for 5,706 fowls on 17 different farms. The average net profit per hen was \$1.34.

In summing up, E. L. Moffett and H. S. Sloat of the Department of Farm Management Extension of State College say that the practice of feeding roughage and corn to livestock and selling the by-products in the form of beef, pork, eggs and dairy products has yielded the greatest returns from the farm, with the least loss of its fertility.

"Producing a standard high quality product should be combined with a maximum quantity. It is not worth while to produce a large quantity of stuff that the market does not want. Every farmer should aim to produce a quality of product that he is willing to stand back of, and be proud of it. Careful study of market conditions is necessary in disposing of farm produce to good advantage."

"The best cure for many losses and evils on the farm is keeping records of the farm, and cost accounts on the more important crops or livestock. This will show the parts of the farm that are making money and those which are being run at a loss. The reasons for the loss may be accounted for and changed to a profitable basis, if it be due to poor management. It may show that the product is poorly adapted to the type of farming, or market conditions. If they cannot be made to show a profit, they should be dropped, and the capital and labor invested in some more profitable enterprise, unless their continuance is necessary to profitable returns in some other enterprise.

I tell you a wife is a very expensive article.

True, but you must remember a wife lasts a long time.

LOOKS LIKE A BARGAIN

It is not difficult now-a-days to buy a good young bull backed by large seven-day records. A few years ago a bull whose three nearest dams had seven-day butter records, averaging over 31 lb. butter, a bull whose dam and dam's dam had records around 30 lb. would, if he was a good individual, have brought a sum well up toward four figures, yet we notice that Horton Cray & Company who have a fully accredited herd, advertise a young bull from a 29½ lb. dam for only \$185. Look the advertisement over and you will see that both grand-dams are well above the 30 lb. mark, the sire's dam having 34.93 lb. to her credit, and the dam's dam having a record of 31.4 lb. This young bull is ready for service. It would seem that whoever snaps him up at the low figure quoted would be getting a real bargain, and don't overlook the fact that the herd from which he comes is on the accredited list and not merely under state or Federal supervision.

An apt definition for poise is: The quality that keeps a hostess smiling when a departing guest holds the screen door open and lets the flies in.—*Everybody's Magazine.*

Spotted Poland China Bred Sows and Gilts Due to Farrow in April

Choice gilts at.....	\$40.00
Extra choice gilts at.....	50.00
Yearling gilts at.....	60.00
Tried sows at.....	75.00

All registered in the National Spotted Poland China Record. See ad below

FRANK BUCK

Brookmead Stock Farm, Metamora, Ohio

SPOTTED COWS and SPOTTED SOWS



The best combination on earth from both points of view—beautiful to look on—profitable to the uttermost.

Every feature of the spotted cow may be learned from THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN. Likewise, every feature of the old fashioned Spotted Poland China sow may be learned from the *Spotted Poland China Journal*, 600 Wulsin Building, Indianapolis, Indiana, Fred L. Obenchain, Managing Director. One year, \$1.00; three years, \$2.00. The same address brings you all the information in regard to recording the old-fashioned Spotted Poland China Breed in the National Spotted Poland China Register formed during the fall of 1913; incorporated under the laws of Indiana early in 1914.

The assets of the Association to-day are around forty-five thousand dollars. They do not owe one single dollar. They have a publicity department for the benefit of their breeders free to all members. They give a twenty-four hour service

of recording pedigrees. They appropriate all of their profit for prices in county, district, state and national shows, so far as we have been able to ascertain, this is the only swine record in the United States that has done a greater business in 1921 than they did in the year 1920. In 1922 their gain over 1920 was 53%. Their membership fee is \$5.00. Write for full particulars. Address The National Spotted Poland-China Record, FRED L. OBENCHAIN, Secy.-Treas., 600 Wulsin Bldg., Indianapolis, Indiana.

BANK PLANS MORE DAIRY EXTENSION

The Sioux Falls Trust and Savings Bank which is doing such good work in South Dakota plans more dairy extension work and has secured the services of Joseph H. Hamilton, now county agricultural agent of Minnehaha County.

Mr. Hamilton is a graduate of the Michigan Agricultural College where he studied under the well-known dairy expert and teacher, Professor A. C. Anderson. Mr. Hamilton graduated in 1913, taught agriculture for nearly four years, one year in the high-school at Rushford, Minnesota and nearly three years at Mitchell. At both schools dairy work was emphasized. Since coming to Minnehaha County, Mr. Hamilton has built up the farm bureau from an organization of 500 members to one of more than 1,200. He has been very successful in securing help for the farmer and employment for farm laborers, and has encouraged the growth of Kanred wheat and sweet clover, the later as a pasture and soil improvement crop. Mr. Hamilton has been very successful as an organizer of boys' and girls' club projects, both in livestock and general cropping. He will be succeeded by George B. Kenard of Armour, South Dakota who was Mr. Hamilton's predecessor as county agent four years ago.

A SPIRITED TESTIMONIAL

The farmers of Moffatt County, Colorado, are having a big fight over the question whether or not their county agent is to be retained. The Board of Commissioners asked for an expression as to their desires and was flooded with petitions for and against. The old board passed the buck over to the newly elected board and at the very first meeting after the election there was a hot fight and one member resigned in consequence. There was some talk that the agent had induced a number of "suckers" to invest in Hol-

steins. One farmer who favored the county agent, after praising his work with the boys and girls clubs went on to say:—"I am one of those suckers who got Holsteins; I got nine cows and a bull in the first shipment through our county agent and the agricultural college, and although they insisted on having bull calves first, I now have 34 Holstein cows and heifers and two bulls. I am proud of them and what they are doing for me and, but for my cream checks, I could not have paid my bills.

"Why, oh why, do the farmers think of laying off their very best help when he is needed so badly? Why go backward? Why stand still? Let us all pull together with our county agent in 1923 and the years to follow and make things move."

DAIRYING PAYS MCCARTHY

Five years ago Dan McCarthy, Jr., purchased two Holstein calves, paying \$22 each for them, delivered at Hays, Kansas, his station. His herd now consists of seven cows two years old or more, and he has sold four male calves. During the past year six of these animals produced milk, and Mr. McCarthy received \$577.48 for butter and milk. All the feed for the cows has been produced on the farm excepting half a ton of bran, which was purchased. Mr. McCarthy claims that he would have run behind during the last two years on his wheat farm if it were not for the money he received from his dairy.

One night last week Mr. Carr stopped in rather late to see one of his neighbors. When he knocked, his neighbor put his head out of a window and said, "Who's there?"

"Mr. Carr."

"Well, what do I care if you missed a car? Why don't you walk and not wake up people to tell them about it?" the neighbor retorted and closed the window.

THE ARKANSAS CHAMPION

Arkansas Johanna Snowball, No. 556-895 was the first prize three-year-old at the Arkansas State Fair. This cow has been in long time test and in 326 days produced 15,205.1 lb. milk and 487.19 lb. butterfat. Her year record will be the highest ever produced by any cow in the State of Arkansas.

In 1917 Professor H. C. Devorachek of the Department of Animal Husbandry at the University of Arkansas went to Wisconsin and purchased three cows and a bull which were prepared at the Experiment station at Fayetteville. The new champion is a daughter of one of these cows, Pontiac Snowball and was sired by Dalles Colantha Johanna Lad. She was bought November 16, 1919 and is a splendid individual.

A GENEROUS ACT

That good Maryland breeder, John M. Dennis of Lutherville has loaned his well-known bull S. X. Cornucopia Vale Korndyke to the Springfield State Hospital at Sykesville. He will be bred to the 38 purebred Holstein matrons in the hospital herd. The bull who was three years old on February 8th, is a son of King Cornucopia Vale Aaggie and Cloverleaf Nina Korndyke. He weighs just over a ton at the present time. He is very light in color and a splendid individual. Although shown extensively, he has never been beaten in the show ring. Mr. Dennis who is State Treasurer of Maryland is always doing little things of this kind, acts which benefit the livestock industry and the breeders of his home state.

"Why did you strike the telegraph operator?" asked the magistrate of the man who was summoned for assault.

"Well, sir, I gives him a telegram to send to my gal, and he starts readin' it. So, of course, I ups and gives him one."

What Do You Think

of 22,000 lb. milk and 960 lb. butter in 10 months as a junior three-year-old?

That's the WORLD RECORD produced by CRESTMONT ORMSBY ALCARTRA, a daughter of my senior herdsire, KING PONTIAC ALCARTRA WAYNE, and she is due again in April.

Remember that I am raising sons and grandsons of this great sire.

Let me price one to you.

HARRY C. GATES
CANTON, PENNA.

Buy Your Bull from an Accredited Herd

Holsteins that Will Please and Pay



Write your needs—or better—come and see our stock.

BLAIR COUNTY
HOLSTEIN ASSOCIATION

S. F. ZOOK, Sec'y
Curryville Penna.

The Best of Wisconsin Holsteins!

A Bull Calf That Will Improve Your Herd.

He is nicely and evenly marked, good in every way, from a 23 lb. four-year-old full sister to Lady Jewel De Kol Colantha, 32.56 lb. butter, 830.5 lb. milk in a week, the Wisconsin Champion for milk production.—See the Holstein Breeder & Dairyman, issue December 22d, 1922.

Also a few young females, all sired by Edenvale Roy Pietertje No. 245651, our handsome grandson of old Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes.

Our stock is always worth the money we ask for them, and we will let you be the judge.

J. W. LAWTON & SON,
MAPLE PARK STOCK FARM,
Established 1906. VIOLA, WIS.

MINNESOTA COWS MAKE RECORDS

Eight more 1,000-pound cows—cows that have produced 1,000 pounds of butter each in a year according to official records—have just been added to the long list of such producers in Minnesota. All are Holsteins. The facts are contained in the February report of W. A. Petersen of University Farm, superintendent of official testing in Minnesota. According to his report the eight new 1,000 pounders are:

Maggie Pontiac De Kol, owned by Stensrud Bros., Watson, Chippewa county, 1,070 pounds of butter.

Princess Changeling Segis, owned by J. M. Hackney, St. Paul 1,287.5 pounds.

Snooks Nig De Kol, owned by Ramsey County Home, 1,077.6 pounds.

Miss Pietertje Burke, owned by Marlow & Randall, Mankato, Blue Earth county, 1,194.9 pounds.

Queen Ormsby Glen, a two-year-old, owned by H. W. Schroeder, Owatonna, Steele county, 1,048.9 pounds.

Ourvilla Colantha Elba, senior four-year-old, owned by Wm. Schmidt & Sons, St. Peter, Nicollet county, 1,091.0 pounds.

Edenvale Agassiz Pietertje, owned by M. L. Enright, East Grand Forks, Polk county, 1,079.8 pounds.

Hartog Pontiac Colantha Maid, owned by W. W. Walker, Austin, Mower county, 1,281.2 pounds.

All parts of the state except the remote timbered districts, in the northwest, are represented in this list of great producers, showing that Minnesota is a natural dairy state and will long retain its position among the leaders in its output of dairy producers.

JOHN J. WALRATH

John J. Walrath of East Springfield, New York, passed away February 16th. He was one of the veteran Holstein breeders of New York State, joining the association in 1904. Dutch Corner, Mr. Walrath's establishment, was the first accredited herd in Otsego County and the owner was always a leader in his community and a man of splendid character. The Dutch Corner herd has a first class reputation for individuality and production and at one time was headed by King Lyons 3d, a maternal brother to Judge Segis, both sires being from Gypsy Hengerveld.

ALL BLACK AND WHITE STOCK

Mr. Frank Buck of Metamora, Ohio is bound to make Brookmead Stock Farm a purebred establishment. Besides keeping purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle, Mr. Buck has Spotted Poland China hogs, Mottled Java Chickens and Shepherd and Police dogs and tolerates nothing but purebred stock. Mr. Buck has a large drove of Spotted Poland China swine, all registered in the National Spotted Poland China Record. Evidently he believes in black and white stock.

While only a small proportion of Holstein cattle owners in the east keep purebred swine it is not at all uncommon to find in the states from Ohio westward

large herds of purebred swine on Holstein farms. The quality found in the herd is indicative of the skill and judgment of the owners which have been developed in building up their purebred Holstein herds.

Helen, age three, was taking her first train ride and was passing through a woods. "What's them?" she asked her mother, pointing to the trees.

"Those are trees," was the answer. "Where are they going?" she asked.

TIRED OF WAITING

Agent—"But, mum. It's a shame to let your husband's life insurance lapse."

Lady (over washtub)—"I'll not pay another cent. I've paid regular for eight years, and I've had no luck yet."

SHE KNEW

Mildred—Do you know Frank proposed to me last night?

Flora—Yes. Doesn't he do it beautifully?

Balanced Fertilizer

FERTILIZERS are used to increase crops and profits. The right kinds and amounts of plant food make profits by reducing the cost of production of a unit of crop, by improving the quality, and by increasing the yield.

One-sided fertilizers may be unprofitable. Today Potash is the cheapest ingredient used in fertilizers, even cheaper than before the war.

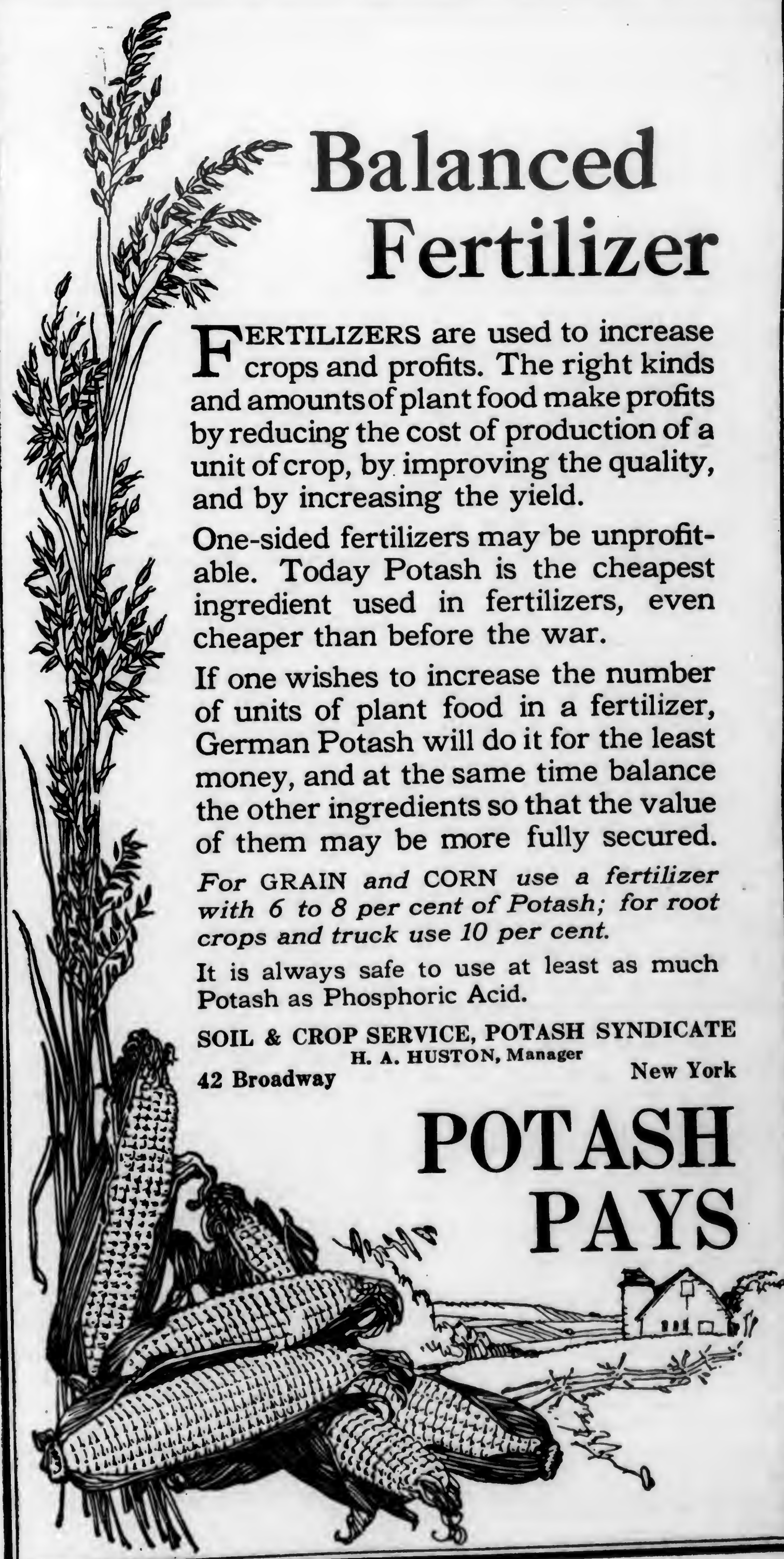
If one wishes to increase the number of units of plant food in a fertilizer, German Potash will do it for the least money, and at the same time balance the other ingredients so that the value of them may be more fully secured.

For GRAIN and CORN use a fertilizer with 6 to 8 per cent of Potash; for root crops and truck use 10 per cent.

It is always safe to use at least as much Potash as Phosphoric Acid.

SOIL & CROP SERVICE, POTASH SYNDICATE
H. A. HUSTON, Manager
42 Broadway New York

POTASH PAYS



The Breeder and Dairyman Exchange

Copy must reach us by the 1st or 15th of each month to appear in the current issue.

Advertisements for this department set up without display type or illustration, accepted at the rate of five cents per word, one insertion, minimum of twenty words. Three insertions, ten cents per word. Every word or abbreviation in name and address must be counted as a word.

In all cases, cash must accompany order. Other rates on application.

MISCELLANEOUS—FOR SALE

FREE—To introduce our Pedigreed ever-bearing Strawberries we will send 25 fine plants free.

MASON NURSERY COMPANY, FIDMONT, MO.
FOR SALE Fancy Vt. Maple Sugar 35 cents Syrup \$2.50 gal. Cakes 40 cents. Try me and I will please you.

E. S. KELLEY, ORLEANS, VT.
FRUIT & ornamental trees, roses, shrubs trees and small fruit. Send for Free Illustrated Catalog. **THE JOHN REILLY NURSERIES, 9 REILLY ROAD, DANVILLE, N. Y.**

ALFALFA HAY—First and Second Cutting, also Light and Heavy Clover Mixed. Ask for delivered prices.

SAMUEL DEUEL, PINE PLAINS, N. Y.
ALFALFA, mixed and timothy hay. Have seven cars, shipped subject to inspection.

W. A. WITHROW, ROUTE FOUR, SYRACUSE, NEW YORK.
STRAWBERRY PLANTS—Fine variety of strawberry and raspberry, also grape plants. Reasonable prices. Gibson \$4.50. Premier \$7.00. Send for free price list.

H. F. LARSON'S NURSERY, SAWYER, MICH.
ALFALFA CLOVER FOR SALE
Weights and grades guaranteed. Inspection allowed.

JAMES A. BENSON COMPANY, 332 SOUTH LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO, ILL.
THE SWEETEST MUSK MELONS that ever grew; Seeds 75c ounce; one ounce to a customer. If you like sweet melons try them. Stamps taken.

D. H. DURSTON, RT. 1, TROY, N. Y.
MAKE MONEY BREEDING RABBITS. I tell you how and where to sell. My breeders are guaranteed and prices reasonable.

KAUFFMAN, 42 EAST CHESTNUT ST., NORRISTOWN, PA.
TEN MILLION FROST-PROOF CABBAGE AND BERMDUA ONION PLANTS—Leading varieties, 500, \$1; 1,000, \$1.50, postpaid. By express collect, 1,000, \$1.25; 10,000, \$9; 50,000, \$40; 100,000, \$75.

JAMES M. HENRY, BOX 41, DOERUN, CA.
FRUIT IN ABUNDANCE—Will be yours, if you buy our Master Grown Apple, Peach, Pear and Plum Trees. Also Roses and Ornamental and Evergreen Trees. Write for catalog and price list.

SOUTHERN NURSERY COMPANY, WINCHESTER, TENNESSEE.
STANDARD FULL BOX ORANGES \$2.50, f. o. b., Florida; standard full box grapefruit, \$2.50, f. o. b., Florida; shipments direct to customer from Florida groves; flat crate oranges \$1.50, f. o. b., Blackville; flat crate grapefruit, \$1.50, f. o. b., Blackville; cash with order.

THE GROCERY SHOP, BLACKVILLE, S. C.

LIVE STOCK

CHESTER WHITE HOGS. Write your wants. **R. L. MUNCK, CANONSBURG, PA.**

CHESTER WHITES. All Ages. Either Sex. Prices Right. **SELLERS FARM, RAYLAND, OHIO.**
15 FINE REGISTERED FEMALE HOLSTEINS for sale reasonable.

EARL B. HAWKS, TRUSTEE, 105 WELLS STREET, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

HOLSTEINS AT FARMERS' PRICES
Young bulls, 6 to 15 months old, growthy, good individuals, good blood lines.

GEO. DEBOK, OREGON CITY, ORE.

NOW IS THE TIME to place your order with me for a nice bull calf. Write for prices and particulars. **Herd Federally accredited. ELLIS ELLSWORTH, MESHOPEM, PA.**

50 HAMPSHIRE EWES, one to three years, bred to the best sires in America; a few show ewes, ram and ewe lambs, priced for quick sale. **WM. REID, BOX 502, OWENSBORO, KY.**

WE HAVE AT PRESENT 25 head of young Holstein-Friesian Cattle for sale, King of the Pontiacs and Model King Segis Koningin breeding. Herd under Federal Supervision. Write your wants.

MAPLE GROVE STOCK FARM, F. JONES, MGR., CENTERTOWN, CRAWFORD CO., PA. R. NO. 4.

Please mention THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN when writing to our advertisers

LIVE STOCK

BITZERS' HAMPSHIRE "Peers of the East." Fall yearlings and show sows, bred to nationally-known boars, make up our bred sow sale, February 23d. Illustrated catalog on request.

C. G. BITZER & SON, R. NO. 4, WASHINGTON, C. H. OHIO.

HOLSTEIN HEIFER and bull calves. Purebred, registered and high grade. Splendid individuals and breedings. Delivered to you, \$25 and up. Your inquiry will be given your best attention. **BROWN, CROFT FARMS, MCGRAW, N. Y.**

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

My herdsire, King Korndyke Sadie Vale Lona, No. 299662. Born May 2, 1919. He is about three-fourths white, very nicely marked and a real good bull in every respect.

His dam made 23.12 lb. butter in a week averaging better than 75 lb. milk a day. She is from a 24-lb. cow with 619 lb. milk. Dam's sire is Granville Kriemhilt, from a 26.5-lb. cow and by a son of Canary Mercedes.

His sire, King Korndyke Sadie Vale, is known everywhere owing to the production of his daughters. His dam is Sadie Vale Concordia 4th, a 41-lb. daughter of the first 30-lb. cow. His three nearest dams average 36.3 lb. butter in seven-day work.

King Korndyke Sadie Vale Lona sires individuals that please you. The only reason I will part with him is to avoid inbreeding. Come and see him and his daughters and you will want him.

S. F. ZOOK, CURRYVILLE, PA.

MISCELLANEOUS—WANTED

HIGHEST MARKET PRICES paid for rabbits, weighing four pounds and over.

EDGAR ZELLER, MYERSTOWN, PA.

DOGS

"ENGLISH AND WELSH SHEPHERDS" man's best friend, always alert, watchful and fearless, a faithful companion born with herding instinct; a pup can be trained in six months. Order early for first choice.

GEORGE BOOKMAN, MARATHON, NEW YORK.

POULTRY

WHITE ROCK EGGS for sale. Prize-winning stock. Price \$7.00 per hundred.

RUBY HAWORTH, FARMLAND, IND.

FOR SALE—Purebred Bronze Turkeys. Prize stock. Also egg-trained German Roller Canaries. **ELLA T. LINDSON, SUMMITVILLE, IND.**

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MRS. ERNEST FLORA, EAST LIBERTY, O.

BOURBON RED TOM turkeys. Healthy, raised outdoors. Price \$15.

HENRY J. SMITH, SANDY HOOK, CONN.

CHICKS from heavy laying flocks. Barred Rocks, Reds and mixed. 100% live arrival guaranteed. **B. W. AMEY, COCLAMUS, PA.**

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS, famous Red Cherry strain. Eggs \$2 per 15 delivered. **SPRINGDALE FARM, WYALUSING, PA.**

DAY-OLD CHICKS. Thousands per week. Better hatched, vigorous chicks. Circular free. **OLD HONESTY HATCHERY, BOX 1, NEW WASHINGTON, O.**

5 to 6 lb. WHITE LEGHORNS—Larger hens, better winter layers. Send for free catalog full of information.

A. W. WAUCKER, GOBLEVILLE, MICHIGAN.

BABY CHICKS—BARRED, WHITE AND Columbian Rocks. Now hatching orders. \$15 to \$25 per hundred. Write today.

W. B. WILSON, LEWISTOWN, PA.

SMITH'S Single Comb Buff Leghorns, largest breeder in the world. Eggs, baby chicks and stock by the thousands.

F. S. SMITH, BOX T & N, HAMILTON, OHIO.

HATCHING EGGS—Harris Crystal White Wyandotte, bred to lay, \$3 for 15. Pearl Guinea eggs, \$2 for 15 prepaid.

JOHN G. HARRIS, R. NO. 2, NEW FLORENCE, PA.

POULTRY

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE EGGS for hatching, from selected farm-raised stock. \$1.25 per 15; \$7.00 per 100.

MRS. PEARL HANSHFIELD, EAST LIBERTY, OHIO.

THOMPSON'S "RINGLET" BARRED Rocks direct, 280 egg strain. Sires of line bred Madison Square Garden Blood. Eggs, \$9.00, 100; \$15.00, 15. **LILY C. REESE, CORDOVA, MD.**

S. C. REDS—Eggs and Chicks from range. Eggs from pens headed with Cockerels from Owen Strain.

J. F. HERSHMAN, CAMPBELLSBURG, INDIANA.

BOURBON RED TURKEYS—For Sale, Toms, \$15. Hens, \$12. From prize-winning stock. **MRS. WALTER B. SEXTON, VENICE CENTRE, N. Y.**

S. C. MINORCA COCKERELS for Sale. Write for prices and full particulars. **LAKE SIDE MINORCA FARM, R. L. SHOE-MAKER, PENN YAN, N. Y.**

200,000 QUALITY CHICKS for 1923. **S. C. White & Brown Leghorn Barred Rocks & Broilers.** Write for terms and prices. **H. C. HOUSEWORTH, PORT TREVORTON, PA.**

WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS. Selected Stock guaranteed to be right. Shipped on approval. Address **F. M. REYNOLDS, FACTORYVILLE, PA.**

BANTAMS—EGGS—22 VARIETIES. Circular, 2 cent stamp.

FENN BANTAM YARDS. DESK 19, 177 BM. DELEVAN, WISCONSIN.

CHICKS 9c UP—Rocks, Reds, White Leghorns, White Wyandottes. Delivery guaranteed. Circular free.

TWIN HATCHERY, R-2, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

TOMPKINS S. C. REDS—Eggs for hatching \$3.00 and \$2.00 per 15. Four pens. Fertility guaranteed.

WEST VIEW FARM, COLUMBIA CITY, IND.

100,000 STRONG HEALTHY CHICKS, Rocks, Reds, Leghorns, Minorcas and White Wyandottes, 9c up. Prepaid to your home. Catalog free. **SUNNYSIDE HATCHERY, LIVERPOOL, PA.**

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS—Thompson strain. S. C. White Leghorn Cockerels. Mammoth Toulouse Geese. Shepherd dogs. Write for prices.

MRS. W. D. KUNSELMAN, MAYPORT, PA.

FOR SALE—WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS, yearling hens, hatching eggs and baby chicks, also fancy beagles and fox hounds. Send stamps for free circular.

B. S. MECKLEY, GLENVILLE, PA.

"BABY CHICKS"—All breeds, thoroughbred, certified "heavy-egg-production." Popular prices. Incubators, brooders, poultry supplies. Write now. Big FREE 60-page 1923 Poultry Calendar book.

ELWOOD M. PUSEY, EAST LIVERPOOL, OHIO.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Day-Old Chicks. Hatching Eggs. From stock officially trap-nested. Over 200 eggs per bird at Storrs, Conn., and Vineland, N. J. For Mating List and Prices, address,

S. BRADFORD ALLYN, BOX 34, BELMONT, MASS.

BABY CHICKS

Quality Chicks From Carefully Culled Purebred Egg Type Birds. Our prices will surprise you. Barred Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, White Wyandottes and White Leghorns.

THE MILAN HATCHERY, BOX 45, MILAN, MICH.

BOB WHITE, Hungarian Partridges, Wild Turkeys, Pheasants, Quail, Rabbits, Deer, etc., for stocking purposes. Fancy Pheasants, Peafowl, Cranes, Storks, Swans, Ornamental Ducks and Geese, Bears, Foxes, Raccoons, Squirrels and all kinds of birds and animals.

WM. J. MACKENSEN, NATURALIST, DEPT. 19, YARDLEY, PA.

SPECIAL PRICES ON BABY CHICKS ordered this month. Leghorns, \$16.00 hundred; Rocks, \$18.00; Reds, \$17.50; Wyandottes, \$18.00; Anconas, \$18.50; Minorcas, Orpingtons, \$19.50; Mixed Chicks, \$14.50. 10% cash books your order. Balance ten days before shipping. A hatch every week. Parcel Post Paid. **BAYLEY & SOMERVILLE, MONKTON, MD.**

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

BLACK SIBERIAN HARES. A few choice does and bucks.

LESLIE FINSTER, FRANKFORT, N. Y.

HONEY, CLOVER 5 lb. \$1.10; 10 lb. \$2.00; Buckwheat \$1.00 and \$1.75. Postpaid.

M. E. BALLARD, NORTH BRANCH, N. Y.

BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCKS Park strain Chicks and Hatching Eggs.

J. TROPEANO, SPARKROSBUSH, NEW YORK.

EVERLAY BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, day-old chicks.

SUNNYSIDE FARM, EMPORIUM, PA.

FOR SALE—PEACH, APPLE AND OTHER FRUIT TREES, grape vines, and small fruit plants, shade trees, shrubs, roses, etc. Good stock, well graded and carefully packed. Catalog free.

H. J. CHAMPION & SON, PERRY, OHIO.

BRADLEY BARRED ROCK EGGS, Fresh, carefully selected. Packed to go anywhere by Parcel Post and hatch. \$1.75 per 15, \$8 per 100. Reduction on large orders. Both light and dark matings.

GOFF & GOFF, RUSSELLVILLE, IND.

OAKBROOK DUROCS. Founded 1905. Superior bred sows and gilts \$25 to \$65. Herd boars, Mastertype's Aviator, Great Orion Sensation 4th, Pathfinder Orion 42d, Scissors J. 3d. Satisfaction guaranteed. Reference First National Bank, Moweaqua, Ill.

C. G. OAKES, ASSUMPTION, ILL.

MAPLE GROVE REPORTS GOOD DEMAND

The Maple Grove Stock Farm at Centerville, Penna., reports a good demand for young bulls. They recently sold to J. M. Rodgers, of Centerville, a fine young bull, sired by their Glista bull and from a daughter of King Pontiac Jupiter. Their former herd sire, King Pontiac Jupiter was sired by King of the Pontiacs, and his dam was a good daughter of Hengerveld De Kol, a combination of blood-lines found in the pedigrees of a number of animals that made world records. There is every reason to believe that Mr. Rodgers will be well satisfied with the results from this selection.

Another young sire was purchased by Chas. F. Scott, of Grand Valley, Warren County, Penna. This young bull was sired by the present senior herd bull, Clever Model Glista, whose dam, Glista Coreva, is the second highest record cow of the Cornell University herd. Glista Coreva, as a six-year-old, made nearly 600 lb. of milk in a week and 34.08 lb. butter in seven days, and the next year practically repeated her milk record and produced 31.21 lb. butter in seven days.

The dam of Mr. Scott's young bull is an 18.5 lb. daughter of Model Daniel Glista, another one of the Maple Grove Stock Farm herd sires, and a half brother to Clever Model Glista.

Mr. O. N. Shreve, of Union City, Penna., also selected a Maple Grove Stock Farm bull to head his herd. This fellow was sired by a son of Model Daniel Glista, and was from a daughter of King Pontiac Jupiter, so that he will have a number of sisters carrying 75 per cent or more of the same blood and these will be tested from time to time.

The Maple Grove herd is under state and federal supervision and is certainly backed by producing strains. The bulls that have stood at the head of this establishment have been closely related to the largest producers of their day, and the results show in their descendants.

PRODUCERS HANDLE OWN MILK

A price that averaged more than \$2 per 100 lb. was paid the members of the Inland Empire Dairy Producers' Association for the 18,517,205 lb. milk handled by the association during the year 1922 and this on a basis of 3.6% butterfat. Monthly figures for the year as well as for January of this year follow:

January, \$1.75; February, \$1.85; March, \$1.98; April, \$1.90; May, \$1.80; June, \$2.10; July, \$1.70; August, \$2.40; September, \$2.26; October, \$2.36; November, \$2.25; December, \$2.35; January, \$2.36.

The association owns its own by-products plant in Spokane and during January of this year handled a surplus of over 550,000 lb. milk thus preventing flooding the market and disastrous price cuts.

The auditing committee's report which agreed with that of Secretary-Manager G. D. Railsback, showed that the members were paid \$421,707 net for the milk during the year, \$61,264 being retained for operating expenses, reserve fund, taxes, interest and insurance. The association owns a by-products plant, and a processing plant the value of which is given as \$53,427. The association has a membership of approximately 800, of which 500 are now producing and shipping milk to the plant at Spokane, Washington.

DAIRYING PAYS IN NEBRASKA

Fred Liebers lives about 27 miles from Hastings, Nebr. farms 320 acres of land and claims that his eight grade Holsteins are the most profitable department of his farm. During 1922, they brought him in \$1,273.10 and the feed cost was \$235. The total milk yield from the eight cows was 81,848 lb. or an average of 10,231 lb. Mr. Liebers does not charge for his labor believing that the manure used to enrich the soil off-sets this item. Practically all the forage and roughage consumed would have been wasted the owner says. The only grain feed was corn and cob meal. The animals received no silage but their owner is planning to build a silo for he is convinced that dairying would pay him.

HOPE FAILED

The great ocean liner rolled and pitched.

"Henry," faltered the young bride, "do you still love me?"

"More than ever, darling," was Henry's fervent answer.

Then there was an eloquent silence.

"Henry," she gasped, turning her pale ghastly face away. "I thought that would make me feel better, but it doesn't!"

OBEYING ORDERS

A lady going out for the day left a note on the back door for the benefit of the grocer. "All out, don't leave anything," it read.

On her return she found her house ransacked and all her choicest possessions gone. To the note was added. "Thanks, we haven't left much."

WANTED 15 or 20 choice young Holstein cows that are milking well now and bred to come in next fall.

Not particular about A.R.O. records but they must be good individuals, well bred and from tuberculin tested herds.

State Price and Full Particulars.

M. L. Jones, Westtown, Pa.

Offered

FEMALE: Bonalevo Walker Quality Queen calved Jan. 27, 1916. Sire Czar Walker, a King of Black and Whites. Dam: Bonalevo Quality Walker Queen, a 27-lb. cow. **\$175**

FEMALE: Emblagaard Banostine Colantha, calved July 27, 1920. Sire Ormsby Banostine Champion, 20 A. R. O. daughters, son of Duchess Skylark Ormsby, the first 1,500-lb. cow, and grandson of Fred Hengerveld De Kol Butter Boy, the first sire to have four 1,000-lb. or three 1,200 lb. daughters. Dam: Emblagaard Colantha Houwtje, close of kin to Colantha 4th's Johanna, 24.96 lb. twice 20 lb. out of a 30-lb. cow. **\$175**

FEMALE: Emblagaard Colantha Baroness, calved April 30, 1916. Her four nearest dams average 30.28 lb. Sire: Colantha Johanna Champion, son of Colantha 4th's Johanna, the world's champion cow. Dam: Emblagaard Tritonia Baroness 24.96 lb. twice 20 lb. out of a 30-lb. cow. **\$225**

FEMALE: Emblagaard Fobes Baroness, calved August 31, 1919. Sire: Northern Fobes De Kol, 59 A. R. O. daughters including Northern Fobes Denver, the Michigan State Champion. Dam: Emblagaard Colantha Baroness, sister to six sires or dams above 33-lb. **\$225**

FEMALE: Indi Hengerveld Johanna 6th calved Nov. 15, 1915. Sire: Reka Ormsby Aaltje 2d, a 25 lb. bull. Dam: Indi Hengerveld Johanna, 3 A. R. O. daughters, one above 2-lb. **\$75**

FEMALE: Gold Medal Beryl Butter Maid calved March 10, 1919. Sire: Windsor Homestead Oak De Kol, son of Wisconsin state champion. Dam: Beryl Johanna Segis Gem, (35.30). A positive bargain. **\$150**

MALE: Sator—DeWees Rajah Segis Johanna, calved June 10, 1922. Sire: Gold Medal Sir Mantel, a celebrated Wisconsin bull. Dam: Gold Medal Beryl Butter Maid. **\$75**

MALE: Sator—DeWees Sultan Sylvia Burke, calved May 30, 1922. Sire: King Echo Sylvia Ophelia, maternal brother to Carnation King Sylvia, the \$106,000 bull. Dam: Gypsy Bess Burke. Her sire is a son of May Sylvia Pontiac Cornucopia, who is by the \$15,000 son of the first 44-lb. cow, K. P. Pontiac Lass, she by May Echo Sylvia, the world champion. This breeding will never be surpassed. Another \$106,000 individual is "the gambler's chance" in this offering. **\$125**

MALE: Sator DeWees Czar Colantha Segis, calved April 26, 1922. Sire: Colantha Sir Aagie, the best son of Colantha Johanna Lad. Dam: Bonalevo Segis Maxie, one of the heaviest and one of the handsomest cows of the breed. Through Colantha Johanna Lad 8th, this offering goes back to Colantha Johanna Lad, on the dam's side. No better Colantha breeding has ever before been offered. **\$125**

Eighty others of the highest quality always on sale. Herd under strict Federal and State supervision. Correspondence invited. Visitors welcome.

Clement H. Congdon

Victory Farms
DOYLESTOWN, PA.

ACCREDITED HERD DISPERSAL SALE

TWENTY HEAD THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1923 TWENTY HEAD

Headed by the grand young Ormsby bull, **BLACRES ADAM AMBROSIA**, No. 359690 who was two years old February 6th. His 23 A. R. O. sisters, tested at an average age of four years, average 529 lb. milk and 24.40 lb. butter. Only three of them were five-year-olds, the others being heifers; 8 four-year-olds, 7 three-year-olds and 5 two-year-olds. Twenty of these 23 sisters made more than 20 lb. butter in a week; 4 made above 30 lb. butter and 600 lb. milk in fact, they average 655 lb. milk. Eight sisters of this bull have produced 600 lb. or more of milk in 7 days.

His full sister, **Blacres Ambrosia Lyons**, as a four-year-old, produced 31.74 lb. butter, 642 lb. milk in 7 days and 870 lb. butter from 19,337 lb. milk in a year.

His dam, **Betty Lyons Pontiac Ambrosia**, No. 260997, a daughter of **Sir Lyons Hengerveld De Kol**, made 27.36 lb. butter from 642 lb. milk in a week as a four-year-old.

His sire, **Cornucopia Ormsby Lad**, is making a remarkable record as a sire and is believed to be the best transmitting son of the great **Ormsby Korndyke Lad**. Everyone knows him.

BLACRES ADAM AMBROSIA resembles his sire both as to markings and individuality. You can get the desired and desirable **POSCH-ORMSBY** breeding in this young bull. He is good enough to head any herd.

In addition to the herd bull I will sell **FOURTEEN** young cows and several heifers.

This herd is **clean**. In keeping Holsteins for twenty years I have never owned a reactor.

CATALOG NOW READY. BE SURE AND COME.

T. L. J. REESE,

Montoursville, Penna.

Polled Holsteins For



Beauty
Safety
Symmetry
Conformation
Production
Profit

Don't overlook the fact that **Keystone Beauty Plum Johanna** produced 25,787.5 lb. milk, 1,294.71 lb. butter in a year as a four-year-old in strictly official test, an unequalled performance. Her blood is being concentrated and intensified in **Origin Herd**.

A Polled Bull will improve the production and individuality of your herd as well as the fat-percentage in the milk.

Let us demonstrate this to you.

GEORGE E. STEVENSON

727 Connell Building, Scranton, Pennsylvania

Important

Have you taken advantage of our Special Introductory Subscription Price of two years for \$1.00? If not, cut out, sign and return the attached coupon and receive **The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman** regularly twice a month for the next two years. Do not delay. Subscriptions are coming in fast and we wish to include you among our regular subscribers.

Special Introductory Offer

*The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman,
Harrisburg, Pa.*

Gentlemen:

I enclose One Dollar for two years' subscription to "The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman."

Name

Post Office

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Date

Dispersal of the McKelvey Herd

at Covedale, Pa., March 15, 1923

*We Believe This Is the Best Herd of Holsteins in Central Pennsylvania.
Much Time and Money Was Spent in the Building.*

Cows with seven-day records up to 26 lb.; heifers and calves with quality and breeding. The type and individuality will surprise and please you.

Senior Herd Sire: **King Diona Konigen** No. 222047. His seven nearest dams have seven-day records averaging 37.61 lb. butter, 681.52 lb. milk. His sire is the noted **King Segis Pontiac Konigen** and his dam is **Diona Konigen Pietertje 2d**, a 35.94 lb. daughter of a 37 lb. dam.

Junior Herd Sire: **King Walker Echo Sylvia** No. 309789. His dam as a two-year-old made 24.61 lb. butter in seven days averaging 70 lb. milk a day. His sire is the famous **Champion Echo Sylvia Pontiac**, the best son of the world's milk champion **May Echo Sylvia**. There will be 20 daughters of this bull in the sale.

An Absolute Dispersal Without Reserve.

A 60-day Retest Privilege Given

Covedale is on the Petersburg Branch of the Pennsylvania railroad which runs from Altoona to Huntingdon. Good train service. Sale held one block from station.

Col. Geo. W. Baxter, Auctioneer

—FOR CATALOG ADDRESS—

R. Austin Backus, in the Box

F. R. MCKELVEY, HOLLIDAYSBURG, PENNA.

YOUNG STOCK

At Reasonable Prices

SIRED BY

KING ARTIS WACONDA

His dam, **Waconda Clothilde Artis**, produced 30.16 lb. butter, 549.7 lb. milk in seven days. As a junior three-year-old she produced 792.05 lb. butter, 18,795.5 lb. milk in a year, **WORLD'S RECORD AT TIME OF MAKING**.

His sire, **King Korndyke Sadie Vale Jr.**, is from a 31-lb. cow with 624 lb. milk in a week and she is also dam of **Aaggie Cornucopia Paul 2d**, the only cow with four yearly record daughters averaging 1,099.65 lb. butter and each with more than 23,000 lb. milk. **THAT'S PRODUCTION.**

Let me show you my herd

SAM. T. WITMER

Union Deposit,

Pennsylvania

The Well-Known D. H. Yaukey Herd

50 Registered Holstein-Friesians 50

WILL BE COMPLETELY DISPERSED
AT AUCTION

Wednesday, MARCH 21, 1923

Beginning at 11 o'clock

at the Dairy Barn at the Yaukey Estate, Fayetteville, Pa., along Lincoln Highway, six miles from Chambersburg. Trolley service on the even hour.

On account of owner's death every animal *must be sold*.

This herd represents 15 years of careful work and selection and contains a wealth of good breeding.

BREEDING—The first and second herdsires were sons of **Korndyke Butter Boy**, one being from an A.R.O. daughter of **Pontiac Korndyke**.

The latest sire is a son of **Dutchland Creamelle Korndyke Lad** from a 31.65 lb. daughter of **Dutchland Sir Pontiac Rag Apple**. See the sons and daughters of this bull now in the herd.

PRODUCTION—The blood of the greatest producers known flows in the veins of the animals now offered you. A lot of good A.R.O. records have been made not only in the herd but also by animals that have gone into other hands.

HEALTH—Herd under State and Federal Supervision. All animals over 6 months old Tuberculin Tested and sold subject to 60-day Retest under standard conditions.

Pedigree Director: S. R. Miller, Chambersburg

FOR CATALOG WRITE

MRS. MARJORIE YAUKEY

Farmers & Merchants Trust Co., Chambersburg, Pa.

Please mention THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN when writing to our advertisers

Please mention THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN when writing to our advertisers

Holsteins, Horses, Hogs, Etc.

Thursday, March 15th, starting at 10 A. M.

ON THE CHARLES G. WAPLE DAIRY FARM

In Sinking Valley, two miles east of Tyrone, Penna., and one mile from trolley line

WILL BE SOLD

30 Purebred and Grade Holstein Cows and Heifers

Producers themselves and backed by producing lines of breeding.

QUEEN KONINGEN NETHERLAND 288705, due to freshen March 14th. She has given 2,300 lb. milk and over 100 lb. butter in a month. There are two of her daughters and two granddaughters. Some man should take the whole family.

JOHANNA PIETJE KORNDYKE 446891.

LADY SEGIS PONTIAC NETHERLAND 439996.

IDEAL ROXIE NETHERLAND 519202, whose dam, the 21-lb. cow Spring Brook Roxie, is full sister to Spring Brook Bess.

DOLLIE BEETS DE KOL 3d 569451.

BEETS HENGERVELD KORNDYKE GIRL 354439, one of the many good granddaughters of Pontiac Korndyke.

DE KOL CORNUCOPIA LASS 638746, a daughter of King Korndyke Sadie Vale, Jr., from a three-year-old that produced 700 lb. milk in 7 days and 3,096.5 lb. milk in 30 days.

The others are of lines of breeding equally noted.



AGASSIZ SEGIS MAY ECHO

These cows are all bred to the grandly bred bull LYONS ECHO POSCH 307983, who weighs to-day as a three-year-old 2,170 lb. He is nearly all white. I have his first crop of calves. They too, are light in color and as uniform as peas in a pod. His sire, Radium, is from the same dam as May Echo Sylvia, 1,005 lb. milk in a week, the world's record, and is also brother to the sire of Agassiz Segis May Echo, 30,886 lb. milk, 1,681.25 lb. butter in a year, the new WORLD'S CHAMPION COW FOR YEARLY BUTTER PRODUCTION. If they were human we would call them FIRST COUSINS.

My milking dairy, some of them two- and three-year-olds, averaged last year between 9,000 lb. and 10,000 lb. milk.

I will stand good for any loss and for 60-day retest of any of these cows in milk bought for a fully accredited herd.

SIX Big Draft Horses---good ones, too

30 Berkshire Hogs---Brood Sows, Shoats and Boars

CHICKENS, DUCKS, GEESE, GUINEAS, FARM MACHINERY, WAGONS, Etc., Etc., Etc.

All kinds of tools and harnesses used about a farm.

One thousand bushels of ear corn, 800 bushels seed oats, hay by the ton.

C. M. WAPLE

::

Tyrone, Penna.

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Vol. II

HARRISBURG, PA., MARCH 22, 1923

No. 6

Published Semi-Monthly. Price, 75c. Per Year



MILKING TIME

The Unahanna Herd crossing the D. & H. Railroad track which runs between the pasture and barn. The Unahanna Farm is located near Sidney, New York, at the junction of the Susquehanna and Unadilla Rivers.

Published in the Interest of Breeders and Dairymen Everywhere



Entered as second-class matter April 8, 1922, at the post office at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, under the act of March 3, 1879.

Berks Farm Holsteins

A 25-lb. TWO-YEAR-OLD



LADY THYRSA WALKER SEGIS

Lady Thyrsa Walker Segis produced in seven days, at the age of two years and nineteen days, 25.41-lbs. of butter and 439.9-lbs. of milk. In thirty days she produced 96.90-lbs. of butter and 1,989.8-lbs. of milk. These records give her the distinction of holding the second largest butter record for age in the State of Pennsylvania for seven and thirty days.

The sire of this wonderful young heifer is King Segis Fayne Alcartra, a show bull, by the \$50,000 bull, King Segis Pontiac Alcartra, who has 120 A.R.O. Daughters and 94 A.R. Sons. His dam is Sethje Mooie with three records above 30-lbs.

The dam of Lady Thyrsa Walker Segis is the 20-lb. three-year-old, Lady Thyrsa Walker who is by King Snowball Walker from the great old cow Lady Thyrsa Hartog with 25.27-lbs. of butter and 601.6-lbs. of milk in seven days as a ten-year-old. Some of the other animals that are closely related to this heifer are King Segis Pontiac with 186 A.R.O. Daughters and 97 A.R. Sons, Mooie Fayne De Kol with 38 A.R.O. Daughters and 17 A.R. Sons, K. P. Alcartra with 30.87-lbs. of butter in seven days as a three-year-old (World's Record when made), and Sethje Golden Nannette with 30.75-lbs. of butter in seven days as a five-year-old.

Another thirty-pound cow in the making, watch for her final figures in a later issue.

Abner S. Deysher, *Herd Under Federal Supervision*
Berks Farm, Reading, Penna.

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COMPLETE DISPERSION SALE

OF DR. A. A. PEASLEY'S HERD OF

40 REGISTERED HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS 40

THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1923, at 10.30 O'clock A. M.

THIS HERD IS UNDER STATE SUPERVISION

This herd consists of animals born as follows: 1-1913, 2-1914, 2-1915, 5-1916, 2-1917, 2-1918, 2-1919, 6-1920, 4-1921, 11-1922 and 2-1923 all females except 2 bull calves and herdsire, born February 8th, 1921.

THE HERDSIRE'S DAM has a four-year-old record of 25.08 lb. the seven dams in his pedigree average 29.87 lbs. butter in 7 days. He carries 37½ per cent. of the blood of the great COLANTHA JOHANNA LAD. All animals in calf are bred to this sire.

Most of these animals were bred on this farm, the first bull used was from a 27-lb. cow, the second from a 30-lb. cow and the present herdbull is the third sire to be used. The Doctor is selling this fine herd because he cannot give his personal attention on account of his profession and he finds it almost impossible to retain competent help. The sale will be held on the Doctor's farm 10 miles north of Columbus, Ohio, STOP 28 on the Columbus and Delaware Traction Line.

For Catalog write to

F. G. JOHNSTON, Sale Manager
37 West Lane Avenue Columbus, Ohio

COME TO THIS SALE

To buy royal bred Holsteins

Allendale Farms' Reduction Sale **Saturday, April 14th, 1923**
Montoursville, Penna.

25—REGISTERED HOLSTEINS—25 **8—REGISTERED GUERNSEYS—8**

Tuberculin Tested. Sold Subject to 60-day Retest.

Herd under State and Federal Supervision.

Terms of 8 months' time with approved notes and endorser. Four per cent discount for cash.

THESE GREAT ANIMALS TO BE SOLD

The Senior Herd Sire—from a 25-lb. three-year-old with 19 lb. as a two-year-old, and by a good 28-lb. son of Dutchland Creamelle Korndyke Lad. This bull with ten of his daughters will be sold.

A daughter of a 29-lb. cow that made 1,000 lb. of butter and gave nearly 22,000 lb. of milk.

An A. R. O. cow that gave nearly 15,000 lb. of milk in ten months, a daughter of Dutchland Colantha Sir Inka Prince, who is a full brother to Dutchland Colantha Sir Inka, with fifteen 30-lb. daughters.

The majority of these animals are of milking age and many will be fresh or soon due at sale time.

Remember—that many of the animals are in calf to a son of King of the Ormsbys from a 30-lb. cow that made 971 lb. of butter in a year as a four-year-old, and she by Pietertje Hengerveld Segis.

A son of King of the Ormsbys ready for heavy service will be sold, and his dam is a 27-lb. cow that made 953 lb. of butter and 21,488 lb. of milk in a year. Twice above 26 lb.

Location: To reach the farm, take the Montoursville trolley from Williamsport. Get off at the end of the line on Broad Street. Automobiles will meet all cars on day of sale. Sale starts at 10:30. Lunch served at the farm.

Write for Catalog to Owner.

CARL G. ALLEN, Williamsport, Pa.

Auctioneer: Col. Geo. W. Baxter, Elmira, N. Y. Pedigree Expert: R. Austin Backus, Mexico, N. Y.

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The Demand for Holsteins

is again on the increase. Boom prices are over, probably for a long, long time, but the men who regard Holsteins as dairy animals, not as speculative investments, are again in the market. Letters coming recently to this office substantiate this statement. Read this one:

"We are in need of a carload of cows. We want them from an Accredited Herd. If you could tell us of a community where we could find them it would be greatly appreciated."

"They must be real dairy type and subject to a 60-day retest."

Then read this letter:

"I am in the market for 30 high-class grade Holsteins, must be from Accredited Herds, high producers and testers, from two to six years old. I don't want them to freshen all at once but so that they will come in all the year around. These cows must be given a guaranteed 60-day retest and the price must be that the average farmer can afford to pay."

The owners of several noted herds, men who are breeders, not dealers, are in the market for milkers and springers, not from a dealing standpoint but because they are experiencing a bigger demand for Holstein milk than they are able to supply.

We are informed that a Maryland owner is in the market for bred heifers, tuberculin tested and from a healthy herd.

In this issue of the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN appears an advertisement inserted by a Pennsylvania breeder who owns a remarkably fine herd:

WANTED:---15 or 20 choice young Holstein cows that are milking well now and bred to come in next fall. Must be good individuals, well bred, and from tuberculin tested herds. Not particular about A.R.O. records. State price and full particulars.

If YOU have any good Holsteins you wish to turn into CASH, why not tell the news to the men who wish to buy? They read the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN, and study the advertising columns. Let us tell you how to reach this splendid market at a very low cost.

The Holstein Breeder & Dairyman
Harrisburg, Box 110, Pennsylvania

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The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

VOL. II

HARRISBURG, PA., MARCH 22, 1923

No. 6

The Warble or Grub

A Source of Loss Worthy of Serious Consideration by Dairymen

By F. C. Bishopp

Bureau of Entomology, United States Department of Agriculture.

WHILE nearly all dairymen are familiar with the warbles or grubs in the backs of their cattle few realize what a tolerance of this pest in their herds means to them. This parasite of cattle is practically nation wide in its distribution. In fact it occurs throughout many other countries of the world. It attacks all classes of cattle but the losses probably fall heavier on the dairyman than on the producer of beef animals.

The annual loss due to the insect is conservatively estimated at fifty million dollars. Many consider it double that amount. The ways in which cattle are injured by the pest are quite diverse and can not be readily explained without describing in some detail the habits of the insect. The ways in which these losses may be briefly stated as follows:

First, irritation caused by the spiny grubs under the hide along the backs of the cattle and occasional formation of large abscesses in that region.

Second, the running of the terror stricken cattle when attacked by the flies during their egg laying period. As a result of these attacks the stock are not only kept from grazing but are so excited that milk flow is often temporarily reduced from five to twenty-five per cent. Cattle on the range, in their wild efforts to escape, are not infrequently driven into bogs and lost.

Third, lameness, soreness and swellings are usually produced by the penetration of the young grubs when they burrow through the hide of the animal.

Fourth, there is considerable irritation caused by the burrowing of the small maggots in the tissues throughout the animal as they work their way first into the chest and abdominal cavities and finally to their resting place under the hide on the back.

Fifth, there is a heavy damage to the hides of cattle on account of the many holes cut through the portion of the back which forms the most desirable leather. This loss has been recognized for years by those who deal in hides and leather. Figured on the accepted basis of loss of one cent per pound due to grub holes the annual loss in this country from this source alone is over two million dollars.

The combined effort of the above mentioned injuries results in a material decrease in milk production, reduced condition of flesh, checked growth of young stock, direct loss due to miring and mechanical injuries and abortion caused by excitement, and damage to hides.

The fact that the warbles or wolves and their parents, the warble flies or heel flies as they are known in different sections of the country, have been present among our herds for many years has led most dairymen to look upon the parasite as a necessary evil and no thought is given to keeping them in control. Many men have been heard to say that there is no use bothering the grubs in the backs of the cattle as they will come out in the spring. But these men fail to recognize the fact that there is a constant irritation by the grubs and also that when they are allowed to come out



Applying iodoform-vaseline ointment to kill grubs on backs of cattle.

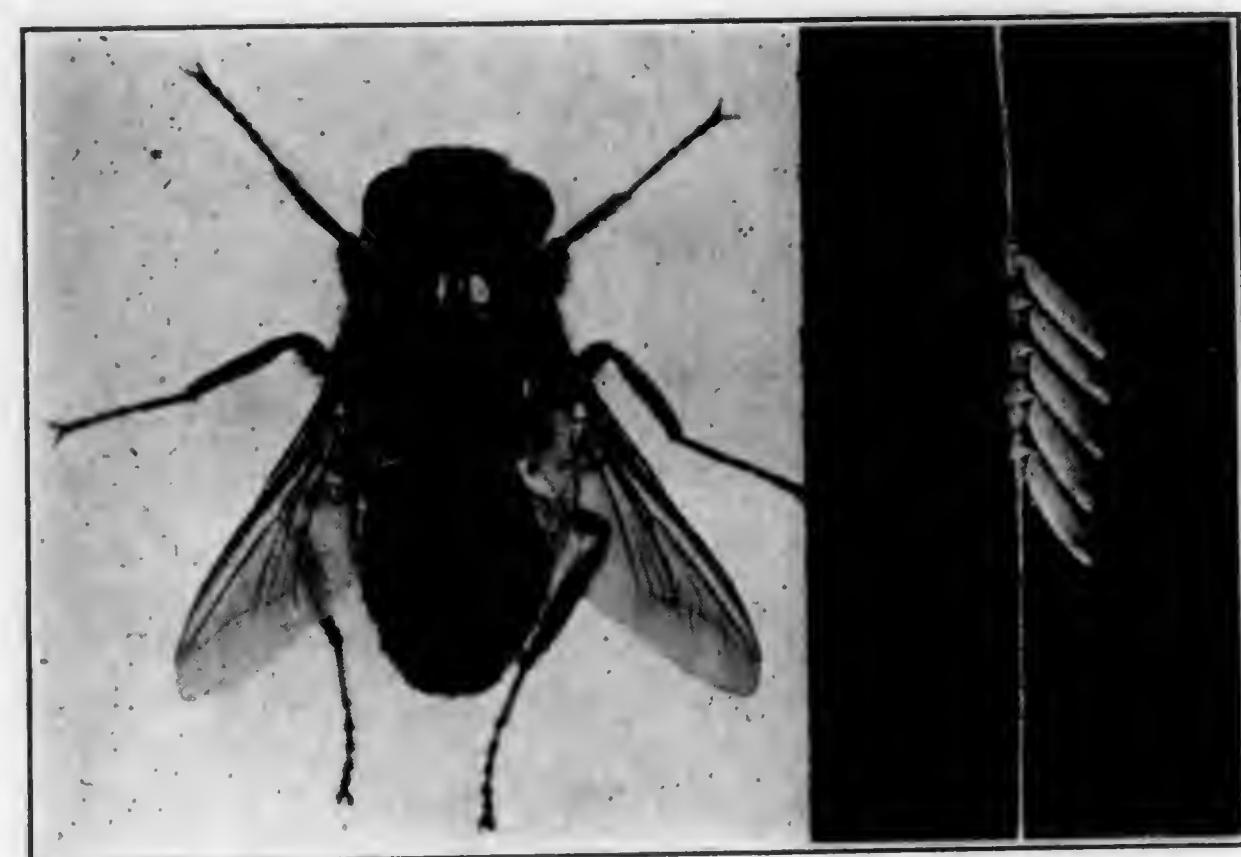
themselves they hatch into the warble flies or heel flies which strike terror to the hearts of the cattle exposed to them.

LIFE AND HABITS OF THE WARBLE

Two distinct species of flies are concerned in this injury. Their habits are quite similar and the ordinary observer can not distinguish between the two varieties of grubs in cattle. It is not necessary that the dairyman recognize the difference since the methods of fighting the two are identical. The principal difference in the habits of the two species is that one of them commonly known as the northern warble, found only in the northern states and Canada, appears under the skin of the back later than the common warble, matures more slowly in that situation and the flies are active throughout the greater part of the summer, thus lengthening the period of annoyance to the stock.

In order that the dairymen may have a fuller understanding of the problem it is desirable to briefly review the very interesting and complicated life cycle of the pest. It should be remembered that the seasonal development of the insect is markedly influenced by climatic conditions, the stages appearing earlier in the South. Beginning with the grub or the maggot stage in the back we find that when mature they turn almost black in color and work their way out of the animal. This dropping takes place over a period of about four months during winter and early spring. Upon reaching the ground the grubs seek protection and their outer skin hardens to form a protective shell within which the maggot changes into a fly. This development requires from twenty to sixty days or more, according to temperature.

The flies upon hatching from the shells straighten their wings, mate and without feeding begin attacking the cattle for the purpose of laying eggs. They begin to appear with the first warm days of spring. Many of the eggs are attached to the short hairs on the legs but as the cattle become more and more frightened by the persistent attack they are placed higher on the animal, principally on the hind quarters. The eggs hatch in a few days and the very minute maggots begin at once to bore through the hide at points where the eggs are attached. The maggots burrow through the tissues and are next seen in the body cavity, especially on the surface of the paunch, between layers of the gullet, around the kidneys, and even in the heart. After spending five or six months in these situations where they grow to about three-fourths of an inch in length they begin travelling to the back. As soon as the hide is reached a minute hole is cut through it and growth of the grub proceeds rapidly. At first the grubs are slender and white but as they shed their skins



Female Heel or Warble Fly and eggs on a hair (enlarged).

and grow they become more spiny and dark in color, finally maturing and dropping out in from 35 to 90 days after having reached the back. It is thus seen that the complete life of the insect is complete in one year, about ten or eleven months of this time being spent within the animal and one to two months on the ground and in the fly and egg stages.

CONTROL OR ERADICATION NOT DIFFICULT

After a thorough study of the life and habits of this pest it has been found that the most effective time to fight it is during the period of about four months

when the grubs are present in the backs of cattle. It should be kept in mind that each one of these spiny creatures when matured forms a fly a little later in the spring and that by destroying the grubs the round in the development is broken and the pest is destroyed.

Many dairymen have practiced squeezing the grubs or wolves from the backs of the animals and some have almost completely rid their herds. Usually, however, this work is done intermittently and not thoroughly and enough grubs are left to keep the pest going. Furthermore, there has been a lack of united effort in this direction and one's neighbors sometimes undo much of



Yearling running from an attack of a heel fly. Loss of flesh and oftentimes injury is the result.

the good that has been accomplished. In order to eliminate the pest it is necessary to go carefully over all the cattle more than five months of age during the winter and spring. The date of beginning this work depends upon the latitude. As the grubs keep coming up from the inside of the animals for some time, as explained, the destruction of all at any one time will not accomplish the desired results, but if all the cattle are gone over four times at thirty-day intervals and all grubs extracted or treated each time every grub will be destroyed and no flies will be hatched the following spring to reinfest the animals.

With certain breeds, particularly the Holsteins and heavy beef animals, it is difficult to remove the grubs by squeezing. Experiments have shown, however, that they may be killed by applying a salve consisting of one part iodoform and five parts vaseline to each of the grub holes. The material must be placed inside the hole firmly with the finger. Some of the grubs drop out after they die and the others soon disappear without ill effects to the animals.

The Department of Agriculture is continuing its studies on this destructive pest and plans have been laid when funds are available to make a test of the possibility of eliminating it from a considerable area. If such a method is found practicable it is possible that eradication of the insect from the entire country may ultimately be accomplished.

The cop declared the fellow had
Been tarrying with the cheering cup,
And though his car was minus lights,
Yet he himself was all lit up.

Twenty-Two Years of Tuberculin Testing in One Herd

By A. C. Dahlberg

THE Jersey herd at the Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva, New York, was started in 1898-99 by the purchase of fifteen cows from nine different herds in New York State. These cattle were carefully selected so that productive, healthy animals of good type would be obtained. They were not tested with tuberculin but their health was considered on the basis of their physical appearance. These animals together with 2 cows raised at the station, and the 11 heifers raised from them constituted the herd in 1900.

During the fall of 1900, one cow that had been purchased in 1898 lost weight rapidly. In November a local veterinarian examined her physically and pronounced her tubercular. She was slaughtered and found to be infested with generalized tuberculosis. Rabbits which were inoculated with the tuberculosis lesions and milk from the udder developed generalized tuberculosis. It was evident that not only did this cow have tuberculosis but that the calves were being raised on milk containing active tubercle bacilli.

Physical examination of the herd failed to detect any other cases of tuberculosis, but there was little doubt that other animals were infected. For this reason all of the animals that were more than six months of age were given the tuberculin test. Eighteen of the 28 animals in the herd reacted. When post-mortem examinations of the carcasses were made in later years, the results of the test were verified and found correct. Physical examination failed to be of any material value in detecting the tubercular cattle.

A healthy herd of proper size was a necessity for experimental work at the station. The breeding of the diseased animals was especially good, and the expense of purchasing animals of equal breeding would have been rather great. To save this quality of breeding it was decided to replace the herd by the calves raised from both the healthy and the diseased animals. In October, 1901, therefore, the herd was divided into a healthy herd and a tubercular herd. These herds were cared for according to the method originally devised by Professor Bang.

The tuberculin-test record of the diseased herd, summarized in table 1, is an object lesson for the present day in eradicating tuberculosis. It illustrates the danger of infection by the purchase of cattle from tubercular herds, even though the cattle pass the tuberculin test. This tubercular herd in 1901 consisted of 17 animals that had reacted to the test. One of these animals in October, 1901, did not react to the second test. In December, 1903, only two out of the remaining six tubercular animals reacted to the test. A total of 64 tests were made on the 17 tubercular cattle and only 53 reactions were obtained. Examination of the carcasses of these animals and inoculation of rabbits with the lesions of some gave positive evidence that every animal was infected with the disease.

TABLE 1.—TUBERCULIN TESTS ON ISOLATED TUBERCULAR HERD

Date Tested	Total Number Tested	Number of failures to react
1901, October	17	1
1902, June	14	0
1902, December	8	1
1903, December	6	4
1904, May	7	1
1904, November	6	2
1905, November	6	2
Total	64	11

This limitation of the tuberculin test has been frequently mentioned and is usually explained as being due (1) to failure of badly diseased animals always to react, and (2) to the encysting of lesions which actually separates the tubercle bacilli from the body tissues. These explanations do not interest the farmer so much as does the fact that these animals are or may become dangerous spreaders of the disease. Cattle should not only be given the tuberculin test before putting them into a herd free from the disease, but they should also come from tested herds if one wishes to take special precautions in protecting his herd.

The cattle that passed the tuberculin test constituted the healthy herd and were isolated and protected against reinfection by diseased animals. Calves of both healthy and diseased animals were handled according to the Bang method and placed in the healthy herd. After six months of isolation, four more animals reacted to the test. They represent the animals that were exposed to the disease at the time of the first test and had contracted it before the second test.

In 1904 one cow reacted and on being slaughtered tubercular lesions were found. This animal had been purchased the previous year but she passed the test. Her history illustrates again the danger of buying animals from infected herds. In 1905 another cow reacted from the test and was immediately removed from the healthy herd.

The healthy herd which had been successfully raised from the diseased herd had now increased to the number desired. The six remaining animals in the diseased herd were slaughtered in 1905 and all were found to have tuberculosis.

Too large a percentage of cattle owners have failed to recognize the fact that protecting the herd against reinfection is just as important as testing for tuberculosis. The natural tendency is to think that the work is done for all time to come after the herd has been tested and the diseased animals slaughtered. The belief that testing the cattle once a year and slaughtering any reactors would free any herd of the disease regardless of general farm practices is erroneous.

The first tuberculin test on the station herd after there were no tubercular animals on the premises was made in 1906. During the period from 1906 to 1922 inclusive, a total of 631 tests were made and only three possible reactions were obtained. Post-mortem examinations, although very carefully made, did not reveal any tuberculosis in two of the animals, and animal inoculation with their tissues failed to produce tuberculosis. It can be truthfully said that since 1905 there never has been a proved case of tuberculosis in the station herd.

The first reactor was a bull which had passed the test in 1914 but gave a typical temperature curve in 1915. He was isolated and kept for three years. He never gave another reaction, although tested in three subsequent years, and careful post-mortem examination failed to reveal any tubercular lesions. In 1919 a heifer born and raised at the station gave a temperature reaction and was immediately slaughtered. No tubercular lesions could be found. In November, 1922, a three-year-old cow gave a very typical temperature reaction, but both the intradermal and ophthalmic tests were negative. She is now isolated awaiting retest. Whether the first two animals were tubercular can never be proved, but it is probable that they were healthy and the test was at fault with them just as it must have been at fault with the cow tested in 1922.

For the sake of argument it may be assumed that the test was at fault in all three cases. How accurate and reliable has this tuberculin test been in the station herd? In the tubercular herd maintained from 1901 to 1905, it was not especially accurate, as it gave a false report in 11 out of 64 tests. The tuberculin tests selected out all the tubercular cattle from the general herd in two years, namely, 1900 and 1901, which is a remarkably fine record. In 1904 and 1905, it showed two other cows to be tubercular and lesions were found in their bodies. In 1915 and 1919, two animals that reacted were probably not tubercular, while in 1922 the test on one cow contradicted itself. Since the healthy herd was established in October, 1901, it has been subjected to 816 tuberculin tests. The test showed six animals to be tubercular which were later proved tubercular. Since 1905, the tuberculin test has shown three animals as tubercular which displayed no lesions of the disease. Three possible errors in 816 tests is as accurate as one could ever expect such a test to be.

SUMMARY

The tuberculin test has been invaluable in securing and maintaining a tubercular-free herd at this station. The test has not been perfect, but it has been so accurate that by its use a tubercular herd was freed of the disease and a healthy herd maintained for 17 years without one demonstrated case of tuberculosis.

The tuberculin test is only a means of diagnosing tuberculosis and as such its greatest accuracy is obtained in herds comparatively free from the disease. It is dangerous to introduce into a valuable healthy herd an animal that has been in a diseased herd, even though no reaction is obtained with the tuberculin test. The animal may possibly have the disease or may be in the process of developing it.

Precautions must always be taken to prevent infection of the healthy herd. The tuberculin test does not prevent infection; it tells when infection has occurred. It acts as a preventive of infection indirectly by locating the diseased animals so that proper precautions may be taken to prevent them from infecting healthy animals.

Extracts from Bulletin 496, published by the New York Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva, N. Y.

Australian Shorthorn Makes Tremendous Record

THE tremendous record of 1,316 lb. of butterfat equivalent to 1,656 lb. of butter on the 80 per cent basis is reported for an Australian bred Shorthorn cow, Melba 15th of Darbalara. Her milk production is 29,423 lb.

This is not the first time this great producer has attracted attention. As a four-year-old she is credited with 21,635 lb. milk and 954 lb. butterfat on two milkings a day. At the time this was made Melba became the world's champion Shorthorn, displacing her mother, Melba 7th, with 17,364 lb. milk, 870 lb. butterfat. Her four-year-old record is said to be the world's champion milk record, as well as the world's champion butterfat record for all breeds on twice a day milking.

Melba 15th of Darbalara ranges in weight from 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., being the lightest when she is producing the most milk. She is said to carry a splendidly proportioned udder of good size and a great milk vein development for her breed. She was bred and is now owned by the Scottish-Australian Investment Company, Mr. J. T. Cole, manager, Gundagai, New South Wales. She is the result of four generations of constructive line breeding under the management of Mr. Cole who had the original stock before he became manager of the Investment Company. Her sire is Kitchener of Darbalara who was grand champion at the Royal Agricultural Show at Sydney, Australia in 1917.

The tremendous record made by this milking Shorthorn again draws attention to the dual purpose cow. Tradition has it that Durham or Shorthorn cattle were taken from northeastern England to Holland and there is very little doubt that in time past there was considerable movement of cattle between Holland and eastern England, for Shorthorn history, as well as tradition show that there was Holstein blood introduced at various times into the northeastern counties of England, the original home of the Durham or Shorthorn breed. The greater part of the milk used in Great Britain is produced by Shorthorn cows which are handled in very much the same fashion as the Dutch handle their Holsteins. A little more importance is laid on flesh making qualities and many of the leading Shorthorn herds are purely beef cattle, but the great bulk of the red, white and roan stock throughout England is handled in dairies where the cows are milked by hand and the milk shipped to the great cities.

By virtue of her tremendous production, Melba 15th of Darbalara becomes the second highest record cow in the world for butterfat production, surpassing any cow's record in the United States and exceeded only by the new champion, Agassiz Segis May Echo, whose record is 30,886 lb. milk, 1,681.25 lb. butter.

The Value of Junior Club Work

THE Boys' and Girls' Club movement means many things of worth to American agriculture but its most significant meaning, in the long run, is that it is giving us an agricultural population trained to think and act by communities rather than by individual farms. The club movement has already borne sufficient fruit to show that, generally, the farmer who has been a club boy will have a better managed farm than the one who has not; that the farm woman who has been a club girl will be a better home maker than the one who did not have the advantage of club training.

But the benefits will go much beyond that. Club-trained farmers and farm women will know how to work in harmony with other members of their community. They will give the country, in short order, what would have been slow coming otherwise, the community that can work as a unit—the community that will plant a single variety of cotton, the community that will keep a single breed of cattle. They will go a long way toward making impossible the tragedy of the lone farmer in a community fighting for progress and finally achieving failure because nobody sympathizes with him to the extent of working with him. All of this will mean fuller and more satisfactory living not only through better community business, but through better social opportunities, better schools, better churches, a better neighborhood atmosphere. They will work not alone for the day but for the future, near and remote. They will mightily reduce, if they do not eliminate, the too frequent individual attitude of "after me, the deluge." They will organize American farm life, business and social, on the basis of all the good that all can contribute for all the members of the community.

HENRY C. WALLACE,

Secretary United States Dept. Agriculture.

Green Feed for Summer

By H. M. JONES

South Dakota Dairy Specialist.

THERE is probably no feed which excels good pasture grass for economical milk production. To be sure, the highest records of milk and butterfat have not been made on a grass ration, but in economy of production, grass ranks first.

Good grass is not available during all of the summer months. Even though the cows are pastured over a large area containing plenty of grass, there are times in late summer when it becomes dry and of poor quality. If milk production is to be maintained, some provision must be made to furnish the dairy cows a green succulent ration other than grass during such a period. The soiling system has come to be used rather generally in many dairy sections.

By "soiling" is meant the feeding to stock, in stall or yard, of some green feed like corn, sorghum, oats and peas, timothy and clover, Sudan grass, alfalfa and many others. Pasture supplemented by one or more of these green feeds usually results in a higher milk production than when supplemented by grain alone.

The chief disadvantage of the soiling system is the amount of labor required, and the fact that this require-

ment comes at a time of the year when labor is much in demand in other phases of the farm work. Nevertheless, those who have tried it out are convinced that it pays to sacrifice such time as is necessary to supply the dairy herd with green feed.

The time to plan for soiling crops is before the growing season. One should be careful that each crop is sown at a time when there is reasonable assurance that it will be in the proper stage for green feed when wanted. The following is suggestive of a plan which might be varied to suit almost any conditions:

Crop	Average tons per acre (Green weight)	Time to feed
Winter rye	8	May 15-June 15
Alfalfa (first cutting)	7	June 15-June 30
Oats and peas	9	July 1-July 15
Alfalfa (second cutting)	6	July 15-July 31
Late sown oats	9	Sept. 15 on
Corn	8	Aug. 1-Aug. 15
Corn silage	8	Aug. 15-Sept. 15

Cows will do best if allowed as much green feed as they can handle. Caution should always be taken that they do not gorge themselves when they are unaccustomed to green feed. These precautions are especially necessary when cows have been on short, dry pasture for a long time.

Ordinarily a cow will eat about three-fourths of a ton of fresh green roughage per month. On this basis it is a simple matter to figure from the above schedule the necessary average of each kind of feed. As an illustration, the acreage necessary for herds of 10, 15, and 20 cows is given herewith:

Crop	Days feeding	Acres necessary to supply		
		10 cows	15 cows	20 cows
Winter rye	30	1	1½	2
Alfalfa (1st)	15	5/8	7/8	1¼
Oats and peas	15	½	2/3	1
Alfalfa (2d)	15	¾	1	1 1/3
Late sown oats . . .	15	½	2/3	1
Corn	30	1	1½	2

Yields per acre will naturally vary with the locality and with the season. The above figures are given only as a general indication of the amount of each crop to have ready.

Root crops have proven valuable in this connection, not only in supplying succulence but also somewhat as a stimulant for milk production. The greatest value of root crops is for winter feeding although frequently the tops as well as the roots are used for supplying succulence in the fall. A cow will eat about 50 pounds of roots per day. They should be cut or sliced sufficiently to prevent choking.

Sweet corn, cane, millet and Sudan grass give good results as a green feed for summer. As catch crops and as soiling crops they enable the dairy farmer to harvest feed from land which might otherwise go to waste. Frequently a farmer can get two crops of green feed in a season from the same land. On the dairy farm of the South Dakota State College, oats and peas followed by millet have produced a total of 38,760 pounds of green feed per acre in one year. This, however, is exceptional.

If summer dairying is to reach a high point of production beyond the flush months of green grass, the ordinary pastures must be supplemented by some sort of green feed. Soiling crops and the summer silo have given good results. The extra time and labor involved have proven to be more than repaid in increased milk yields. An acre of ground in soiling crops furnishes about two and one-half times as much green feed as the same area of pasture, and in the late summer is of more value to the cow than is the ordinary pasture. The plan has been tried out and found to be successful.

Wall Street, Oil and Wisconsin

SEVERAL issues of THE BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN have carried reports of cattle being purchased in Wisconsin for shipment to Mexico. We did not know, however, that such transactions had induced the Wisconsin legislature to pass a resolution commending President Obregon, until we read *The Wall Street Journal* of February 22d. In that issue, *The Wall Street* paper has this to say: "If Lenin and Trotzky, or the highly personal Soviet government of Russia, bought for real money \$500,000 worth of dairy cattle in our greatest dairy state, Wisconsin, would the legislature of that state give them a certificate of character? The Mexican government has spent \$200,000 in a similar purchase, and the Wisconsin legislature has passed a resolution commending President Obregon as an enlightened government official and 'A stabilizing influence in Mexico.'"

Evidently *The Wall Street Journal* is not kindly disposed toward President Obregon. Perhaps the attitude of the present Mexican government aiming to reserve part of the mineral and oil wealth of Mexico for the use of Mexicans is partly responsible for this display of feeling. There is a growing opinion that most of the Mexican trouble of the past decade has been fomented and in some cases financed, by rival American, British and French oil interests. If the Mexicans are settling down and buying dairy stock; and to care for dairy cattle it is necessary to settle, as we all know, we certainly wish them every success, even if the great oil octopus has a million or two less revenue. Dairy cows are fully as potent a force as oil wells in uplifting a community or nation, mentally or morally.

Dairy Industry Growing in Georgia

THE dairy industry in Georgia is making rapid growth. Farmers are increasing the size of their herds as well as improving the quality of their animals. The native scrub cow is either being bred to purebred sires or replaced by purebred animals brought in from dairy sections of other states.

To-day there are twenty or more Holstein herds located in or near the city of Atlanta. Fourteen years ago, one dairyman coming from Virginia brought with him the first purebred Holsteins ever seen in the county. He has since brought purebred cattle from New York, Wisconsin and Missouri.

The market milk of Atlanta comes from approximately 775 dairies containing 11,750 cows. January

1, 1920, there was only one creamery operating in the state. On January 1st of this year there were 16, of which one made more than 60,000 lb. butter during December, 1922, and nearly 73,000 lb. in January of this year. There are five cheese factories in Georgia and seventeen ice cream plants.

The damage wrought by the boll weevil is one reason for the turn to dairying. The value of livestock in insuring soil fertility is being recognized. But probably the chief reason is the eradication of the cattle tick from the larger part of the state. It is a significant fact that not a creamery, ice cream plant or cheese factory is located in the counties which remain under Federal quarantine for the cattle fever tick.

Foot and Mouth Trouble in Guatemala

THE American counsel at Guatemala City has reported that foot and mouth disease exists in Guatemala. Other reports received through the Department of State indicated extension of the outbreak on the Pacific side to within a few miles of the Mexican border. The government of Guatemala, in reply to inquiries, has indicated that it would be agreeable to have United States veterinary inspectors visit the country to study the situation. So the United States Department of Agriculture has designated two experienced veterinary inspectors, Drs. L. Enos Day and Howard L. Darby for that purpose.

Drs. Day and Darby sailed from New Orleans, March 10th for Puerto Barrios. They will confer with the American Minister at Guatemala City with officers of the veterinary organization of the country, and with commerce officials. Steps will be taken to guard against any direct shipments of possibly infected merchandise to the United States.

Indiana Rejects Filled Milk Bill

THE filled milk bill introduced in the Indiana House of Representatives was defeated despite the fact that it was backed by the Indiana Federation of Farmers' Associations. The bill was an exact duplication of the Wisconsin filled milk law which has been passed upon by the Supreme Court as constitutional. We do not know the arguments used to defeat the bill which is meeting with general approval in a number of states. We believe, however, this is only a temporary set-back for Indiana dairymen and that the time will soon come when imitation milk will no longer be found in the market.

Jimmy had three blocks to go to school and it was time for him to be in his seat. He crept in as quietly as he could, but the teacher saw him and asked him why he was late.

He hesitated and said, "I ran as fast as I could until I came upon a sign."

The teacher, eyeing him closely, asked what the sign was.

"School, go slow," he said.

Pasteurize All Skim Milk or Whey Fed Livestock

OUR esteemed contemporary, *Hoards Dairyman*, whose value as a source of information usually ranks high, is authority for the statement that in three Wisconsin slaughter houses in which 42,951 hogs were killed, no less than 10,395, or more than 24% were tagged as being affected, to some extent with tuberculosis.

The editorial comment on this item is that every community should interest itself in the eradication of tuberculosis but in the meantime no skim milk or whey from any cheese factory should be fed to farm livestock before it is thoroughly pasteurized. This comment infers

that much of the cause of tuberculosis is the feeding of whey or skim milk to hogs.

Evidently the compulsory pasteurization of dairy by-products is not required by law in Wisconsin although it is in some states. It seems remarkable that in the Badger state, which in many respects is a leader in dairy practices, the danger from infected skim milk or whey is not recognized by farmers and dairymen. If those who are the most interested appreciated the extent of their peril they would induce their representatives to pass the required legislation. One can scarcely conceive of a quicker way to spread disease than to have the milk from one badly infected herd taken to a factory, the cream skimmed and the skim milk or whey loaded with live disease germs put into a vat from which all the patrons of the factory take a share.



The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Published in the interest of the breeder and dairyman everywhere.

HOWARD C. REYNOLDS, *Managing Editor*
G. H. TRUCKELL, *Associate Editor*

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March 22, 1923

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman was established for the purpose of promoting the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle and to protect the interests of the men who breed purebred cattle, basing the value of the cattle on their ability to produce and reproduce.

We stand for progressive yet conservative administration of the National Association. We stand for Honest Records, Honest Advertising, and Honest Sales. We will at all times endeavor to promote any interests that have for their purpose the advancement of the Holstein cow, the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, and the breed and breeders generally.

More Misrepresentation

IN THE March 10th issue of *The Holstein-Friesian World* on page 18, appears an editorial under the heading, "No Special Election Ordered." After carefully reading this editorial and comparing it with the facts in the case, we can only conclude that the writer had one and only one purpose in view and that "TO DECEIVE HIS READERS."

The editor of the publication mentioned above has previously been accused openly in the press of being a man who, on occasions, was unable to tell the truth and therefore we are reminded of the oft-repeated story; that "the clock which is sometimes right is the one that is most liable to deceive you." The same is true about editors who sometimes tell the truth, therefore, we feel justified in correcting any false impressions in the minds of our readers who might have read the above mentioned editorial and who have failed to receive or read our January 8th and February 22nd issues which contain Justice Charles A. Pooley's Supreme Court decision and court order, the latter dated February 15, 1923.

We are quoting a portion of the editorial referred to above:

"Reports have been current among the membership that under the decision of Judge Pooley in the co-called George Case, a special election of six directors would be held in the State of New York under the proxy system before May 15th. We wish to assure our readers that no such drastic action was actually ordered by the Court."

We are reprinting that portion of Judge Pooley's court order which appeared in our February 22nd issue, and which refers directly to the calling of a special meeting to elect six directors:

"Further ordered, That an election of six directors of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America be held within the State of New York, under the supervision of this Court and that such election be held within ninety days from the time of the service of a copy of this order with notice of entry upon the attorneys for the Holstein-Friesian Association of America and the persons assuming to act as directors of such association, viz., W. S. Moscrip, W. G. Davidson, John A. Bell, Jr., H. W. Norton, Jr., Delancey B. Armstrong, George A. Fox, Thomas E. Elder, W. H. Mott, W. B. Barney, H. V. Noyes, James A. Reynolds, Fred Pabst, Fred F. Field, G. Watson French, Rudolph J. Schaefer and E. C. Schroeder, and it is

Further ordered, That at such election that members of said defendant shall be entitled to vote in person or by proxy."

After the writer of the editorial has told his readers that "No such drastic action was ordered by the court," his conscience evidently pricks a little and he contradicts his first statement and says: "Such an order was granted by Judge Pooley but along with it a stay which specifically postpones the operation of this order until the higher court could have an opportunity to pass upon the whole decision in the case." He concludes his editorial by saying that "That hearing of the appeal of this case in the Appellate Division is expected to take place during the present month."

Notwithstanding the fact that the writer of the editorial tells his readers he expects the hearing on the appeal will be held during the present month evidently overlooking the fact that his readers are intelligent men and do a little thinking for themselves and know full well that the court's and not the editor's decision will be final, yet he tells them, "It may be stated authoritatively, therefore, that the regular election of directors under the delegate system will be held on June 6, at Cleveland, Ohio, and there will be no intervening election in the meantime under the direction of any court."

The editor's conclusion is not based on facts, but is merely propaganda. Whether a meeting can legally be held at Cleveland, Ohio, on June 6th, and directors elected at this meeting, is a thing to be determined by the court and from the evidence now at hand, there is nothing to indicate that there will be a legal meeting held at Cleveland, June 6th.

Bill to Lower Transportation Charges on Purebreds

CONGRESSMAN RAKER, of California, has introduced a bill in the House of Representatives which provides for half rates for the transportation of purebred animals sold for breeding purposes. These rates apply both to freight and express shipments. Certificates of registration have to accompany the way-bills.

If Mr. Raker's bill becomes a law this will be a great aid in the campaign to replace scrub sires by purebred bulls. We understand that some cattle men are opposing it on the grounds that many animals are sold before they are registered, and also that test certificates accompany way-bills are frequently lost. We believe this is a mistaken view. The temporary inconvenience

of keeping animals until the registration certificate comes back from the secretary would be off-set many times by the lower transportation rates. Some arrangement would undoubtedly be made in the offices of the secretaries of the various breed associations to give such applications the right of way, so that the delay would be minimized as much as possible. If sending registry certificates with purebred animals shipped was a regular procedure the certificates would be delivered with the animals, and there would be a very few lost or mislaid. We believe that if Mr. Raker's bill should be passed it would confer a benefit on the livestock industry and at the same time would work very little hardship on the railroad or express companies, for purebred sires increase production which causes increased business for the transportation companies.

The Desirability of a Breed Aristocracy

AT THE recent convention of representatives of the principal dairy breed associations which was held at Washington early in February, a resolution was presented for consideration by Malcolm H. Gardner, superintendent of Advanced Registry of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America. The next of the resolution is as follows:

"Resolved, That it is the consensus of opinion of this meeting that, after January 1, 1926, no prize of any kind should be awarded by any dairy cattle breeders' association to any purebred dairy bull at any national, state, district or county fair that, if less than five years of age, is not the son of an Advanced Registry cow, nor to any bull five years of age or older that has not at least four A. R. daughters. Likewise, no prize of any kind should be awarded to any purebred dairy cow less than four years of age that is not either A. R. herself, the daughter of an A. R. cow, or the sister or half-sister of not less than eight A. R. cows; nor to any cow past four years of age unless she be A. R. herself. Also, that the influence of the dairy breed associations should be used to the effect that after January 1, 1926, no national, state, district or county fair should award any prize to any purebred dairy animal other than as specified."

According to our understanding no action was taken on this resolution which was only submitted for consideration. At first sight this move or a similar one would seem to be a step in the right direction and we believe will at first be so considered by agricultural writers and many breeders, but the more it is studied in its true relation to the purebred industry, the less desirable it appears. It is said that only 15 per cent of the Holstein-Friesian cows ever have an opportunity to make an official record. We believe that the proportion is even less in other dairy breeds. If a rule of this kind is adopted, its tendency will be to create an aristocracy in each of the breeds, and the claim for greatness of this aristocracy will not be that it is superior in the point of production or individuality to the rest of the animals in the breed, but rather on the grounds that the animal itself or some of its near relatives have had an opportunity to make a record under the supervision of representatives of the agriculture colleges or state experiment stations.

The idea that there is an Advanced Registry aris-

tocracy should be combated by every breeder. The Holstein has over 2,000 years of inheritance of pure breeding. All lines of blood whether fashionable or not, when given an opportunity to make Advanced Registry records show their ability to perform. This is true whether the cows are tested for seven days, or in the long time periods. Scarcely a report comes from the Advanced Registry office without showing a very large record made by some cow that previously has not had an opportunity to make an official record. It is still possible to take animals of the Holstein breed of the proper type, well-raised and well-fed, without special Advanced Registry ancestry and obtain the same results as have been and are still being obtained by cows with several generations of ancestors in the Advanced Register.

With 97 per cent of the cattle of the United States, grades or natives, it would seem that the work of the purebred breeder and the efforts of the breed associations should be to make war on the common enemy until the happy day will come when the numerical positions of the common cattle and purebreds be reversed. Eliminate the scrub sire, increase the producing capacity of the grade and purebred, improve the type of the purebred if you will, but if you value the purebred animal from the standpoint of production and reproduction and not as an article of speculation do not attempt to establish an aristocracy within the breed itself, and this applies to every other dairy breed association as well as to the one devoted to black and white cattle.

Clash of Legal Giants in Argument of Cattle Case

UNDER the above headlines clipped from a Rochester daily paper is told the story of the argument in the case of Edward P. George against the Illegal Board of Directors of the Holstein-Friesian Association which took place at Rochester on March 19th.

The Association appealed to the higher court from the order of Justice Pooley of the Supreme Court holding that the Association's directors were illegally elected, abolishing the delegate system and directing an election to be held "Under supervision of the court within 90 days for the election of six directors."

Nathan L. Miller, former Governor of the state of New York, appeared for the Association and Hon. Frank Laughlin, former Judge of the Supreme Court of New York for Mr. George.

In time a decision will be rendered—one side must win and the other side lose. THE BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN is of the opinion that in any event the Association will be several thousands of dollars out of pocket and will be placed before the world as a breed association trying to dodge the law, conducting its affairs illegally and perpetuating in office a political clique that the Supreme Court says is not a legal board. Lawyers will get "fat fees" and the breeders and members will get the "skim milk." How much longer the plain breeders and dairymen will permit the Association to be "milked" to provide "fat" for the politicians is a matter that demands an answer if the \$300,000.00 reserve fund is to be preserved for the men who created it and to whom it belongs.

CLUB ACTIVITIES

CALENDAR OF HOLSTEIN DOINGS

March 30—Orono, Maine, Annual Meeting Maine Holstein-Friesian Association.
April 37—Salt Lake City, Sixth Annual Inter-Mountain Livestock Show.
Oct. 2-5—Washington, D. C., World's Dairy Congress.
Oct. 6-13—Syracuse, N. Y., National Dairy Show.

MEYER WILL BE PAID

The Dubuque County Holstein Breeders' Association met recently at Dubuque, Iowa, and elected officers. J. I. Powers was elected president; Henry Vaske, of Dyersville, vice president; and Leo A. Meyer, of Dyersville, who has been secretary for the past two years, was reelected secretary-treasurer and in addition was voted hearty thanks for his efforts during the past year. In the future the association will pay Mr. Meyer a small sum for his time and services.

YORK COUNTY CLUB ORGANIZED

The York County Holstein Breeders' Club was organized February 28th, at a meeting at York, Pa. H. E. Robertson of York was elected president; Fred Slyder, New Freeman, vice-president; Sydney S. Davis of Seven Valleys, secretary; W. S. Grimm, of Red Lion, treasurer.

The tentative program for 1923 will be the encouragement of cow testing associations and a boys' and girls' calf club. A. N. Crissey, the district representative of the National Association gave an address telling what was being done by local associations in different states.

INVESTIGATE MILK BUYING BASIS

An investigation under the direction of the California Milk Distributors' Association will be made in San Francisco into the standard basis of buying whole milk. Following the suggestion made by Sam. H. Greene, Secretary of the California Dairy Council, D. M. Dorman, the recently elected president of the association appointed a committee to make the study. One member of the committee, Frank W. Helm of Fresno is one of the leading Holstein breeders of California. The other members of the committee are: C. A. Fieweger, Oakland; W. A. Haley, San Francisco; Geo. E. Platt, Los Angeles, and Wayne A. Hood, San Diego.

HOLSTEIN FILMS SHOWN

The Holstein Breeders of Fayette County, Iowa, recently organized a county association, at a meeting held at Maynard at which 125 were in attendance. Following motion pictures showing Holstein views and individuals, talks were given by J. P. Eves, secretary of the Iowa Holstein Breeders' Association; C. B. Finley, head of the Cow Testing Association work in Iowa and Fred E. Ferguson, assistant field secretary of the Iowa Dairy Association.

The officers elected were P. P. Stewart, president; J. F. Wilkinson, vice-president; directors Fred R. Ross, Fred Pieplow, A. L. Eitel, W. H. Turner, A. M. Doughty, G. E. Sauerbry and Le Grand Gleim. The dairy breeders in the county are planning on boosting boys and girls club work and making the best showing ever at the county fair this fall.

LAKE COUNTY TOUR

About three hundred Holstein enthusiasts of Lake County, Ill., visited on January 27th, the establishment of Frank Fowler, of Lake Villa. This was part of a tour, and lunch was served at the Fowler place. Despite disagreeable conditions the tour was a great success.

In the Fowler herd is Rose Christine Mercedes, a seven-year-old, who recently produced 98.8 lb. milk in a day and the next day produced 97 lb. She led all the cows in the testing association last month and is still giving around 90 lb. a day. She was much admired.

The visitors showed great interest in the type and breeding of the animals and the production obtained on these Lake Villa Farms. Besides Mr. Fowler's establishment, the party visited the farms of Gordon Bonner, E. F. Clark, Wm. Bonner, Everett Fish, L. G. Hutchings and A. S. Benson.

ANOTHER IDAHO BULL ASSOCIATION

H. A. Hathiesen, Bull Association Specialist of the Western Office of the U. S. Dairy Division, reports another bull association organized in Idaho. The Sugar City Holstein Bull Association of Madison County, Idaho, has made it possible for 30 dairymen, owning 255 cows, to procure five Holstein bulls whose dams' average yearly butterfat production is 767.04 pounds. The concerted effort of these men has made it possible for them to purchase the bulls at a cost of but \$10 per cow, or \$1.00 per cow per year, as the bulls will be rotated on the association plan for ten years. The average yearly butterfat production of the dams of the bulls of 767.04 pounds includes one two-year-old record. The dam of one of the bulls has a record of 33,306 pounds of milk. The increase in production of the future herds of the thirty members will prove these bulls to be a real investment.

Credit is due to F. L. Davis of the First National Bank of Sugar City for his assistance in making the purchase of these bulls possible, to County Agricultural Agent John B. Morrison and to George A. Pincock, one of the progressive dairymen of this section.

BREEDERS FAVOR PUBLIC SALES

The annual meeting of the Eaton County Holstein Association was held at Charlotte, Michigan, January 23d, with twenty members in attendance.

J. G. Hays, extension man for the Michigan Agricultural College Dairy Department, outlined the work contemplated for 1923 by the national and state Holstein associations. Mr. Hays also spoke on county association work and told of a plan whereby the county association employed a sales manager to sell cattle for the members at private sale. This manager worked on a 5% commission basis, of which one-half went to him for his work and the other half went to the county treasury. The breeders present did not fall in with the plan and favored holding a public sale. The matter was referred to the Board of Directors with power to act.

The officers elected for the coming year are: President, E. I. Bruner, Grand Ledge; vice-president, Claude Reader, Charlotte; secretary-treasurer, C. N. Loucks, Charlotte; directors, Gordon Warren, Domondale; John Chaplin, Grand Ledge; Claude Reader, Charlotte; Milton Sprague, Vermontville; J. B. Strange, Grand Ledge.

WOULD PROHIBIT GRADE AND SCRUB SIRES

The Holstein-Friesian Association of Franklin County, Pa., at a recent meeting passed a resolution urging that a law be passed prohibiting the use of grade or scrub sires in public service and also pledging members of the Association to furnish tuberculin tested purebred bulls at reasonable prices. Copies of the resolution were sent to the State Department of Agriculture, the Pennsylvania State College and the United States Department of Agriculture. It is as follows:

WHEREAS, The Holstein-Friesian Association of Franklin County approves of the recommendation of the Dairy Committee of the Agricultural Marketing and Production Conference recently held at Harrisburg under the auspices of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, that the Legislature of Pennsylvania be asked to pass a law prohibiting the use of any but purebred sires in public service on the herds of Pennsylvania.

The Association pledges itself to furnish tuberculin-tested purebred sires to the dairymen of Franklin County at prices easily within reach of our people and directs its president to

appoint a committee of three to appear before the Chamber of Commerce of Chambersburg, Chamber of Commerce of Waynesboro, and the Greencastle Board of Trade to solicit cooperation of these bodies to assist in promoting the interest of their communities in this commendable work and to solicit the assistance of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, the Pennsylvania State College, and its Extension Service, and the agencies of the Federal Government to further the movement of purebred sires.

WISCONSIN SLOGAN ADOPTED

The semi-annual meeting of the Executive Board of the Barron County Holstein Breeders' Association was held at the Court House, Barron, Wis., February 12th. Despite the conditions of the roads all but two of the clubs were represented by their officers.

The report of the state association meeting held at Fond du Lac, the previous week was given by County Agent W. A. Duffy, who represented the Barron County Association at this meeting. The slogan, "Holsteinize Wisconsin and Wisconsinize America," was approved. Bill board advertising was talked and the state association agreed to pay a portion of the cost of the first sign ordered by each county association. Barron County breeders propose to order two of these signs.

The state association has assessed the local association for its support, the amount required from the Barron County Association for the year beginning June 1, 1923, is \$110.00. The county club set the date of its annual spring sale for June 6th and the fall sale for November 7th.

They endorsed a program of Boys and Girls Calf Club promotion for each of the local clubs. The annual membership fee of \$2.00 will give each breeder joining the local club membership in the county and state associations.

PUREBRED SIRES FOR MOWER COUNTY

Bankers, business men, farmers, and breeders of Mower County, met at the high school auditorium in Austin, Minn., February 20th and inaugurated a purebred sire campaign similar to that recently successfully completed in Blue Earth County. At the meeting for the Mower County Bankers' Association a resolution was passed endorsing the drive and agreeing to lend the necessary funds to farmers at 6% for one year. Twelve of the 20 banks in the county were represented.

A banquet was held in the evening at which Ben F. Hormel, of the Geo. A. Hormel Packing Company, announced that his company would pay a premium over the usual market price for every scrub sire in the county displaced by a purebred sire during the campaign.

Addresses were given by W. T. Foley and W. J. Corwin, of St. Paul, J. C. Marlow, Mankato, and Secretary Geiger. F. W. Gleason, president of the Mower County Holstein Breeders' Association was toastmaster.

The annual meeting of the Mower County Holstein Breeders' Association was held February 20th. The sire campaign was endorsed and the following officers were elected: F. E. Gleason, president; Arthur Wright, vice-president; W. W. Walker, secretary-treasurer. Directors elected were: B. J. Husby, of Adams; V. S. Culver, Austin; A. O. Sparks, of Dexter; O. H. Lunde, of Adams; Thomas Lien, of Leroy and L. M. Eggen, Lyle.

THE HOMESTEAD CLUB

The Homestead Club composed of breeders of the Homestead strain of Holstein cattle was organized recently in Watertown, Wisconsin. Jerry P. Riordan, Mayville, Wisconsin, was chosen president. J. M. Kelley was nominated for secretary and chairman of the Publicity Committee but declined, and Francis Darcey, of Watertown was chosen secretary and Owen Mullen, also of Watertown, as treasurer. Vice-presidents are G. W. French, Davenport, Iowa; John A. Bell, Jr., Pittsburgh, Pa.; Clarence Funk, Utah; F. D. Bradkey, Kansas; Boyd Dickinson, Lake Geneva, Wis., and Wm. Moscrip, of Lake Elmo, Minn.

S. T. Jones, grandson of S. R. Jones, original breeder of the Homestead strain, Joseph Cort, manager of the Milford Meadow Farms, Lake Mills, and T. H. Champion, head of the

Milwaukee County Agricultural School, Wauwatosa, were selected as directors.

President Riordan acted as toast master at the banquet and told the origination of the Homestead strain by S. R. Jones and Barber Randall. S. T. Jones, grandson of the originator of the Homestead strain told many interesting incidents connected with the starting of the herd. J. M. Kelley, also spoke and recommended more extensive advertising of this big producing strain of Holsteins.

A very interesting story of the development of the Homestead strain written by Francis Darcey, appeared on page 195 in the issue of March 22, 1922. Better look it up, you will be well repaid for your trouble.

SUPERINTENDENT GARDNER GIVES NOTICE OF THE CLOSING OF VOLUME 34 OF THE BLUE BOOK

Notice is hereby given to owners of Holstein-Friesian cattle making official tests that the official testing year 1922-23 closes on Saturday, March 31st, and that entries to the 34th volume of the Advanced Register Year Book (Blue Book) close on the same day. As beginning with volume 35 many changes are made, a special effort will be made to give owners an opportunity to report all tests closing on or before March 31, 1923. All certified reports of official tests, with tests closing not later than March 31st that may be received in the Advanced Registry Office during the first week of April will be accepted, provided the reports reach this office complete in all respects. Breeders should remember that many state agricultural colleges hold up reports of tests for the conduct of which bills remain unpaid, and should act promptly in the making of payments in order that the reports of their tests may be included in the 34th volume of the Advanced Register Year Book.

Each year breeders forget that no report of official test is complete until such time as it has been certified by the Superintendent of Official Testing in the State in which the test is made, and that when such incomplete reports are sent to this office direct they cannot be accepted until such time as they have been returned to the state agricultural college for certification; and the sending of such incomplete reports actually delays their acceptance instead of hastening it. In many cases such reports are not returned to the Advanced Registry Office in time for inclusion among the entries of the year and have to go over to the next year; and I would here remind our breeders that reports can only reach this office through the office of the Superintendent of Official Testing in their own States. Do not send the reports to this office incomplete thinking that you can thereby get them into the 34th volume, but send them in good time to your state agricultural college, so that you may be sure they will reach this office in time for such entry.

Owners with cows on long-time test that complete their tests during the month of March should send final monthly milk reports as fast as the cows close their tests, seeing to it that the colleges are asked to forward the certified reports of monthly official test periods, so that those reports may also reach this office before the close of the month. No cow in the ten-months division is supposed to have completed her test until such time as she may freshen; and it will not be necessary to hasten the reports of cows completing the 305-day period where those cows do not freshen prior to April 1st. Since at the close of the testing year the whole force of clerks handling long-time tests is employed in the closing up of the tests that are completed during the testing year, the reporting of the January credits will have to be postponed until such times as these closing cows have been taken care of; and the reporting of the January and February credits will be taken up as soon after the close of the testing year as possible.

AGEE ON "WHAT THE FARMER WANTS"

The Farm Bureau of Dauphin County gave a membership luncheon at the Penn Harris Hotel, Harrisburg, Pa., February 15th, in honor of Alva Agee, New Jersey State Secretary of Agriculture. Secretary Agee is the author of a number of books on agricultural subjects. is a prominent educator, and

was formerly director of agricultural extension of Pennsylvania State College. Recognizing the prominence of the speaker, or we should say speakers, for the famous Yale football coach Walter Camp, author of the Daily Dozen also spoke, the Harrisburg Chamber of Commerce and Kiwanis Club joined with the Dauphin County Farm Bureau in its luncheon. Exactly 301 sat down to a tasty feed. Mr. Camp told how he was induced to invent the Daily Dozen exercises and related a number of interesting stories connected with its installation and operation.

Secretary Agee's subject was "What the Farmer Wants." He said that years ago usually after things had been done beyond repair, the farmers got together and held a meeting at which speeches were made deploring the conditions of affairs and no remedial action was taken. Usually part of the proceedings were of a patriotic nature and occasionally the constitution of the United States was read. Gradually it dawned upon some of the leaders that the principal industry in most of the forty-eight states was agriculture; that every state had two, and no more, representatives in the Senate and that the machinery was there to remedy or prevent the complained of conditions. This resulted in the building of a constructive program which the agricultural leaders were now trying to have carried out. The three chief subjects of discussion at the present time are credits or credit extension, coöperation and labor conditions.

In regard to credits, the idea was extension of credits, not more credits, perhaps too much has already been given. The present unrest among the farmer population was partly due to the price drop or deflation. This price drop was unexpected both in time and extent. It was true that land prices had soared tremendously, particularly in the west but the farmer who bought land thinking that high prices of farm products would keep up indefinitely did not make any bigger mistake than the New York bankers who lent money on high priced silks or to push trade with South America which they were doing about the time the farmers were buying land; both made a mistake and had to suffer in consequence. What the western farmer was kicking against was the fact that the restriction of credit was too severe as well as unexpected and that he could not adjust his business to conditions that applied to mercantile circles. For instance, it took the livestock breeder three years from the time he purchased his breeding animals before he could market his crop; that is, their progeny. Farming interests were now trying to get done what would have been done had agriculture been in its rightful position as the leading industry of the country. Then credit would have been adjusted to the needs of agricultural interests instead of to the requirements of the mercantile industry where turnover was rapid.

The second great thing was coöperation. The coöperative efforts of the farmer were restricted. No other business in-

terests were operated by individual action yet some thought it was wrong when six or seven million farmers thought that coöperative action was better than individual effort.

The farmers' attitude on labor was briefly that farm prices are practically on the 1914 level while other prices at the present time are on the level of 160 compared with the pre-war standard of 100. Immigration had been restricted by war and law for practically eight years and this in a country that had never been able to produce its own unskilled or rough labor. He believed that the present immigration law should be changed and that a sifting out process should be done across the water.

The great problem at the present time was reparation. A board composed of business men from different countries, Germany included, should meet on a representative board and the sum that Germany should rightfully pay as being the instigator of the war should be ascertained. Then France should be told that her share was all she could get. In no other way could the European tangle be straightened out. Then it would be possible to float loans in America to be spent here for goods and food. This would benefit the American business man and the American farmer, stabilize the mark and restore international trade.

SOUTH DAKOTA ASSOCIATION MEETS

On March 1st, Holstein breeders and members of the South Dakota Holstein-Friesian Association met at Huron. There was a good attendance and much enthusiasm.

Dr. Kutnewsky of Redfield, the association president, called the meeting to order and introduced Mrs. Henyon, the acting Mayor, who welcomed the visitors. Chas. Gile of Brookings responded. The president gave a short address, pointing out the accomplishments and possibilities of the association. He then called upon Herdsman James Daugherty, to tell how the cows under his care in the Redfield herd made such high records during the past year.

Professor Olson of Brookings summarized the records made in the state during the past year. The highest record was that of Clothilde Vernon Rose, 35.77 lb. butter, 604 lb. milk, in 7 days as a senior three-year-old. One year ago there were only 44 cows in the world that had made 1,000 lb. of fat in a year, to-day there are 65.

Frank Johnson of Hetland, owner of Clothilde Vernon Rose, was called upon to tell "How Come." He told in detail how the animal was handled, and of the rations used in fitting the cow and fed to her while on test. Mr. Johnson stated that the real beginning of the record was when he and Mr. Crothers bought the sire King Korndyke Veeman Vale and bred some of their heifers to him.

P. R. Crothers of Badger gave a short summary of the Kansas City convention and urged any member fortunate enough to be selected as a delegate this year to attend.

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The chief address of the afternoon was made by Dean C. Larsen of Brookings, one of the founders of the association. After two years of dairy marketing work in Illinois the Dean recently returned to South Dakota. He said he had just attended a price-fixing conference in the Twin Cities and was of the opinion that the black and white cow was the most successful price fixer. "South Dakota is distinctly a livestock state," he said. Dean Larsen recommended four lines of activity to breeders of Holstein cattle: 1, Health of their animals; 2, type and straightness; 3, making records and establishing cow testing associations; 4, a state sale or similar event.

Mr. P. R. Crothers was elected secretary, a position he held from 1910 to 1919. S. E. Jones, Yankton; H. M. Jones, Brookings; F. E. Johnson, Hetland; A. F. Test, Mitchell, and F. C. Cardinal, St. Onge, were chosen as directors.

A committee consisting of P. R. Crothers, T. E. Gage and H. M. Jones, drew up a series of nine resolutions which were adopted. These expressed appreciation to the City of Huron, the Marvin Hughitt Hotel and the Commercial and Kiwanis Clubs for entertainment given; gratitude to the Regents of Education for bringing back to South Dakota Mr. Larsen as Dean of Agriculture; requesting the State Fair Board to create a Dairy Cattle Department; favoring state and national legislation prohibiting the manufacture and sale of filled milk and butter substitutes and favoring the enactment of laws prohibiting the use of such words as cow, butter, cream, cheese, milk, etc., in advertising except when used in connection with true dairy products; urging the use of purebred sires on native and grade cows for the building up of South Dakota dairy herds in preference to extensive importation of grade cows from other states; urging the organization of county and district Holstein-Friesian associations; urging all breeders of black and white cattle to become members of cow testing associations and to aid in their organization; encouraging the formation of junior calf clubs; and commending Frank E. Johnson for the development of the new state champion senior three-year-old, Clothilde Vernon Rose.

DAIRY LEAGUE WITHDRAWALS

Much interest has been taken in the possible number of withdrawals from the Dairymen's League Coöperative Association, Inc. Each year dairymen who sign contracts with the association have the privilege of serving a withdrawal notice during the two weeks of each year ending February 28th. The total number of withdrawals this year were 10,768. The larger number of these cancellations were from the more remote sections of League territory such as Jefferson, Lewis, St. Lawrence, and Franklin Counties in the north where a great deal of the milk is made up into cheese and some of the counties in the northwestern portion of the state and in Western Vermont, also some Western New York Counties. The final statistics show, according to the officials of the League, that the old standby fluid sections of the territory, especially where the League has its own marketing facilities or where the Borden plants are located, returned comparatively few cancellations.

It was also announced that during the year which began March 1, 1922, and ended March 1, 1923, the association has received new contracts amounting to 9,263. This shows an excess of about 1,500 cancellations above new contracts for the year but this loss is more than offset by the fact that 1,600 of the cancellations received were from inactive poolers or farmers who, for different good reasons, did not contribute any milk to the pool during the past year.

More than 4,000 cancellations were from the butter and cheese sections of the territory. Officials of the Association state that this lessens the surplus burden which the association has to carry and will have the effect of eventually benefiting the pool price. THE BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN fails to follow this argument. It looks to us that the surplus will be thrown on the market whether the League handles the milk or not. If the League handles the milk it has its own way of dealing with a surplus. If the milk is shipped to New York by individual dealers it looks to us as if it is competing with the League product. But if the League is satisfied, so are we.

SELLING THE BULLS IN BLUE EARTH COUNTY

About a year ago a small group of Minnesota purebred Holstein breeders were discussing the livestock industry, and the question of actually placing purebred sires on the dairy farms of their state. The census had revealed that, in percentage of purebred bulls heading dairy herds, Minnesota ranked very low, tying with Kentucky for 34th place, and that the average yearly production of her cows was below the average production of the entire country, this despite the fact that Minnesota was the home of more than 1,600,000 cows, ranking third in the number of dairy cows owned and the amount of milk produced. The party decided that when breeders went out and sold the idea of the purebred bull, they had no trouble in selling the animal himself.

Shortly after the National Dairy Show, the Minnesota Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Association decided to launch a statewide purebred sire campaign similar to that one so successfully conducted in Sonoma-Marin Counties, California.

The committee appointed to supervise this campaign consisted of Chairman, J. C. Marlow, president of the Mankato Holstein Farm, Mankato; John B. Irwin, proprietor of the Woodlake and Clover Farms, Minneapolis; V. S. Culver, manager of the Minnesota Holstein Company, Austin; Robert Geiger, secretary of the Minnesota Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Association; and C. D. Stevens, who had, a year ago, successfully conducted a purebred sire campaign in Northwest Minnesota.

Blue Earth County was selected as a starting point because the Holstein breeders, Guernsey breeders, and beef breeders were active and well organized and have the full coöperation of the local bankers and business men in developing the livestock industry. Every precaution was taken to prevent anyone connected with the organization from favoring any particular breed of cattle, as the success of the campaign has been possible because of the coöperation secured by including all breeds.

Following a general meeting at Mankato, January 20th, a meeting of the County Bankers' Association was called on January 23d by President W. A. Streater. The campaign was strongly endorsed and the bankers agreed to loan the money to purchase purebred sires at 6 per cent interest, the notes to run a year.

Three days later, a meeting of the livestock breeders, creamery men, bankers, newspaper men, business men and Farm Bureau men of the county was held at Mankato and after listening to addresses from state agricultural leaders, whole-hearted support of the campaign was pledged.

More than 200 farmers attended a meeting at Good Thunder, January 29th, and active selling started. A total of nineteen purebred sires were sold around Good Thunder by four salesmen on January 30th and 31st. Meetings were held at other towns and were followed by two or three days of active selling in each community. The campaign terminated February 28th and resulted in placing 106 purebred sires on

LAST CALL FOR

H. R. Remley's Sale, Watsontown, Pa., March 24th.

Walter K. Sharpe Sale, Chambersburg, Pa., March 26th.

Wm. S. Tiffany Sale, Brooklyn, Pa., March 27th.

Annual Meeting Maine Holstein-Friesian Association, Orono, Me., March 30th.

Sixth Annual Inter-Mountain Livestock Show, Salt Lake City, Utah, April 3d-7th.

the farms of Blue Earth County, of which 43 were Holsteins, 37 Guernseys, 21 Shorthorns, 1 Hereford, 2 Ayrshire, 1 Angus, and 1 Brown Swiss. Of this number 85 per cent were placed on farms formerly using scrub bulls. Much credit for the success of the campaign is due County Agent L. E. McMillan who actively cooperated in conducting the campaign by giving the work due publicity and lining up available purebred sires.

In starting the campaign the county agent sent questionnaires to all the purebred breeders in the county explaining the purpose and requesting them to list their available purebred sires. There were 160 listed. Approximately 100 were accepted after being inspected either by representatives of the extension department, the county agent, or competent breeders in order that only good individuals should be offered. Prospects were lined up through the cooperation of the breeders, creamery men, bankers and business men so that no time or effort should be wasted. When the bankers recommended a prospective purchaser, it was the understanding that in case the man purchased a bull the banker would back him financially if necessary.

When a sire was listed at a specified price it was with the understanding that in case the animal was sold the breeder would receive that price. As the breeder had no selling expenses the prices they put on the animals were very low and after the expenses of transportation, selling and overhead were added, the price to the purchaser was approximately the same as the breeders were asking before the campaign started.

An illustrated circular telling of the value of a purebred sire in building up production was sent each farmer in the county together with a request that the farmer specify whether or not he was interested. Many sales were made as a direct result. The newspapers in all the towns of the county gave the campaign much publicity, carrying write-ups regarding the progress of the work, donating advertising space and emphasizing the value of the purebred sire in building up the herd and increasing production. Farm papers carried regular display advertisements and reading matter and radio talks were also given. The daily papers of the towns and cities printed news articles on the development of the work and gave the campaign much space.

When any breeder lists animals for sale he must give the color markings and explanation of the breeding, with all production records, showing winnings, description of individuality, etc. All animals are guaranteed as represented, and every animal offered for sale is sold with a privilege of a 60 day retest for tuberculosis, providing of course, that the sire is isolated from the remainder of the herd for that period of time, or unless he goes into a federal accredited herd. All animals are guaranteed to be breeders under the usual conditions provided that the sire is not allowed to run with the herd.

The value of a campaign of this kind, conducted in a cooperative way and with the idea of placing sires of all breeds at actual cost, can conveniently be classified under four headings:

First—There is the value a purebred sire has in building up the individuality of a herd as well as the production. The purebred sire will pay for himself many times over through the production of his offspring. Numerous instances of this kind were brought to light through the campaign. Art Rosine of Good Thunder drew a cream check of \$222.65 earned by nine cows during the month of January; Clarence Peterson, Eagle Lake, for the same month received \$210 from ten cows; S. D. Whiting, Mankato, also with ten cows, received \$223.40; on the other hand, a seven scrub cow dairy owned by a farmer living near Rapidan earned only \$15.95; while another farmer near Amboy milked 25 scrub cows and received a check of \$140 for what his dairy produced during the same time. The increased production of the first three herds mentioned is directly credited to the use of purebred sires in building up the herds.

Second—A campaign of this kind opens up a market for all surplus males a livestock breeder has on hand. It relieves him of selling expenses which enables him to list the animals at a lower price which places the sale organization in a position to sell the animals at a figure not above the average market price. As the campaign develops from year to year it will be instrumental in finding a market for male animals of breeding age and will enable the breeders to raise more good bull calves instead of vealing them.

The *third* important point is the value to the livestock industry because of the enormous amount of publicity secured. Wherever one goes in the county where a campaign is being carried on, everyone is talking purebred sires and this is bound to result in a better understanding of the value of purebred sires in building the prosperity of a community.

Fourth—And considered by some first in value, is the cooperation of the farmer on one hand and the business man, professional man and banker on the other. Invariably where we have these forces cooperating there is steady progress toward general community betterment. As this work develops in a county, each one begins to realize that if any advance is to be made, it must be through the cooperation of all forces and we need only look at the progressive communities to bear out this statement.

Pat—"Have you christened your new baby yet?"

Mike—"We have."

Pat—"And phwat do you call it?"

Mike—"Hazel."

Pat—"Sure, bad cess to ye, with two hundred and twenty-three saints to name the kid after, ye had to go and name it after a nut."

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HAMPSHIRE RECORD ASSOCIATION

E. C. STONE, Secretary



409 Wisconsin Ave., Peoria, Ill.

DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE PRICE FOR FEBRUARY

The Dairymen's League pool price for February was \$2.31 for 3 per cent milk at the base zone. Ten cents of this sum is credited on certificates of indebtedness. This price is ten cents per hundred pounds higher than the price received by the farmers for January milk and thirty-four cents above the pool price of February, 1922.

The February report shows an increase in the quantity of milk handled by the pool plants in their higher classifications—that is, utilized as fluid milk or as sweet cream or evaporated and condensed milk. Milk used for these purposes brings higher returns than when marketed as butter and cheese.

In February, this year, the League plants marketed nearly 21,000,000 pounds of fluid milk as against 5,000,000 pounds a year ago. They also marketed 13,500,000 pounds as condensed and evaporated milk as against 6,500,000 pounds a year ago.

According to President Slocum's report for the month of January, the total value of sales made for the month was \$6,731,745.93. Of this amount, \$5,986,041.13 was for fluid and skimmed milk and \$745,704.80 for condensed and evaporated milk, sweet cream and other miscellaneous milk products. This is an increase of \$1,205,024.03 over the sales for January, 1922.

Letters to the Editor

THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN,
Harrisburg, Pa.

March 10, 1923.

Dear Editor:

I have been receiving your magazine for nearly a year and you have been kind enough to make it a complimentary copy to the county agricultural agent for which I wish to thank you very much.

Your particular interest, giving several pages in each issue to the Cow Testing Association activities should receive very favorable comment from breeders and dairymen not alone within your own state, but also from enthusiasts from all states in cowdom. Mr. Wm. A. Markley and R. S. Heisey, together with other fellow testers whose reports I have read, are to be commended for their efforts.

It sure seems that the county cattle associations in Pennsylvania are making rapid strides. The annual and special meetings which I read about in your excellent dairy magazine, the cow testing activities, the printing of new records for fat and milk and the frankness in correcting and stimulating practices in organization and sales all help to make your paper or magazine live a good reputation.

Yours very truly,

WISCONSIN COUNTY AGENT.

March 12, 1923.

THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN,
Harrisburg, Pa.
Gentlemen:

I was well pleased with the copies received of THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN. Can you send this complimentary to our office so we can show it to our new Holstein breeders and urge their subscription to same. I like your stand on inflation of prices, the unsound policies of the old board of directors of the Holstein-Friesian Association. I have felt that the transfer fee was too high and the association run too much for the big breeder.

We have some men in our state that have made Holstein cattle a speculation and we have others that sell grade cattle or cattle they cannot furnish papers with as purebreds. I am

Sincerely,

MINNESOTA COUNTY AGENT.

EDITOR, HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN,
Harrisburg, Pa.,

Dear Sir:

I am thanking you very much for sending me those two copies of your paper and for the good news I received in them. In regard to the bunch that have been running the Holstein-

Friesian Association, they ought to be put at hard labor for 99 years. I am mighty glad there was one man that stepped forward and declared his rights. I would like to shake hands with him.

VERMONT BREEDER.

March 6, 1923.

THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN,
Harrisburg, Pa.
Gentlemen:

I have received my first number of THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN and I am more than pleased with your cogent editorials. It was the one in the sample copy of January 22d that decided me to take your paper. I am glad there are some who will perform the duty of being the "watch dog" over the treasury. If there is anything you can say to prevent the Extension Service from thrusting this "tin cow" on the landscape say it by all means. I do not want my pretty Holsteins disgraced.

OHIO LADY.

A BREEDER'S VIEWS ON MANAGING THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

I have watched the association from its infancy to the present. When it started, the directors were men who wore overalls, shoveled manure, milked their cows and were real dairymen, but there has been a great change in the leaders of the association. At first when its earning capacity was not great and their money had to be guarded, then, and only then, the men who had the welfare of the Holstein cow at heart were willing to put their shoulders to the wheel, but not so now when the Association's earning power is so much greater. Then comes the white shirt men along and steps in and takes the place of our old stalwarts who were the real backbone of the association. Just as soon as the Association's income got to be of real value, then our white shirt men took a high hand in affairs and raised the fees, thereby increasing the earning capacity to such an extent that they gave their president \$12,000 a year; for what? I see no other motive than that was the beginning of "Passing the Rocks," as it were.

I always questioned the legality of the business that was transacted outside of the State of New York. It appears to me that as long as the association's income was only enough to run the association then the small breeder could run the affairs, but when the association became an earning concern then the big white shirt men nailed it. Why? Because there was a lot of money to play with? I see that these white shirt men have been fighting Houghton and Gardner and I wish to say that in my opinion that just as soon as they succeed in displacing Houghton, just that soon there will be launched a campaign for another Holstein-Friesian Association and it will come fast as a horse can run and in my opinion would be one of the best things that could happen for our black and white cows' welfare. Then let the white shirt men have their association and we can have ours. A number of the different hog associations have two or more places of registry which is working out fine. Mr. Houghton is too honest and too fair to suit some of those so called large breeders. I for one, feel that the sooner we can throw off the yoke of this present mixup the better, just as has been printed in your journal from time to time. The cartoon that appears on page 174 illustrates just what I have in mind. All we small breeders can do is to see our money go in large quantities and we have no redress whatever. These men have taken or tried to take all our rights away by the system that they have adopted. Let the small breeder have their say by their vote or by their Proxy is my conviction.

A MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

The Client: "I bought and paid for two dozen glass decanters that were advertised at \$16.00 per dozen, f. o. b., and when they were delivered they were empty."

The Lawyer: "Well, what did you expect?"

The Client: "Full of booze. Isn't that what f. o. b. means?"

A California preacher has resigned because "the movies have outstripped the church." The movies might outstrip everything else in the world if it weren't for the board of censors.—
Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Cow Testing Association Reports

LEADING TEN ARE BLACK AND WHITE

The South Gibson Cow Testing Association operates in part of Susquehanna County, Pa., and the tester is J. C. Morse of New Milford. The ten highest producers for both December and January were black and white cows, Segis Prilly Johanna Beets, owned by J. M. Felton, being first each month. In December she produced 1,587 lb. milk, 61.9 fat while in January she is credited with 1,761 lb. milk, 68.7 lb. fat. A grade Holstein was second in December with 56.3 lb. fat, the registered Holstein, Lady Mary Isadora of the C. L. Snyder herd was third with 1,375 lb. milk, 55.8 lb. fat and Sadie Hengerveld De Kol, owned by H. L. Adams was fourth with 1,565 lb. milk, 49.7 lb. fat. Grade Holsteins hold the next two places; a registered Holstein owned by A. L. Howell & Son have the two next and then comes a grade Holstein and then another registered Holstein of the Howell & Son herd.

A grade Holstein owned by M. J. Stone was second in January with 52.2 lb. fat, 1,373 lb. milk. Lady Mary Isadora is third with 1,488 lb. milk, 50.6 lb. fat. A grade Holstein is fourth with registered Holsteins in the next six places. Six different registered Holstein herds are represented in the list of ten highest cows. They belong to J. M. Felton, C. L. Snyder, O. P. Walker & Son, R. C. Lewis, A. L. Howell and H. L. Adams. The average for the ten leading cows is 1,412.2 lb. milk, 49.96 lb. fat and an average test of 3.5 per cent.

STURDEVANT LED THREE SUCCESSIVE MONTHS

The reports for November, December and January of the Great Bend-Montrose Association which operates in Susquehanna County, Pa., came to this office at the same time and show that the Holstein breed is well represented in this association. The leader for November is Segis Clothilde Pontiac Velela, owned by A. F. Sturdevant. She is a four-year-old and made 1,632 lb. milk, 58.8 lb. fat. Johanna Wayne De Kol Pietje, owned by Perry Goff was second with 1,479 lb. milk, 53.2 lb. fat. Floyd Mack has a registered cow that made 1,443 lb. milk, 51.9 lb. fat and Pietje Princess Bess, owned by the Lathrop Estate is in fourth place with 1,533 lb. milk, 50.6 lb. fat. The ten highest producers are all registered Holsteins, Mr. Sturdevant, Mr. Mack, Mr. Goff and S. Griffing & Son each have one in the list while Lathrop Estate and C. C. Rose each have one; each animal on the list exceeded 46 lb. fat. During the month Tester W. B. Jones supervised the production of 25 herds containing 314 cows in milk and 71 dry.

The December list is headed by Irene Clothilde De Kol Pietje of the Sturdevant herd with 2,325 lb. milk, 76.7 lb. fat. Pauline Joe at the Lathrop Estate is second with 1,937 lb. milk, 69.7 lb. fat, a registered Ayrshire was third and Segis Clothilde Pontiac Velela, the November leader, was fourth with 1,708 lb. milk, 63.2 lb. fat. Eight of the highest producers are registered Holsteins, one is a registered Ayrshire and the other a Guernsey. During the month 318 cows were tested in 24 herds and fifteen made over 50 lb. fat.

Irene Clothilde De Kol Pietje again led the January report, so that Mr. Sturdevant owned the producer for three successive months. During January she produced 2,155 lb. milk, 69 lb. fat. A grade Holstein owned by Fred Hollenback is second with 61.2 fat, a registered Ayrshire was third; a registered Holstein owned by S. Griffing & Son was fourth with 1,615 lb. milk, 59.8 lb. fat. Bush Bros. owned registered Holsteins that stood fifth and seventh; a Sturdevant cow was in sixth position, while Mack, Perry Goff and Floyd Hollenbeck each owned registered Holsteins on the honor list of ten highest producers. The lowest one reported produced 54.5 lb. fat and the average for the ten is 1,544 lb. milk, 58.8 lb. fat. No less than nineteen exceeded 50 lb. and 51 exceeded 40 lb.

TEST WORK IN THE WESTERN STATES

Washington leads for average production in the eight states under the supervision of the Western office of the United States Dairy Division. The January average is 31.73 lb. fat for 2,688 cows. The Idaho associations are in second place with 31.24 lb. fat for 654 cows. California is in third place with an average of 31.09 lb. fat from 17,507 cows enrolled in sixteen associations. This state has 3,529 cows that made over 40 lb. or more butterfat in the month and there are only 5,015 such cows reported in the eight states. Colorado shows an average of 29.98 lb. fat while Utah, Arizona, Nevada and Oregon follow in the order named. In the entire district there were 25,287 cows tested in thirty-nine associations.

The highest producing herd of over fifteen cows is the registered Holstein herd of F. F. Pellissier, Whittier, Calif., enrolled in the Los Angeles Association. Mr. Pellissier's eighteen Holsteins averaged 1,577 lb. milk, 56.2 lb. fat. The Model Dairy, Holly, Colo., followed closely with an average of 1,580 lb. milk, 55.4 lb. fat for sixteen registered Holsteins. A registered Holstein herd is in third place for R. T. Davis of Weiser, Idaho, has a herd of eighteen registered black and whites that averaged 1,442 lb. milk, 48.8 lb. fat.

Black and white cows show well in the small herd division. Four registered Holsteins owned by R. Anliker of Goble, Ore., averaged 1,645 lb. milk, 69.6 lb. fat. The three registered Holsteins owned by Rev. N. L. Browning of Hemet, Cal., averaged 1,740 lb. milk, 68.6 lb. fat.

The first eleven leading producers are black and white cattle. The first five were registered Holsteins and each exceeded 100 lb. fat in the month. Iris De Kol Canary, whose picture has appeared in the columns of the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN is first with the production of 2,855 lb. milk, 137.1 lb. fat. She is now a member of the great herd owned by Fred Hartsook of Lankershim, Cal. Sharlet De Kol is second with 2,835 lb. milk, 116 lb. fat. Helm Colantha Walker is third with 3,078 lb. milk, 111 lb. fat. A registered Holstein, name not mentioned, owned by Glenwood Stock Farm, Riverside, is fourth with 105 lb. fat from 3,280 lb. milk, while a registered cow of the Model Dairy is fifth with 2,716 lb. milk, 105.9 lb. fat.

HOW WASHINGTON COWS ARE IMPROVING

By FRANK W. KEHRLI, ASSISTANT DAIRY EXTENSION SPECIALIST, W. S. C.

That splendid progress is being made by Washington dairymen belonging to cow testing associations in the way of a larger and therefore more economical milk and butter production is conclusively shown by the January report of this work. Comparing the monthly records of January for the past three years, we find a steady increase both in average production and number of cows on record. The corresponding figures are: Jan. 1921—1347 cows ave. 27.7 butterfat Jan. 1922—2437 cows ave. 30.5 butterfat Jan. 1923—2688 cows ave. 31.8 butterfat

How is this increased production being obtained? There is no secret involved, simply a matter of applying good dairy practices, using cow testing records as a guide. First, attention to economical feeding, a ration balanced and fed according to the needs and production of the cow. Second, weeding out such cows that failed to come through with a profitable production after having been given a fair trial; and third, better breeding, which underlies all efforts at dairy improvement. Results from the first two steps come quickly, from the last necessarily more slowly.

If all cows in the state of Washington had made the same increase in production, as cows on record in testing associations made, the result would be a one-sixth greater production from the same number of cows, or from 198,000 cows the same production that we are now getting from 238,000 cows. Think of this, 40,000 cows less to feed, house, milk and care for, and no loss in total production, simply by a more efficient cow machine.

Some of our testers are rendering real service to their members in other ways than just keeping of the herd records. Donald Saunders in Snohomish County is working out rations for many of his members and advising on changes in feeding, with very good results. In one instance his suggestions followed by a member resulted in an increased production from 29 cows that netted the owner better than \$2.00 per day. Other testers reporting service to their members along feeding lines are Clarence Wivell in the Thurston and Grays Harbor Counties associations, and Claude Anderson in Lewis County. K. B. Cushman, in Clallam County is working hand in hand with the County Agent in disposing of surplus heifer calves from high producing cows in his association.

A summary of the testers' reports for the state shows that a total of 3,608 cows were on record during January in 188 herds. Of the above number, 2,688 cows were actually milking, and these averaged 760 pounds milk and 31.8 pounds butterfat. This production average places Washington state at the head of all western states for January.

Among the associations, Thurston County takes the honors for high average butterfat production, with 182 cows tested averaging 790 pounds milk and 34.7 pounds fat. Grays Harbor County is second with 205 cows tested averaging 913 pounds milk and 33.3 pounds fat, while Clallam County is third with 437 cows tested averaging 687 pounds milk and 33.1 pounds fat.

The Valley Gem-Farms herd at Arlington comes back for the fifth month in succession with the highest average in the state for Class I, 15 cows and over milking. This herd of 27 purebred and grade Guernseys produced an average of 943 pounds milk and 48.0 pounds butterfat apiece during January, placing it fourth in average production in its class for the entire West. In Class II, herds under 15 cows milking, John Haggloff, of Oak-

ville, heads the list with 8 purebred and grade Holsteins averaging 1,361 pounds milk and 53.4 pounds fat.

Thurston County Association takes further honors by virtue of the fact that high butterfat cows for all associations in both the purebred and grade cow classes are owned by its members. The six-year-old grade Jersey Cow Bess, owned by Mr. C. C. Aspinwall, of Olympia, was highest producer for the month, with a production of 1,141 pounds milk and 77.6 pounds fat. Mr. John Haggloff, owned the highest purebred producer; Grace Gerben Prilly Gelsche, a four-year-old Holstein, with a production of 1,730 pounds milk and 74.2 pounds fat.

In the Snohomish Valley Association the high herd consists of 13 purebred Holsteins owned by Earl Bailey, of Snohomish with an average production of 1,388 lb. milk, 42.6 lb. fat. The high cow is a purebred Holstein owned by B. D. Hillis, Monroe, with a production of 1,566 lb. milk, 61.2 lb. fat.

The high herd in the Grays Harbor County Association consists of 14 Holsteins owned by W. J. Berns, of Montesano, with an average production of 1,128 lb. milk, 42.4 lb. fat. A grade Holstein, owned by Rufus Arland is high with 1,721 lb. milk, 63.7 lb. fat.

The high herd in the Walla Walla Valley Association, is owned by Chas. Baker, of Walla Walla, and consists of 12 Holsteins with an average of 962 lb. milk, 45.1 lb. fat. His townsman, W. J. Greenway, has the high cow, a grade Holstein with 1,804 lb. milk, 76.8 lb. fat.

Alex Wiggins, of Fall City, has three grade Holsteins enrolled in the Snoqualmie Valley Association that averaged 1,098 lb. milk, 44.1 lb. fat. A grade Holstein owned by the Methow Valley Livestock Co., of Tolt is high with a production of 1,922 lb. milk, 71.1 lb. fat.

The high herd in the Skagit Valley Association consists of six grade Holsteins owned by H. F. Hastings, Mt. Vernon,

with an average production of 1,328 lb. milk, 46.9 lb. fat. The high cow is a grade Holstein with 1,698 lb. milk, 69.6 lb. fat, owned by Calhoun Bros., Mt. Vernon.

NEW YORK STATE TESTING

Holsteins show prominently in the February news letter of the New York State Dairy Improvement Associations. There are 26 associations listed but the South Genesee appears twice, the December and the January leaders being given. Of the 27 leaders twenty-three are Holsteins, either grade or purebred; two are grade Jerseys; one is a grade Guernsey and the other a Brown Swiss.

The leader is a Holstein owned by J. C. Cooley, of the Livonia Association. She produced 1,956.8 lb. milk, 95.9 lb. fat. There are 89 cows in this association that produced 40 lb. or more fat in the month. A Holstein-Friesian owned by the Laurel Stock Farm is in second place with a production of 1,856 lb. milk, 90.9 lb. fat and is the leader of the Blooming Grove Association which operates in part of Orange County. A purebred Holstein owned by J. B. Harbeck and Son enrolled in the West Allegany Association is in third place for fat production with 88.8 lb. but her milk production of 2,777 is far in the lead of any cow reported. A Holstein owned by Ed Bingham in the Inter County Association is in fourth position with 2,217 lb. milk, 86.5 lb. fat and a grade Holstein owned by P. E. Trask is fifth with 1,286 lb. milk, 86.4 lb. fat. She is enrolled in the Hamilton Association which operates in Madison County.

Chief Supervisor G. W. Tailby, Jr., says that the feed market shows only slight changes from the past two months and feeds continue firm. He recommends a grain mixture for dairy cows, made up with 60% high protein feeds so as to render it suitable for feeding with timothy hay and corn silage. That approxi-

This is Cornucopia Plum Johanna



1,056.78 lb. butter in a year, the maternal granddam of my junior herd sire, ORIGIN SIR NAPOL CORNUCOPIA. She has two 1,000-lb.-year record daughters besides his dam, whose 731.6 lb. butter in 10 months as a senior four-year-old is a Pennsylvania State Record.

A. W. DOWNTON
STARRUCCA, PENNSYLVANIA

HOLSTEINS

For Milk and Profit

I can supply you with purebred or grade Holsteins, animals that will please you both as Individuals and Producers. My lifetime experience is at your service.

Prices Reasonable.

D. B. YORK

TROY, PENNA.

Young Stock For Sale

At prices that the
Everyday Breeder and Dairyman
can well afford to pay.

HARRY C. REYNOLDS
SCRANTON, PA.

Herd under the Accredited Plan

mate analysis of the mixture is protein 23%; fibre 9%; fat 4.5%. It is as follows:

200 lb. wheat bran.
400 lb. ground oats.
200 lb. hominy, corn meal or ground barley.
700 lb. gluten feed.
300 lb. cottonseed meal, 43%.
200 lb. linseed oil meal.

Mr. Tailby states that owing to the high price of commercial feeds, farmers can afford to pay more attention to home grown feeds especially roughages high in protein. He also says that the lack of mineral matter may frequently be the limiting factor in growing young stock and in milk production. The mineral matters lacking is especially lime and phosphorus, both essential elements of bone and milk. Wheat feeds, cottonseed meal and linseed oil meal contain considerable phosphorus. Lime, however, must be obtained from roughages, and if roughages rich in lime are fed, live-stock will be enabled to make more efficient use of the grain.

The production of legumes means an increase in the feeding value of home-grown feeds and when wisely used to a reduction in feed costs. In most of New York State, lime must be used in fairly large amounts to produce legumes successfully but the cost and trouble of applying lime is more than counterbalanced by the increased fertility added to the soil by growing legumes.

WISCONSIN TESTING

A purebred Holstein, owned by Leo Preuss, led the Manawa Union Association for both milk and butterfat for the month of January. She produced 1,763 lb. milk, 65.2 lb. fat. A grade Holstein was second for fat production with 1,395 lb. milk, 64.2 lb. fat. She was owned by R. C. Bigford, and was a member of the herd making the highest average for the month. This herd averaged 999 lb. milk, 37 lb. fat.

Three hundred and sixty-three cows were tested in the Ladoga Association during January. The high cow for both milk and fat production was a purebred Holstein, owned by J. F. Braatz & Son, she producing 1,826 lb. milk, 73 lb. fat. Second for both milk and fat was another purebred Holstein, owned by E. H. Braatz. She is credited with 57.9 lb. fat from 1,755 lb. milk; while third on the list was a member of the purebred Holstein herd owned by C. C. Hazen with the production of 57.1 lb. fat from 1,732 lb. milk. Mr. Hazen's herd held high average, it being 1,047 lb. milk, 38.2 lb. fat for fifteen head.

The highest production in three years is shown in the January testing of the Richfield Association. Of the 350 cows tested six produced more than 70 lb. fat; 36 were over 50 lb. and 74 made over 40 lb. Ruby Bess a purebred Holstein, produced 1,696 lb. milk, 84.8 lb. butterfat. This fifteen-year-old leader of the association is owned by Henry Held. Barbetta, a purebred Holstein, owned by J. F. Mayer, is second with 81.6 lb. fat from 2,325 lb. milk.

High herd average was held by the nine cow dairy of Adolph Kurtz of Jackson. These purebred Holsteins averaged 46.6 lb. fat, 1,305 lb. milk. A. A. Wiedmeyer, Jr., had second high herd with eleven purebred Holsteins averaging 1,272 lb. milk, 42.9 lb. fat.

There were 330 cows tested in the Thorp Testing Association during the month ending February 4th. Of these 28 produced more than 40 lb. fat. The leader was a registered Holstein, Colantha, owned by John Barth, she producing 66 lb. fat from 1,739 lb. milk.

Korndyke, a registered Holstein, six years of age led the Comstock-Cumberland Association for the month of January. She produced 1,519 lb. milk, 56.5 lb. fat and is owned by Charles Oldeen & Son. There were 259 cows tested in the association of which 21 made more than 40 lb. fat.

H. F. Pieper of Campellsport owned high cow as well as high herd in the Eden-Osceola Association for the month of January. The leader, a registered Holstein, produced 2,277 lb. milk, 68.3 lb. fat while the herd of seven cows, all registered Holsteins, averaged 1,360 lb. milk, 41.8 lb. fat.

Three hundred and eight cows in 32 herds were tested during January in the Greenleaf Association. Thirty-eight of these produced more than 40 lb. fat while eight have more than 50 lb. to their credit. The leader was Netherland, a purebred Holstein owned by Frank DeCleene, produced 1,426 lb. milk, 64.2 lb. fat.

John Farner of Colfax, had the two leaders in the Dunn County No. 6 Association for the month of January. The leader was a purebred Holstein with 53.9 lb. fat from 1,587 lb. milk and she was closely followed by another purebred Holstein with 53.2 lb. fat from 1,438 lb. milk.

FIRST

Dairymen of Ravalli County, Montana, organized and financed a cow testing association at Hamilton, February 6th. This is the first cow testing association in the state. May it be successful and the first of many.

Spotted Poland China Bred Sows and Gilts Due to Farrow in April

Choice gilts at.....\$40.00
Extra choice gilts at.....50.00
Yearling gilts at.....60.00
Tried sows at.....75.00

All registered in the National Spotted Poland China Record. See ad below

FRANK BUCK

Brookmead Stock Farm, Metamora, Ohio

SPOTTED COWS and SPOTTED SOWS



The best combination on earth from both points of view—beautiful to look on—profitable to the uttermost.

Every feature of the spotted cow may be learned from THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN. Likewise, every feature of the old fashioned Spotted Poland China sow may be learned from the *Spotted Poland China Journal*, 600 Wulsin Building, Indianapolis, Indiana, Fred L. Obenchain, Managing Director. One year, \$1.00; three years, \$2.00. The same address brings you all the information in regard to recording the old-fashioned Spotted Poland China Breed in the National Spotted Poland China Register formed during the fall of 1913; incorporated under the laws of Indiana early in 1914.

The assets of the Association to-day are around forty-five thousand dollars. They do not owe one single dollar. They have a publicity department for the benefit of their breeders free to all members. They give a twenty-four hour service of recording pedigrees. They appropriate all of their profit for prices in county, district, state and national shows, so far as we have been able to ascertain, this is the only swine record in the United States that has done a greater business in 1921 than they did in the year 1920. In 1922 their gain over 1920 was 53%. Their membership fee is \$5.00. Write for full particulars. Address The National Spotted Poland-China Record, FRED L. OBENCHAIN, Secy.-Treas., 600 Wulsin Bldg., Indianapolis, Indiana.

BIG PRODUCERS IN A LITTLE HERD

Fred C. Lehman of Carlisle, Pa., only has a small milking dairy but it contains good producing animals as was demonstrated in a recent official test. Ideal Winkje Korndyke, No. 513153 freshened at the age of 4 years, 4 months, 16 days and produced 30.53 lb. butter, 719.6 lb. milk in a week which is the Pennsylvania state record for milk in the junior four year old class. In ten days she produced 1,008.6 lb. milk and in thirty days, 2,918.8 lb. milk, which is also a state record. Her best day's milk was 108.3 lb.



IDEAL WINKJE KORNDYKE

30.53 lb. butter, 719.6 lb. milk in seven days; 2,918.8 lb. milk in thirty days, 108.3 lb. milk in a day. Owned and developed by the Greiger Stock Farm, Carlisle, Pa.

The sire of this cow is Ideal King Netherland and her dam Arlep Walker Korndyke 2d. She was bred by A. F. Howes, Conyngham, Pa. and was bred and developed at Greiger Stock farm, the establishment of Mr. Lehman.

On the Greiger Stock Farm, there is a daughter of this cow, Beauty Konigen Korndyke, No. 676696. She freshened at two-years-nine days old and without any preliminary fitting was put into test 84 days after freshening and she produced 16.05 lb. butter, 390.5 lb. milk in a week,



DUTCH CORNER FAYNE WALKER

103.4 lb. milk in a day, 656.5 lb. milk, 29.71 lb. butter in seven days. Owned and developed by Fred C. Lehman, Carlisle, Pa.

a very creditable record under the circumstances. She was born on the Greiger Stock Farm; is large and a very fine individual promising to make an even better record than her dam when she matures. Her sire, King Diona Konigen is a 36-lb. son of King Segis Pontiac Konigen whose daughters are making such large milk and butter records at Dutchland Farms.

Another member of this herd is Dutch Corner Fayne Walker, No. 473191. She freshened at five years, seven days old and in seven-day official test produced 29.71 lb. butter, 656.5 lb. milk, producing

103.4 lb. milk in a day. She was developed at the Greiger Stock Farm and made her record with no preliminary fitting. Her udder and milk vein development is something out of the ordinary. Dutch is a real foundation animal as her two daughters in the Greiger herd show great dairy type and are fine individuals. She is a daughter of Governor Walker Lyons and her dam is Dutch Corner Segis Fayne 3d.

The head of the Greiger herd is Dulcevista Echo Sylvia Ormsby. His dam is a good daughter of King Pontiac Hengerveld Ormsby and he was sired by Sir Echo Sylvia Johanna, a bull who is seven-eighths brother to Carnation King Sylvia, who was sold for \$106,000 at Milwaukee.

The Greiger herd is fully accredited, in fact, it was the first accredited herd in Cumberland county so it can be seen that this Pennsylvania breeder and dairyman establishment combines health, production and individuality.

GERMAN AGRICULTURAL TEACHER HONORED

On the 7th of March, the noted German agricultural chemist and investigator, Dr. Paul Wagner of Darmstadt, completed his 80th year, and his numerous friends and pupils in Germany held a celebration at Darmstadt in his honor.

Fifty years ago, on the 30th anniversary of his birth, Doctor Wagner became Director of the Experiment Station at Darmstadt, which had just been founded, and has since won for this institution a world renown, through his investigations on plant foods. Doctor Wagner certainly deserves to receive great commendation for having, with the help of his own method of pot experiments, substantially extended, and firmly established the foundation for the use of commercial fertilizers.

He was the first to recognize and correctly estimate the fertilizing effect of Thomas Phosphate or Basic Slag.

By a steady improvement in the methods of fertilizer experiments in the field, he succeeded in making of these field experiments a practical means of exact investigation.

Doctor Wagner, furthermore, has clearly shown the results of his investigations in the vegetation house, field, and laboratory, to the practical farmer, either in articles which are easily understood, or in inspiring lectures; and in this way he has contributed in an enormous degree, toward the proper use of commercial fertilizers in agriculture.

Here in the United States, many of Doctor Wagner's articles are known, having been translated or summarized by numerous writers, to the great advantage of American agriculture.

"How many commandments are there, Tommy?" asked the Sunday school teacher.

"Ten."

"And if you were to break one of them, what would be the result?"

"Then there'd be nine!" he triumphantly answered.

"Berkshires on Every Farm"

The Berkshire World

Devoted to the best interests of the swine industry, particularly to the Berkshires, the hog that won **Grand Championship** over all breeds in the dressed carcass classes at the late International.

Easy feeders, meat of unsurpassed quality, profitable. The Berkshire hog and the Holstein cow are the best farm animals today.

Full of practical information. All the news of the American Berkshire Association. Every number is worth more than a year's subscription to any farmer or swine breeder.

\$1 gets it for a year. A good investment. Subscribe today.

Write for free booklet entitled

"Berkshire Profits"

The Frost Publishing Company

Springfield, Ill.

DAIRY COWS NEED BONE MEAL

Recent experiments in cattle feeding have stressed the need of feeding extra minerals to dairy cattle in order to keep them in a healthy condition and maintain maximum production. Results of experiments carried on at Wisconsin Agricultural College and at various experimental stations show that cattle can be very greatly benefited by the feeding of a simple mineral mixture which will supply the minerals which are contained in the grain rations in insufficient quantities.

These experiments have demonstrated the superiority of a simple bone meal for cattle feeding, as it supplies calcium and phosphorus in the quantities which they are needed without being loaded with drugs and other unnecessary ingredients.

There are several bone meals which are sold for feeding purposes which are fit only for fertilizing. Care should be taken to avoid these and to select a bone meal which is known to be pure and palatable.

Special Steam Bone Mineral Meal is a pure bone meal made from gelatine manufactured for human use. It is carefully designed to meet the mineral requirement of the dairy cow and is prepared so as to be as palatable as possible.

Many dairymen feed it to their cows regularly as they find that it not only keeps the cow in a healthy condition, but it facilitates better milk production and better calves. They recommend it as an ideal supplement to the ordinary grain rations.—P. V. Ewing.

QUADRUPLETS

A Holstein cow owned by Geo. McGallicher, of Leola, Penna., recently gave birth to four fully developed calves and on Sunday morning too. However, one was dead when found.

A "Go-Getter"—"Mead's the Man"



Who thinks of things to do for you—extra things that are not expected but which help a heap toward making your sale successful. Write for one of our Folders on Successful Auctions and How to Promote Them.

GLENN R. MEAD
The Live-Wire Auctioneer
EAST AURORA, N. Y.

FREE

A copy of our new booklet on "The Management of a Public Sale", new edition just off press. Get your copy to-day. It contains many good suggestions.

SALE CATALOGS

Remember we are one of the very leading catalog companies. Our new price of \$2.75 per page for 300 copies of a real high class catalog should interest you. Write for samples and entry blanks before ordering elsewhere.

Backus Bros. Pedigree Company
Box 45E Mexico, New York

PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

March 22—Wilmington, Del., State Fair Grounds, Fourth Annual Consignment Sale.
March 22—Pipersville, Pa., Levi P. Moyer's Dispersal Sale, W. M. Benninger, Mgr.
March 24—Watertown, Pa., H. R. Remley's Sale.
March 26—Chambersburg, Pa., Walter Sharpe Sale.
March 26—Tulsa, Oklahoma, Okla. Breeders Sale, W. H. Mott, Mgr.
March 27—Brooklyn, Pa., Wm. S. Tiffany Sale.
March 31—Williamsport, Pa., Allendale Farms Sale, R. Austin Backus, Mgr.
April 3—Saginaw, Mich., Thos. Phoenix & Son Dispersal Sale, R. Austin Backus, Mgr.
April 4—Tulare, Cal., 1923 Guarantee Sale.
April 4—El Reno, Okla., Canadian County Breeders' Sale, W. H. Mott, Mgr.
April 10—Chippawa, Wis., Llenroe Reduction Sale.
April 17—Ponca, Okla., W. H. England Dispersal, W. H. Mott, Mgr.
April 17—Syracuse, N. Y., The 1923 Sale, New York State Fair Grounds, E. M. Hastings, Mgr.
April 19—Aurora, Ill., Illinois Holstein-Friesian Association State Sale, R. N. Thompson, Mgr.
April 20—Munger, Mich., Peter Bogard & Son, Dispersal Sale, R. Austin Backus, Mgr.
April 25—Wolcott, N. Y., E. Washburn & Son Dispersal, E. M. Hastings, Sale Director.
April 26—Visalia, Cal., Walter F. Mitchell Sale.
April 30—Elkhorn, Wis., Rock County Holstein Breeders' Semi-Annual Sale.
May 1—Janesville, Wis., Spring Consignment Sale, Waupaca County Breeders, A. B. Rowe, Sec'y.
May 2—Clintonville, Spring Consignment Sale, Waupaca County Breeders' Semi-Annual Sale.
May 2—Monroe, Wis., Green County Holstein Breeders' Semi-Annual Sale.
May 3—Lake Mills, Wis., Lake Mills Holstein Breeders' Sale.
May 4—Madison, Wis., Dane County Holstein Breeders' Semi-Annual Sale.
May 7—Fond du Lac, Wis., Holstein Breeders' Sale Co., S. H. Bird, Mgr.
May 8—Earlyville, N. Y., New York Spring Sale, New York Holstein-Friesian Ass'n.
May 12—New Dorset, Ill., First Semi-Annual Quality Holstein Sale, O. Westerheide.
May 12—Mentor, Ohio, Pinery Farms, Annual Sale.
June 4—Cleveland, O., National Cooperative Holstein Sale, Ohio Holstein-Friesian Association, Mgrs.
June 8—Norwich, Conn., Plain Hill Farms Annual Sale, The O. S. Peck Co., Mgrs.
June 12—Owatonna, Minn., Taylor & Christgau Sale.
June 14—Thorpe, Wis., W. H. Krause Annual Bred Heifer Sale.
Aug. 30—Syracuse, Mich., Susquehanna County Breeders' Second Annual Sale.
Oct. 3—Syracuse, Mich., Tenth Annual Sale of the Howell Sales Company of Livingstone County, W. Griffin, Sec'y.
Oct. 20—New Douglas, Ill., Holstein Breeders' Consignment Sale, S. E. Gehrig, Mgr.
November 5—Elkhorn, Wis., Walworth County Breeders' Fall Sale.
November 12—Elkhorn, Wis., Walworth County Breeders' Bull Sale.
Nov. 15—Kansas State Association Sale, W. H. Mott, Mgr.

THE BUTTERS DISPERSAL

The herd of E. E. Butters of Coldwater, Michigan, was dispersed March 7th on the Butters Farm. This herd had been established 22 years and had passed four clean tuberculin tests. In all, 38 animals were sold for a total of \$4,430. Some were very young calves and, following the usual custom of listing these with their dams as one number, the average would be \$144.41 for 30 lots. The top price was \$250 and was reached twice, once for Nancy Pietertje Alcartra a granddaughter of King Segis Pontiac Alcartra, purchased by Sue Shirts of Coldwater and the other time for Maggie Wa Wa Segis a nice three-year-old bought by W. B. Green also of Coldwater. The auctioneers were W. H. Krause of Thorpe, Wis., and Homer Green of Brunson, Mich.

Animals bringing \$150 or more with names and addresses of their purchasers are:

1	Kate Segis Pontiac, 5 yrs., W. B. Green, Coldwater, Mich.	\$200
2	De Kol Maud Pontiac, 5 yrs., Green Bros., Batavia	205
5	Nancy Pietertje Alcartra, 4 yrs., Sue Shirts, Coldwater	250
6	Helen Wa Wa Pietertje Alcartra, 4 yrs., Clifford Sangwell, Batavia	175
7	Nell Pietertje Alcartra, 4 yrs., C. E. Conklin, Coldwater	165
8	Aida Wa Wa Segis, 4 yrs., C. E. Conklin	165
9	Maggie Wa Wa Segis, 4 yrs., W. B. Green	250
10	Molly Wa Wa Segis, 4 yrs., N. D. Smith, Jackson	200
12	Maggie Wa Wa Segis De Kol, 4 yrs., B. M. Zeluff, Coldwater	165
13	Babe Segis Pontiac, 3 yrs., C. L. Williams, Coldwater	155
25	Fannie De Kol Pietertje ad, 7 yrs., John W. Gray, Coldwater	225
26	Neeltje Terzool Segis, 8 yrs., Green Bros., Batavia	225
28	Paul Pietertje Wayne Prince, 4 yrs., Green Bros.	150

NEWMAN HERD SELLS WELL

The C. W. Newman herd was dispersed on March 8th on the Merryall Farms, Wyalusing, Pa., and again showed that the breeders appreciate a good herd which has been operated on a producing basis. Mr. Newman, in company with J. G. Kerrick, Towanda, owned the bull, King Sylvia Johanna Pontiac, a son of the 40-lb. cow, Otego Valley Christmas Belle. Mr. Kerrick was induced to offer his interest in the young sire who was purchased by the well-known breeder Bernhard Meyer of Finderne, New Jersey, for \$1,400. In his new home, the young bull will have an even better opportunity than he had in the past and we shall expect to hear of him again. Mr. Kerrick put a few young calves by King Sylvia Johanna Pontiac in the sale so that in all 40 animals were offered and sold for an average of \$246. With the bull and the calves from the Kerrick herd taken out of the figuring the Newman herd averaged \$234.56.

Merryall Farms was sold to A. L. Burlington, who purchased some of the best females offered. Mr. Burlington will carry on the Merryall establishment and Mr. Newman owns the Farms will, under his management, become more popular and will attain even more Holstein prestige.

Merryall Lilit Hengerveld, a 22.8-lb. four-year-old with a good cow testing association record topped the sale bringing \$355. Her dam and granddam are in the herd at State College, Pa., while her sire is by Korndyke Abbekerk from the former four-year-old world champion for year butter production, Milanhurst America De

Kol. She was purchased by Mr. Burlington, who also took the 26-lb. cow, De Kol Klasse Hillside for \$280. In addition to her 26-lb. seven-day butter record, this cow had two cow testing association records of 850 lb. butter. D. M. Rosser of Berwick took Pietje Pride Homestead for \$325. She had a year record of over 2,100 lb. milk, 800 lb. butter. L. L. Allis of Rummerfield, took the almost 27-lb. cow, Titusdale Beauty Veeman for \$340. She too, has a large cow testing association record. Mr. Burlington took Milanhurst Johanna Queen for \$350. As a three-year-old this cow made 20 lb. butter in seven days, no less than 123 days from freshening, and has a year record of 800 lb. butter. F. J. Fisher of Rummerfield purchased Merryall Pietje Homestead for \$310. She is a daughter of Pietje Pride Homestead and was sired by Korndyke Abbekerk Netherland.

Most of the animals went in the State of Pennsylvania but a number of young ones were purchased by the New Jersey breeder Bernhard Meyer, while F. L. Hawes of Ithaca, New York, took a number of nice young females. Baxter was the auctioneer while R. Austin Backus was pedigree man.

Animals bringing \$150 or more with names and addresses of their purchasers are:

A	King Sylvia Johanna Pontiac, 2 yrs., Bernhard Meyer, Finderne, N. J.	\$1,400
1	Merryall Lilit Hengerveld, 5 yrs., A. L. Burlington, Wyalusing, Pa.	355
2	Pietje Pride Homestead, 8 yrs., D. M. Rosser, Berwick, Pa.	325
3	De Kol Klasse Hillside, 8 yrs., A. L. Burlington	280
4	Merryall Pauline Pontiac, 5 yrs., B. Meyer	250
5	Titusdale Beauty Veeman, 7 yrs., L. L. Allis, Rummerfield, Pa.	340
5½	Heifer calf, 3 mo., Ernest Brown, Stevensville, Pa.	165
6	Beauty Clothilde Abbekerk, 8 yrs., F. L. Hawes, Ithaca, N. Y.	175
6½	Milanhurst Johanna Queen, 5 yrs., A. L. Burlington	350
7	Merryall Neia De Kol, 2 yrs., E. A. Bart, Wyalusing, Pa.	175
10	Merryall Pride Pietertje, 7 yrs., D. M. Rosser	250
11	Aruna Belle Korndyke, 7 yrs., B. Meyer	250
13	Merryall Pietje Homestead, 5 yrs., F. J. Fisher, Rummerfield	310
18	Merryall Pauline, 2 yrs., M. L. Jones	175
19	Merryall Beauty Artis, 2 yrs., M. L. Jones	255
20	Merryall Lilit Pietertje, 3 yrs., F. L. Hawes	160
20½	Bull calf, 5 mo., Wm. Jayne Meshoppen, Pa.	235
21	Merryall Beauty Veeman, 3 yrs., M. L. Jones	165
21½	Heifer calf, 3 mo., Fred B. Keeney, Laceyville	250
22	Merryall De Kol Klasse, 3 yrs., A. L. Burlington	150
24	Merryall Beauty Pietje, 1 yr., M. L. Jones	165
25	Merryall Lilit Hengerveld ad, 1 yr., E. E. Brown, Rome, Pa.	175
38	Female, H. B. Parkhurst, Ulster	205
39	Female, B. Meyer	225
40	Female, B. Meyer	225

SALE OF THE REMLEY HERD

The herd of twenty-three registered Holsteins, owned by H. R. Remley will be sold at public auction, Saturday March 24th, on the Remley Farm which is situated two and one-half miles from Watertown and one and one-half miles from Dewart Station, about half way between Sunbury and Williamsport on the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Remley herd is federally tuberculin tested and will be sold subject to a sixty-day retest under the usual rules and regulations. In this sale will be offered a number of splendid young bulls nearly all ready for service and whose dams are excellent producers. Some have A. R. O. records and nearly all have good cow testing association records. One of the cows in this sale has a seven-day butter record of 29.42 lb. with a milk average of 80 lb. a day; her daughter with a 25.58 lb. seven-day record and nearly 600 lb. milk is also in the sale. There are several daughters of a cow that made 34 lb. butter in a week and a number of others with very creditable milk and butter records.

The animals in the Remley herd are closely related, practically all being by four sires. The animals are big and shapely and are producers. Their cow testing association records rank up to 18,000 lb. milk in a year.

An advertisement of the Remley sale was received in the office of this paper just too late to be incorporated in the issue of March 8th. The next issue of the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN is due to leave this office March 22nd and the date of the sale is March 24th. As second-class matter (magazines) travels slower in the mail than first class (letters), we figured that an advertisement that left this office two days before a sale would not reach all our subscribers in time for possible customers to get to the event, so Mr. Remley's copy was returned to him with a letter of explanation. We don't want anybody's money unless we can give at least 100 cents' worth of value for every dollar received.

DR. PEASLEY'S HERD TO BE SOLD

The herd of Dr. A. A. Peasley will be dispersed on the Farm, April 12th. This herd was founded in 1910 by Dr. Peasley and his brother Judge Frederick M. Peasley of Cheshire, Conn., the Judge buying the foundation animals in New York State. Some time in 1915, the Doctor bought out his brother's interest and since that time has been going it alone. He has been handicapped by having a large professional practice and reliable help has been hard to keep so he has decided to sell out. Some of the best animals in the Nutmeg herd are descendants of heifers that originally came from the Peasley herd in Ohio and were shipped to the Peasley herd in Connecticut.

There are six A. R. O. cows in this herd. One has an official seven-day butter record of 26.58 lb. butter made as a six year old and has three daughters in the sale. The other A. R. O. cows each have one or more daughters that will be offered so it can be seen that this is a producing and reproducing herd. The cattle are in good working condition and have been fattened for sale purposes. The production

(Continued on page 222)

WONDERFUL JERSEY RECORD

The purebred Jersey, Darling's Jolly Lassie, on February 17th, finished a year record of 1,141.28 lb. fat or, figured on the 80 per cent basis, 1,426.60 lb. butter. This is the world's record for a Jersey, world's record for either of the Channel Island breeds and is also the world's record for a junior four-year-old of any breed as it displaces the record of 1,389.45 lb. butter or 1,111.56 lb. fat made by our own Queen Piebe Mercedes which has stood supreme over the performances of all other heifers in the junior four-year-old class since it was completed sometime in July, 1916.

The new champion is owned by Pickard Brothers of Marion, Oregon, who also own Vive La France. She was handled during the year by Mr. Ovid Pickard and it is reported that she was milked only three times a day during her test year and that she carried calf seven of the twelve months she was on test. She is a daughter of Old Man's Darling ad, 983.68 lb. fat in a year as a junior four-year-old which was the world's Jersey record in that class until the new champion came along. This is believed to be one of the only two instances on record of a daughter taking a world's championship from her dam, the other instance being in the shorthorn breed.

THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN extends congratulations to the owners of the new champion, the Jersey breeders and the A. J. C. C., but we warn them that a number of black and white ladies are also after that championship.

THE VALUE OF TEST RECORDS

When the Charles Tomlinson herd at Wales Center, N. Y., was dispersed, November 11th, the benefit of three consecutive year records in Dairy Improvement Association work was shown when a four-year-old grade Holstein with a record of 11,627.3 lb. milk and 4507 lb. fat was sold for \$135. Her junior two-year-old daughter was sold for \$100 largely because of the dam's record. Eleven head in this sale had Association records and their average price was approximately \$100.

Live Stock Auctioneer

E. Newlin Brown,
Wyalusing, Pa.

Reference on request. Terms Reasonable.

"MAKING ANIMAL TAGGING EASY"



Ketchum Clincher
EAR TAG
The new Ear Tag for Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, 3 sizes, simplest, best and cheapest. Requires but one movement to pierce ear and clinch itself. Made of bright steel, light but durable. Stamped with name (and address on larger) and numbered. Already endorsed by government, states, veterinarians, breeders and farmers that have used them. Write for description and prices.
Dept. E. Ketchum Mfg. Co., Luzerne, N. Y.

NEW 40-LB. CANADIAN COW

A new 40-lb. cow is reported by W. H. Clemons, secretary of the Canadian Holstein-Friesian Association. She is Queen Calamity Ormsby, a five-year-old, owned by E. L. Sweet, Belmont, Ont. The production credited to her is 583.5 lb. milk, 40.04 lb. butter; for fourteen days her record is 1164.8 lb. milk, 79.15 lb. butter.

Echo Sylvia Hartog, owned by Winterthur Farms, Winterthur, Del., heads the senior four-year-old class with 563.5 lb. milk, 30.72 lb. butter. Only two animals are reported in this class for February and the other also made a 30-lb. record. She is Richfield Korndyke Goldie, owned by M. W. Locke, Williamsburg, Ont., and her record was 624.1 lb. milk, 30.37 lb. butter.

Two junior four-years-olds crossed the charmed circle, Colony Cora McKinley, owned by Colony Farm, Essonvale, B. C., with 569.8 lb. milk, 32.18 lb. fat in a week and Pontiac Atlas Francy 4th, owned by J. J. Fox, Guelph, Ont., with 456 lb. milk, 30.05 lb. butter.

Korndyke Beauty Johanna, the property of David Jeffrey, Sr., Simcoe, Ont., led the senior three-year-olds with 547 lb. milk, 29.95 lb. butter while the junior three-year-old leader is Manor Elzevere Keyes with 555.2 lb. milk, 22.06 lb. butter. She is owned by Noble and Hambly of Bronte, Ont.

Ontario breeders owned both the two-year-old leaders. Joseph Barnett, Currie's Crossing, having the senior two-year-old, Dewdrop Segis Payne, 556.8 lb. milk, 8.40 lb. butter while W. J. Wood of Cainsville had the junior two-year-old, Midnight Comet Tensen with 453.4 lb. milk, 20.77 lb. butter in a week at twenty-six months of age.

BEATS McSPARRAN COWS

A registered Holstein cow owned by Ervin C. Rhodes led the Fulton County, Pennsylvania, Cow Testing Association during the recent-ended association year by producing 13,648 lb. milk, 486 lb. butterfat as a four-year-old. She stands some 25 lb. fat ahead of a Guernsey owned by John A. McSparran, president of the Pennsylvania State Grange. A grade Holstein herd owned by Dr. W. T. Webb shows very prominently as it has five members in the list of the 12 highest producers.

A GOOD MAN IN THE BOX AT PUBLIC SALES

points out the strong points of the pedigrees and directs attention to the choicest individuals, with the result that competitive bidding compels better prices. If you are planning a sale, get in touch with

DONALD T. GRAVES, ALDEN, N. Y.

ASH GROVE FARM

offers purebred Holstein calves both sexes from 29-lb. sire at farmer's prices.

BLACKWELL BROS., Damascus, Pa.

PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

(Continued from page 221)

of each cow has been weighed at each milking and written on a milk sheet. Those attending the sale will have the privilege of looking over these records and they will know what the animals have produced with ordinary dairy care. Practically all the animals have been raised on the establishment and are backed by several generations of home breeding, while the herdsires used have been from high record cows. F. G. Johnson is manager of the sale and to him requests for catalogs should be addressed.

AVERAGE OF PUREBREDS HIGHER THAN BEST GRADE

Fifteen purebred Holsteins, as well as four head of grade cattle and three young calves owned by James J. O'Neil were sold on his establishment, Hillcrest Farm, Waterville, N. Y., February 21st. There were more than 100 present but very few appeared interested in purebred stock. The top price was \$180.00 which was obtained for Ina Burke Pontiac, a three-year-old purchased by F. J. Walton, Watertown. The top price for a grade was \$99.00, G. W. Smith being the purchaser. The average was \$126.00 for the purebred stock of all ages. There was very little demand for horses, one team bringing \$375.00. Farm machinery and equipment went low. The auctioneer was James Rush.

Animals bringing \$125.00 or more with names and addresses of their purchasers are:

Johanna Segis Girl, 8 yrs., Geo. N. Smith, Watertown, N. Y.	\$162.50
Minnie Jewel Spofford Girl, 7 yrs., L. S. Stoddard, Rutland, N. Y.	145.00
Johanna Aaggie Segis Girl, 6 yrs., L. S. Stoddard, N. Y.	150.00
Lena Segis Girl, 5 yrs., F. J. Walton, Watertown, N. Y.	160.00
Clarice Wayne Segis Girl, 4 yrs., F. J. Walton, Watertown, N. Y.	137.00
Laura Segis Girl, 4 yrs., F. J. Walton, Watertown, N. Y.	167.50
Ina Burke Pontiac, 3 yrs., F. J. Walton, Watertown, N. Y.	180.00
Johanna King Burke Girl, 3 yrs., F. J. Walton, Watertown, N. Y.	155.00
Lena Pontiac Girl, 3 yrs., L. S. Stoddard, Rutland, N. Y.	146.00
Laura Burke Pontiac Girl, 3 yrs., F. J. Walton, Watertown, N. Y.	157.50

THE TIFFDALE DISPERSAL

The dispersion of the Tiffany herd will be held March 27th at Tiffdale Farm, Brooklyn, Pa. This herd is fully accredited and is only sold because the owner Wm. S. Tiffany, is in the insurance business, which requires so much of his time that he wishes to rid himself of the responsibility of the farm and so has rented the establishment. The Tiffany herd has been run from a dairy standpoint. No official records have been made nor has the herd been enrolled in cow testing work. The individuality and promise shown by the animals themselves indicate that this sale offers an opportunity for breeders to buy prospects and develop them.

The herdsire is Lathrop Valdessa Homestead, who is only twenty months old. He is grandson of King Valdessa Pontiac whose daughters have been making such splendid records in the Bell herd. Several of them hold Pennsylvania state championships. Nine of the ten nearest dams of Lathrop Valdessa Homestead have official seven-day butter records above 31 lb. and the average for the nine is over 34 lb.

There are forty females to be sold of which 27 are cows and 13 heifers. Luncheon will be served and the sale will be held under cover, starting right after lunch. Brooklyn is, unfortunately, off the railroad. The nearest station is Foster or as it is sometimes called Hopbottom, on the D. L. & W. The Scranton, Montrose and Binghamton electric reaches Brooklyn and busses will meet all cars. A good macadam road runs to Hopbottom (Foster), from Brooklyn which is on the Lackawanna Trail, running from Scranton to Binghamton, New York. The Tiffdale Farm is located on the edge of the village of Brooklyn so is very easy to reach. This opportunity to obtain animals from a fully accredited herd should not be overlooked.

COWS SELL WELL AT LENKER SALE

The best Holstein auction sale we have had the opportunity of enjoying for a long time was held at Sunbury, Pa., March 14th, when the Bon Lacta herd, owned by J. Harris Lenker was dispersed. There were a number of reasons why this herd sold well. First of all, the animals were good ones, showing high-class individuality and the capacity to produce. Then, while there were few A. R. O. records, the animals and their maternal ancestors had fine cow testing association records, in fact, several of the animals had three generations back of them with records above 10,000 lb. milk in a year. Mr. Lenker was personally popular. His neighbors turned out in good force. The sale had been well advertised. The reputation of the herd and health of the animals drew representatives of accredited herds in the neighboring Pennsylvania counties. To sum up, there were good cattle and the buyers were there and these two alone make a good sale.

There was a uniform high standard although high prices were reached. The top figure was \$400 which T. R. Auker of Mifflintown, Pa., paid for Duchess Bos Beets Spofford 2d, with a year record made as a junior two-year-old of 527 lb. butter and nearly 12,000 lb. milk made in cow testing association work. C. D. Raker, Dornsife, Pa., paid \$360 for Ormsby Segis Jeanette, a five-year-old cow with a record made as a two-year-old of practically 18 lb. butter in a week. Her dam and granddam both had large cow testing association records. The Home Farm of Center Valley, Pa., purchased several good ones including Velma Segis De Kol Pledge, a four-year-old, for \$300. Calving at twenty-four months old this young cow produced over 10,000 lb. milk in a year. Seven other females brought between \$200 and \$300. The Belle

Ellen Stock Farm of Branchville, New Jersey, represented by Manager J. L. Hamilton took at least ten head including the herdsire King Lunde Pontiac Korndyke 53d. This four-year-old bull went for the low price of \$190. He was truly a bargain for his calves show fine individuality and promise.

In the entire sale there were forty-eight animals of all ages which brought \$8,235 an average of \$171.56. The forty-three females averaged practically \$180.50 but this average does not exactly show how good the sale really was for there were so many young calves that Mr. Lenker felt called upon to make an explanation that every calf present was from one of the females in the herd and the large number indicated freedom from disease of any kind.

The twenty-nine females over a year old averaged \$223.10. The top price for heifer calves was \$275 for Bon Lacta Korndyke Sylvia, born October 29, 1922, sired by Alcartra King Sylvia. One of the very pleasing features of the sale was the sale of Bon Lacta Korndyke Marcella. She was a daughter of the herd bull and of Velma Segis De Kol Pledge. She was owned by Master Lenker, grandson of the owner of the herd and was exhibited at the Rockefeller township calf club show where she won first prize. She was a good individual and was reported as producing 40 lb. milk a day on two milkings. Her youthful owner held her in the ring and dissented vigorously when Col. Mead struck her off to Belle Ellen Stock Farms for \$295. A little later, we hope to show a picture of this heifer and her young owner in our junior department.

The sale was held in the open barnyard. A strong chilly wind caused considerable discomfort but auctioneer Glenn R. Mead and pedigree reader Backus got right down to business and hustled proceedings right along. The work of each brought forth many favorable comments. It was Col. Mead's first appearance in this vicinity and he made such an impression that it was freely predicted that he would be called upon to officiate at other sales before very long.

Animals bringing \$150 or more with names and addresses of their purchasers are:

1 King Lunde Pontiac Korndyke, 53d, 4 yrs., Belle Ellen Stock Farm, Branchville, N. J.	\$190
3 Ormsby Segis Loretta, 5 yrs., Home Farm, Center Valley, Pa.	205
5 Ormsby Segis Korndyke Gladys, 3 yrs., John A. Fitzpatrick, New Hope, Pa.	180
7 Ormsby Segis Jeanette, 5 yrs., C. D. Raker, Dornsife, Pa.	360
8 Bon Lacta Korndyke Erma, 1 yr., W. H. Greenough, Sunbury, Pa.	200
10 Duchess Bos Beets Spofford 2d, 4 yrs., T. R. Auker, Mifflintown, Pa.	400
11 Bon Lacta Korndyke Ethel, 2 yrs., C. D. Raker, Dornsife, Pa.	230
14 Velma Segis De Kol Pledge, 4 yrs., Home Farm, Center Valley, Pa.	300
15 Bon Lacta Korndyke Marcella, 2 yrs., Belle Ellen Stock Farm, Branchville, N. J.	295
16 Korndyke Superba May, 4 yrs., Home Farm, Center Valley, Pa.	285
17 Korndyke Superba Josephine, 4 yrs., C. D. Raker, Dornsife, Pa.	200
18 Bon Lacta Korndyke Reba, 2 yrs., Ivan Huff, Fishers Ferry, Pa.	165
19 Korndyke Superba Lucille, 4 yrs., Belle Ellen Stock Farm, Branchville, N. J.	275
21 Korndyke Superba Valley, 4 yrs., John A. Fitzpatrick, New Hope, Pa.	225
24 Ona Fedora Cornucopia, 5 yrs., E. J. Dewire, Sunbury, Pa.	280
25 Ferndale Sadie Vale Cloverleaf, 3 yrs., J. A. Leister, Cocolamus, Pa.	245
26 Bon Lacta Marzette, 3 yrs., Belle Ellen Stock Farm, Branchville, N. J.	295
27 Bon Lacta Lillian Loraine, 2 yrs., Home Farm, Center Valley, Pa.	205
33 Prilly Cornucopia De Kol Boon, 2 yrs., C. D. Raker, Dornsife, Pa.	150
34 Bon Lacta Korndyke Cornucopia King, 4 mo., W. H. Greenough, Sunbury, Pa.	150
35 Bon Lacta Evelyn, 2 yrs., Belle Ellen Stock Farm, Branchville, N. J.	215
37 Bon Lacta Korndyke Bess, 2 yrs., Belle Ellen Stock Farm, Branchville, N. J.	255
38 Sylvia Inka, 2 yrs., C. D. Raker, Dornsife, Pa.	275
39 Bon Lacta Korndyke Sylvia, 4 mo., Hayswout Bros., Sunbury, Pa.	205
40 Bon Lacta Korndyke Christine, 2 yrs., Home Farm, Center Valley, Pa.	200
42 Bon Lacta Korndyke Mada, 2 yrs., Belle Ellen Stock Farm, Branchville, N. J.	200
43 Bon Lacta Korndyke Roxie, 2 yrs., Belle Ellen Stock Farm, Branchville, N. J.	200
45 Bon Lacta Korndyke Jean, 2 yrs., Belle Ellen Stock Farm, Branchville, N. J.	195

THE BENNETCH DISPERSAL

The Clear Spring Farm herd, owned by M. H. Bennetch was dispersed at Richland, Pa., March 5th. Thirty-eight animals, many of them young, were sold for \$6,542, an average of \$174.79. The top price was \$325 reached by both a male and a female. The female was the three-year-old Millview Tilly Boon, the first prize two-year-old heifer in a class of twenty at the Lebanon County Fair last fall. She was purchased by that good Pennsylvania breeder, Abner S. Deysher. The bull was Berks Sir Clyde Pontiac, a son of King Tweede Spring Farm and the 30 lb. three-year-old, Avon Belle De Kol Pontiac 2d. He was bid off by that good judge A. M. Gehman of Center Valley. C. H. Cook of Langhorne took the ARO cow, Susie Segis Frindaella for \$315. Wayne Light of Annville, Pa., bought a number of good ones, including Welleson Hengerveld Alcartra, a granddaughter of King Segis Pontiac Alcartra for \$305 and Queen Silva Brookside an eight-year-old ARO cow for \$310. S. R. Miller of Chambersburg, was the sale manager and explained the pedigrees.

Animals bringing \$150 or more with names and addresses of their purchasers are:

3 Hilda Lady Shadeland, 4 yrs., R. Wenrich, Jr., Warnersville, Pa.	\$180
4 Pearl Burke Miste, 3 yrs., Allen M. Gehman, Center Valley, Pa.	225
5 Mansell Bonheur Manor 2d, Mast Stoltzfus, Morgantown, Pa.	245
7 Model Hengerveld Carnation (Twin), 1 yr., Harvey Seltzer, Palmyra, Pa.	150
9 Korndyke Model Clothilde, 1 yr., Frank Fernsler, Lebanon, Pa.	165
10 Model Burke of Baxter Run, 2 yrs., Mast Stoltzfus, Annville, Pa.	225
16 De Kol Clothilde Sarcastic, 2 yrs., Mast Stoltzfus, Annville, Pa.	215
18 Gertrude Mutual Pontiac (Twin), Jacob K. Heilman, Lebanon, Pa.	165
20 Queen Silva Brookside, 8 yrs., Wayne Light, Annville, Pa.	310
25 Clear Spring Summer Belle, 1 yr., Harvey Seltzer, Palmyra, Pa.	195
26 Queen Fayne Beauty, 1 yr., Mast Stoltzfus, Annville, Pa.	175
27 Geneva Clothilde De Kol, 5 yrs., Allen M. Gehman, Center Valley, Pa.	170
28 Tilly Boon Artis, 5 yrs., C. H. Cook, Langhorne, Pa.	325
29 Millview Tilly Boon, 3 yrs., C. H. Cook, Langhorne, Pa.	165
33 Clear Spring Ruth Sadie Vale, 8 mo., Wayne Light, Annville, Pa.	160
35 Susie Segis Frindaella, C. H. Cook, Langhorne, Pa.	315
36 Berks Sir Clyde Pontiac, 1 yr., Allen M. Gehman, Center Valley, Pa.	325
47 Welleson Hengerveld Alcartra, 8 yrs., Wayne Light, Annville, Pa.	305
48 Oleta Pontiac De Kol 3d, 7 yrs., J. Albert Preston, Warnersville, Pa.	205

(Continued on page 224)

EMBARGO OFF CANADIAN CATTLE

Canadian cattle may now be imported into England, the bill removing the previously existing embargo having been given royal assent January 22th—*News Item*.

Canada is in consequence expecting a heavy movement in cattle. The shipping companies are making extensive arrangements to handle the business. Each animal is to be accompanied by a health certificate and be identified with an Ear Tag. The Canadian Government, after checking results for the past three years, with the Ketchum Tag has placed with the Canadian Factory of this Company an order for 1,500,000 Ketchum Clincher Ear Tags for the purpose of taking care of these regulations, as well as for their other requirements.

This not only constitutes the largest order ever given by a large margin for ear tags but the most important. It is so essential that these tags do not lose out, for if they do an animal cannot be allowed to land.

By this action the Canadian Government shows that it places the greatest confidence in tags which are manufactured in the U. S. at Luzerne, N. Y., by the Ketchum Mfg. Co.

CHICKS 100,000
Leghorns, Rocks, Minorcas, Reds and White Wyandottes at very lowest prices, prepaid. Write for free catalogue.
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Buy your Silo Direct from Factory
And Save Money
Dirigo and Standard Silos still lead in high quality lumber and exclusive features. The strongest and tightest construction.
12x30 AS LOW AS \$264.35
Liberal discount for early order. Send for description and prices of all sizes.
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AUBURN, MAINE

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SPECIAL STEAM BONE MEAL
A specially prepared product for the dairy cow, high in Calcium and Phosphorus content. Increases milk flow where yield is limited by inadequate mineral supply, insures longer production period; helps produce better calves; helps prevent and correct abortion; improves health and general condition of breeding stock. Order direct from this ad today. Price in 125 lb. sacks F. O. B. our Plant.
125 lbs. at 4c lb. \$5.00 1000 lbs. at 3 1/2c lb. \$37.50
500 lbs. at 4c lb. \$20.00 2000 lbs. at 3 1/2c lb. \$70.00
Write for Free Booklet "Feeding Minerals to Dairy Cattle"
United Chemical & Organic Products Co.
4216 S. Marshfield Ave. Chicago, Ill.

THE MIRACLE OF MILK

There is something new or nearly new in the science of Physical Culture. Bernard Macfadden, whose articles on physical development have appeared in many magazines and who is the head of a society cult that specializes in bodily exercise for the sake of beauty, has discovered some of the virtues of milk. He is putting out a six-lesson course styled "The Miracle of Milk." The charge for this course is \$2. After reading over the preliminary advertisements and the claims made for Milk—The Master Healer—we respectively suggest that The National Dairy Council and the Extension Department of the Holstein-Friesian Association, can, with advantage to themselves and the dairy industry, study Mr. Macfadden's methods and we say this without endorsing this gentleman in any way. For one thing, he says, "Milk contains three vitamins" instead of four. But, oh Boy, don't he give the product of the dairy cow some write-up. We'll say he does.

MATURE JERSEY MAKES 1,100 LB. FAT IN YEAR

After the item telling of the great record made by the Jersey Darling's Jolly Lassie was written, we learned that a mature Jersey cow, Prince's Emma of H. S. F. had produced 18,437 lb. milk, 1,100.99 lb. butterfat in a year, closing her test February 28th. She is the second Jersey to make 1,100 lb. fat in a year and would have been the breed champion had she completed her test a couple of weeks earlier. As it is she becomes the breed champion of the mature class. She is owned by the Hartman Stock Farm, a 3,600 acre establishment at Columbus, Ohio.

"The doctor generally comes in a hurry." "He knows if he delays you might not need him."—*Louisville Courier-Journal*.

LET US TAN YOUR HIDE—Cow and Horse hides for fur coats and Robes. Cow and Steer hides into Harness or Sole Leather. Catalog on request. We repair and remodel worn furs; estimates furnished. The Crosby Friesian Fur Co., Rochester, N. Y.

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Write for delivered price in Car Lots
Oscar Smith & Son, Albany, N. Y.

King Segis Patent Lock



EAR TAGS for Cattle, Sheep and Swine

ALSO King Segis Bull Staff and Rings.

Descriptions, prices and sample tags on application.

H. A. MOYER, Inc. Syracuse, N. Y.

PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

GOOD STOCK AT WATERTOWN

The animals sold at Watertown, Wis., February 28th by the Watertown Holstein Sale Co., were of high quality. Only a few had records but they looked like producers. The 65 head brought \$15,755, an average of \$242. The highest price was \$600 which H. B. Dolan paid for a yearling bull sired by Harvest Matador Segis a 30-lb. Homestead cow and consigned by Harvest Farm Co. J. H. Burr of St. Charles, Ill., bought eighteen animals. Francis Darcey managed the sale with Mack and Krause as auctioneers.

The animals bringing \$250 or more with names and addresses of their purchasers are:

Forest Edge Matilda Ormsby	Purchased by Claire F. Limbeck, McGregor, Iowa	\$270
Milford Mercedes Segis	Purchased by H. W. Hardy, Wisconsin	250
King Echo Longfield Clover Lawn	Purchased by R. V. Rasmussen, Deerfield, Illinois	300
Colantha Rag Apple Spoford De Kol	Purchased by J. H. Burr, St. Charles, Illinois	255
Johanna Netherland Bessie De Kol	Purchased by Arthur Weiner, Columbus, Wisconsin	425
Rose Veeman Ormsby	Purchased by Arthur Weiner, Columbus, Wisconsin	425
Johanna Mercedes Aaggie Pietertje	Purchased by Co. Agricultural School, Milwaukee	525
Milford Butter Maid Segis	Purchased by James Barstow, Randolph, Wisconsin	470
Blue-Eye De Kol Onyx	Purchased by John Blaska, Sun Prairie, Wisconsin	250
Paul Homestead Lad	Purchased by John Blaska, Sun Prairie, Wisconsin	300
King Homestead Colanthus Lad	Purchased by Thos. C. Condon & Son, Watertown, Wisconsin	250
Belle Frankeker Sunnyside 3d	Purchased by Louis Nehls, Juneau, Wisconsin	260
Pleasant Hill Daisy De Kol	Purchased by John M. Kelley, Baraboo, Wisconsin	475
Ormsby Homestead De Kol, 4 yrs.	Purchased by H. B. Dolan, Columbus, Wisconsin	600
Harvest Homestead Matador	Purchased by W. H. Pohlman, Wisconsin	285
Catalog No. 63	Purchased by Arthur & Raymond, Weiner	410
Harvest Hengerveld Pontiac	Purchased by Marquette Co. Asylum, Marinette, Wisconsin	320
Catalog No. 67, purchased by Marquette Co. Asylum, Marinette, Wisconsin		

WAUKESHA HAS GOOD SALE

The midwinter consignment sale of the Waukesha County Holstein breeders' Association was held February 27th and resulted in an average of \$207 for 66 head, cows and heifers. The top price was \$750 which George H. Bies & Sons paid for the two-year-old heifer Queen Ina Ormsby, consigned by Aitken Bros. She was a daughter of King Bess Johanna Ormsby from Woodcrest Ina De Kol 4th, 1,026.92 lb. butter in a year.

The auctioneers were Mack, Krause, Walker and Mann while Secretary Baird and Frank Everson explained pedigrees.

The animals bringing \$250 or more with names and addresses of their purchasers are:

Queen Ina Ormsby	Purchased by Geo. H. Bies & Son, Wisconsin	\$750
Jane Terracelawn Segis		325
Eldon Pontiac Hengerveld Piebe	Purchased by Norris Farm and Camp, Mukwonago, Wisconsin	300
Substitute for No.	Purchased by O. L. Gridley, Wauwatosa, Wisconsin	340
Corona Pontiac Johanna	Purchased by Lee Burlingham, Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin	290
Ashburn Segis Pontiac Dean	Purchased by Rock River Falls, Byron, Illinois	305
Pabst Champion Pearl 2d	Purchased by Edward J. Jensen, Clinton, Wisconsin	360
Maple Grove Inka Korndyke Pieter	Purchased by A. M. Feerick, Wisconsin	290
Summit Cleome Lady	Purchased by De Wilde Dairy, Iowa	250
Beauty Ormsby Pietertje De Kol	Purchased by H. E. Dickinson, Oconomowoc, Wisconsin	250
Melvina Princess De Kol	Purchased by Frank Hauerwas, South Milwaukee	300
Fayne Johanna Segis	Purchased by W. Weinbrenner, Wisconsin	275
Babe Yeslet		290
Highland Queen Clothilde		300
Garvendale De Kol Beets Princess		325

THE MUSCOTT AND GRAHAM DISPERSAL

The dispersal of the Muscott and Graham herd was held at the farm at Ithaca, Michigan, February 27th. This herd of 60 animals was fully accredited and has a reputation of never having a reactor. There were 30 animals cataloged, 28 females and 2 bulls. All the cataloged animals averaged \$141.56, the females averaging, \$144.71. In addition to these there were 9 yearling heifers, daughters of King Korndyke Sadie Vale 25th, bred to Charlevoix Ormsby Netherland, which sold at an average of \$107.00. There were also 13 heifer calves, the majority of which were by Forest City Pontiac Ormsby King, who was the reserve grand champion at the Gratiot County Fair in 1922 and whose dam Matilda Prague of Cooley Farms has a record as a junior-two-year-old of 712.5 lb. butter in a year. She was a daughter of Lady Ormsby Prague, 1,223.51 lb. butter in a year. In addition seven young bull calves brought an average of 23.00.

Wood explained the pedigrees and J. D. Helman and Son were the auctioneers. The top price was \$270.00 which Lamont Litwiller of Perrington, Michigan, paid for Pledge Canary Johanna, a five-year-old whose sire was a grandson of Pontiac Korndyke and whose dam was a 24-lb. granddaughter of Johanna Rue 3d's Lad.

Animals bringing \$150.00 or more with names and addresses of their purchasers are:

1 Queen Esther Korndyke Canary, 7 yrs., Arthur Loudenbach, Carson City, Mich.	\$180.00
2 Queen Dot, 8 yrs., Lamont Litwiller, Perrington, Mich.	225.00
8 White Houwtje, 5 yrs., Ed Clark, Alma, Mich.	230.00
9 Beauty Fay Johanna, 8 yrs., Vern Russell, Ithaca, Mich.	200.00
11 Pledge Canary Johanna, 5 yrs., Lamont Litwiller	270.00
12 Fairy Belle Korndyke, 4 yrs., Fred Puffball and Son, Stanton, Mich.	155.00
15 Violet Pledge Johanna, 5 yrs., H. C. Schlarf, Ashley, Mich.	162.50
17 Rainbow Butter Boy Hengerveld 3d, 4 yrs., Lee Williams, Wheeler, Mich.	150.00
19 Rainbow Butter Boy Hengerveld, 7 yrs., J. B. Steere, Stanton, Mich.	200.00
24 Female, 3 yrs., Wm. Giles, Ithaca, Mich.	157.50
26 Female, 3 yrs., Geo. Keller, St. Johns, Mich.	160.00
28 Female, 3 yrs., Asa Biglow, Merrill, Mich.	152.50

THE MCKELVEY DISPERSAL

Owing to the owner extending his operations in the timber business the F. R. McKelvey herd was dispersed at Covedale, Pa., March 15th, with Baxter as auctioneer and Austin Backus as pedigree man. The senior herdsire, King Diona Konigen brought \$900, being struck off to J. B. Norris of Cove Forge. The junior sire, King Walker Echo Sylvia went for \$405 to E. Little of Waterside. The top price for females was \$300 and was reached twice, Neta Mollie Korndyke a 25.92-lb. granddaughter of Sir Rag Apple Korndyke and Vanderkamp Segis Nell, a daughter of Judge Segis, each bringing that figure. G. C. Wilson of Tyrone, Pa., bought both.

This sale strikingly shows the influence one or two good bidders have on prices as Mr. Wilson and Mr. E. W. Fluke of Williamsburg, Pa., took every female that reached \$200. The total was \$6,990 for 41 head, an average of \$170.50. During the sale the staging for the seats gave way but fortunately no one was hurt, and the accident was the source of much amusement.

Animals bringing \$175 or more with names and addresses of the purchasers are:

1 King Diona Konigen, 6 yrs., J. B. Norris, Cove Forge	\$900
2 King Walker Echo Sylvia, 3 yrs., E. Little, Waterside	405
6 Merland Hengerveld Burke, 7 yrs., G. C. Wilson, Tyrone	250
9 Hengerveld Konigen Burke, 1 yr., G. C. Wilson	210
11 Bertha De Kol Hartog Boon, 7 yrs., G. C. Wilson	270
13 Neta Mollie Korndyke, 8 yrs., G. C. Wilson	300
14 Leila De Kol Walker, 6 yrs., E. W. Fluke, Williamsburg	270
15 Leila Konigen, 2 yrs., E. W. Fluke	200
17 Jennek Pietje 2d, 7 yrs.	175
21 Speck Segis Alcartra, 7 yrs., G. C. Wilson	185
22 Speck Segis Alcartra, G. C. Wilson	175
28 Vanderkamp Segis Nell, 7 yrs., G. C. Wilson	300
29 Segis Konigen Nell, 3 yrs., G. C. Wilson	275
40 Lyons Butter Girl Korndyke, 2 yrs., G. C. Wilson	190

SLYDER CATTLE SELL WELL

Due to the fact that he has sold his farm, J. E. Slyder of Seven Valleys, Pa., sold his entire herd of registered Holsteins, March 12. There were 18 purebreds besides one grade in the herd. The grade brought \$120, the 18 purebreds including several heifer calves and a bull calf brought \$3,743, an average of \$207.90. The top price was \$450 for the four year-old Albina Pontiac Lilith. She was purchased by Kenneth Swam of New Freedom, who took a number of good ones including the ten-year-old, Queen Halmide Lyons, for \$405. This cow had a record of practically 16 lb. butter made in a week, six months after freshening. Fred Slyder took Alida Colantha, a 21-lb. cow for \$390. The auctioneer was V. McCullough with Davis in the box.

Animals bringing \$150 or more with names and addresses of their purchasers are:

1 De Kol Creamelle Pontiac Ravenna, 1 yr.	\$195.00
4 Alida Colantha, 6 yrs.	390.00
2 De Kol Pauline Lyons, 3 yrs.	240.00
6 De Kol Hillside Pontiac, 3 yrs.	300.00
7 Hengerveld De Kol Colantha Lass, 2 yrs.	205.00
8 Albina Pontiac Lilith, 4 yrs.	455.00
10 Queen Halmide Lyons, 10 yrs.	405.00
15 De Kol Pontiac Beets Clothilde, 4 yrs.	250.00
9 Heifer, 10 months	230.00
11 Heifer, 11 mo.	160.00
17 Ravenna Creamelle Colantha Segis, 9 mo.	190.00
13 Winono Ella, 12 yrs.	152.50

ANOTHER \$400 SALE AVERAGE FOR CALIFORNIA

The C. W. Anderson dispersal held on the Edgemont Farm, Burbank, California, was one of the greatest Holstein sales ever held on the Pacific Coast. Our readers will remember that THE BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN told some time ago that Mr. Anderson purchased the herd of E. C. Schroeder, formerly of Moorhead, Minnesota.

California and Nevada breeders seemed to appreciate the opportunity to get Ormsby blood although we are frank to say that they showed appreciation of the animals offered them of strictly California breeding.

The total was \$50,505 and the average was \$406 for 124 head. Nine different animals, all females, exceeded \$1,000. The top price was \$2,200 which A. W. Morris & Son paid for Fytje De Kol Ormsby. This daughter of Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mer-

(Concluded on page 226)

FULL SISTERS MAKE STATE RECORDS

To make state records on full sisters in one test is something unusual but was the good fortune of Frank E. Johnson, proprietor of the Lucerne Herd, Hetland, South Dakota. Clothilde Vernon Rose, a senior three-year-old, produced 604 lb. milk, 35.77 lb. butter in a week and her full sister, Clothilde Bell Veeman, produced 421.2 lb. milk, 27.99 lb. butter in seven days as a senior two-year-old. The pair was bred in the Johnson herd. They are from Clothilde Vernon Bell 2d, and were sired by King Korndyke Veeman Vale a son of King Korndyke Sadie Vale and Isabelle Pontiac Veeman, a 30.74 lb. daughter of Sir Korndyke Pontiac Artis from one of the good daughters of Sir Veeman Hengerveld.

LIZZIE GOT BUMPED

A farmer living near Fremont, Nebraska is threatened with a lawsuit because he didn't have a tail light on a Holstein heifer that strayed onto the highway, reports the *Fremont Tribune*. An autoist bumped into the heifer and damaged his car to the extent of \$229.52. No damage to the heifer is reported.

"Your new auto is sixteen horse power, isn't it?"
"Um! Sixteen balky-horse-power!"

LIME - MARL

Best lime for agricultural purposes. High analysis; practically 100% available. In excellent condition. Not disagreeable to handle.

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Holsteins that Will Please and Pay



Write your needs—or better—come and see our stock.

BLAIR COUNTY
HOLSTEIN ASSOCIATION

S. F. ZOOK, Sec'y
Curryville Penna.

LATHROP HERD DOINGS

We are informed by assistant herdsman, K. S. Bailey, that K. P. A. P. Pietertje, a daughter of King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje, recently completed a record of 705.5 lb. milk, 28.1 lb. butter. She is the fourth cow in Susquehanna County to produce more than 700 lb. milk in a week and becomes the highest record daughter of her sire. She was raised by A. E. Robinson and Son of South Montrose, and is now five years of age.

Winterthur Inka Prilly Segis Blif, first prize yearling at the 1922 Brentwood sale, dropped a fine heifer calf sired by King Valdessa Pontiac Homestead. This bull is a son of King Valdessa Pontiac and so is brother to a number of young cows who are making wonderful records at the Bell Farm. Blif is on official test at the present time and is running at a 20-lb. gait, as is her sister Winterthur Inka Prilly Segis Beres. Both these heifers are daughters of Sir Inka Prilly Segis. These three heifers are owned on the Lathrop Farms, Susquehanna County, Pa. The Lathrop Herd now numbers nearly 80 head of which 50 are young stock and calves. The Lathrop herd is accredited and the animals composing it are of high quality.

As the stage coach careened toward the edge of the cliff the timid tourist gazed anxiously down at the brawling stream 300 feet below.

"Do people fall over this precipice often?" she asked.

The driver clucked to his broncos. "No madam," he returned, placidly, "never but once."

Catalogs at Pre-war Prices

Carrying the Hastings imprint—the brand of quality.

E. M. Hastings Co., Pulaski, N. Y.

What Do You Think

of 22,000 lb. milk and 960 lb. butter in 10 months as a junior three-year-old?

That's the WORLD RECORD produced by CRESTMONT ORMSBY ALCARTRA, a daughter of my senior herdsire, KING PONTIAC ALCARTRA WAYNE, and she is due again in April.

Remember that I am raising sons and grandsons of this great sire.

Let me price one to you.

HARRY C. GATES
CANTON, PENNA.

Buy Your Bull from an Accredited Herd

PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

(Concluded from page 225)
cedes had a 32-lb seven-day butter and over 800 lb. milk record and was again making a very large year record. The twins, Glen Ina Ormsby and Glen Mina Ormsby went for \$1,425 each being purchased by D. L. Wright & Son of Lamanda Park, who also took Glen Canary Ormsby Lass for \$1,225. Sargent Bros. of Whittier, took Aaggie Wayne Burke Ormsby and Colantha Ormsby Lass for \$1,200 each. The Price Ranch of Los Alamos took Jenny Pietertje Ormsby 2d for \$1,750 while Mark J. Kellogg of Fresno paid \$1,025 for Jenny Pietertje Ormsby Skylark.

The sale was managed by the California Breeders' Sales and Pedigree Co., with C. L. Hughes as pedigree man. The auctioneers were the firm of Rhoades & Rhoades. Animals bringing \$250 or more with names and addresses of their purchasers are:

Purchased by W. R. McClintock, Santa Anna			\$400
1	King Korndyke Pontiac Acme Woodcrest	Purchased by A. W. Kruger, Covina	350
2	Aaggie Wayne Peep Ormsby		300
52	Queen Piebe Ormsby 2d		385
55	Heifer		250
124	Rag Apple Lulu Veeman	Purchased by Sargent Bros., Whittier	1,200
3	Aaggie Wayne Burke Ormsby		850
4	Heifer		1,200
15	Colantha Ormsby Lass	Purchased by Price Ranch, Los Alamos	400
5	Beauty Segis Fayne Ormsby		675
8	Beautiful Josephine 2d		825
10	Heifer		800
12	Heifer		900
24	Edenvale Sadie Beets Pietertje		600
33	Heilo Pietertje Ormsby Skylark		875
36	Jennie Wren Ormsby Lass		1,750
42	Jenny Pietertje Ormsby 2d		325
46 1/2	Heifer Calf		450
69	Tuebie Pontiac		290
79	Spring Valley May De Kol Ormsby		340
87	Jessie Pontiac Korndyke Pabst		285
89	Burbank Sarcastic Jewel		425
116	Queen Lundia Token		525
118	Pietertje Johanna Astrea	Purchased by James Edmonson, Los Angeles	475
6	Heifer	Purchased by Brooks & Peckham, Reno, Nev.	525
9	Bess Ormsby Fytje		475
19	Easle Pietertje Ormsby		500
23	Heifer		310
25	Heifer		285
59	Lady Korndyke		350
62	Mercedes Maid Alcartra		250
64	Piebe Pieter Veritas		250
75	Magrath Alcartra De Kol		350
93	Reka Bessie Ormsby Johanna		275
96	Lena Clothilde Johanna Pieter		300
100	Indi Ormsby De Kol 2d		300
103	Lillian Ormsby De Kol 2d		250
115	Pleasant Ormsby Rietje		275
119	Yellowstone Johanna Princess		875
125	Miss Moneta Segis Lyons	Purchased by D. L. Wright & Son, Lamanda Park	1,225
14	Burke Mercedes Ormsby 2d		1,425
28	Glen Canary Ormsby Lass		1,425
29	Glen Ina Ormsby (Twin)		1,300
30	Glen Mina Ormsby (Twin)		725
35	Jenny Wren Ormsby Hengerveld	Purchased by Albert R. McCoy, Oil City	385
16	Canary Pontiac Walker Ormsby	Purchased by H. Lutge, Burbank	400
17	Clara Pietertje Ormsby		500
47	Echoland Pava Ormsby	Purchased by J. W. Chase, Van Nuys	425
18	Dardanella		650
40	Jenny Ormsby Pietertje	Purchased by Mark J. Kellogg, Fresno	400
21	Edenvale Pearl Ormsby		1,025
22	Edenvale Minita Pietertje		925
31	Glen Canary De Kol 3d		675
37	Jenny Pietertje Ormsby Skylark		425
41	Jenny Pietertje Ormsby		325
43	Jenny Pietertje Ormsby 3d		675
46	Jenny Wren Mercedes 2d		350
48	Pansy Hengerveld Oak De Kol		360
27	Fytje Mercedes Ormsby		300
63	Madrigal Lady Mercedes		2,200
95	Parthena Ormsby Pontiac	Purchased by A. W. Morris & Sons, Corp., Woodland	400
120	Jennie Burke Ormsby		335
26	Fytje De Kol Ormsby	Purchased by A. M. Dunn	285
43 1/2	Heifer Calf		250
121	Lady Korndyke Lilith	Purchased by Hartsok Ranch, Lankershim	400
121 1/2	Heifer Calf	Purchased by C. E. Johnson, Bishop	285
39	Jenny Korndyke Ormsby		250
53	Queen Pietertje Mercedes Ormsby	Purchased by H. J. McDade, Pasadena	310
71	Miss De Kol Mercedes		285
97	Helendale Urmagel Burke	Purchased by W. F. Eldridge	280
76	Alcartra Pontiac De Kol Lass	Purchased by W. H. Martin, Hollywood	300
90	Jessie Veeman Canary		300
101	Mercedes Pieter Johanna	Purchased by M. Babylon, Santa Ana	300
94	Pauline Piebe Johanna	Purchased by Raitt Dairy, Inc., Santa Ana	485
98	Starr Segis Colantha	Purchased by H. McCarthy Garden Grove	350
99	Betsy De Kol Netherland	Purchased by San Diego County Farm	310
106	Spring Valley Queen Ormsby	Purchased by L. B. VanBlaricon, El Monte	600
113	Miss Beauty Dulcina		

RECENT TESTS AT THE LOS ANGELES COUNTY FARM

The center of the stage at the Los Angeles County Farm continues to be occupied by Hollywood Lilith Palmyra Abbecker, who has just completed another 7 days' official test beginning 112 days after calving. Her production is given as 36.05 pounds of butter from 720.9 pounds of milk, her fat test still holding up above 4% average. Her best weeks' milk since freshening was 844.4 pounds and her best week's butter production was 38.64 pounds.

Holland Magda Colantha 2d, age nine years, made 27.53 pounds of butter from 531.5 pounds of milk. This is her second record above 25 pounds, and she is holding up very well on semi-official test. The County Cow Testing Association last year reported her for the equivalent of 914.2 pounds of butter from 17,570.5 pounds of milk. She is a beautiful cow that has won several awards on the show circuit during the past year; and the County Farm is fortunate in having two A. R. O. daughters that will profit by her increased records.

De Kol Korndyke Alcartra Phoenix that last year made 20,781.8 pounds of milk containing 804.52 pounds of butter in 298 days, has qualified in the 305 day class by calving again within the fourteen months' limit. For several weeks past she has averaged over 100 pounds per day and promises considerably to increase her last year's record. Although she is a small cow, she is perhaps the nicest example of dairy conformation in the entire herd, and her bull calf by King Korndyke Pontiac Mead is a prize. Her oldest son is now in service in the herd of Victor Magee, Oceanside, California.

Mercedes Canary Belle De Kol has completed a year's test with 26,140 pounds of milk containing 967 pounds of butter.

Fobes Clothilde Ormsby Skylark, a daughter of Sir Ormsby Skylark, has completed a senior two-year-old 7-day record of 20.50 pounds of butter from 450 pounds of milk, this being her second 7-day record over 20 pounds.

Every one at the County Farm is looking forward with a great deal of interest toward the freshening of the first daughters of King Korndyke Pontiac Mead, who are expected to calve May and June. As they develop they are showing more and more the well-known characteristics of the De Kol of Valley Mead strain that has accomplished so much in the hands of California breeders.

WM. R. HARRIMAN,
Superintendent L. A. County Farm.

"Nope," retorted the wary native in answer to a question from the stranger, "I dunno a place in this whole county where liquor can be bought."

"What a wonderful opportunity!" ejaculated the traveling bootlegger, preparing to unload his baggage from the car.

"Know thyself," says the optimist. "Familiarity breeds contempt," says the pessimist.

PRECAUTION

Before the sultan ate, his cook and prime miniser tasted each dish; that guarantee against poison comes back in prohibition.

A maiden lady, living in a big hotel, thinks she requires a little whisky for her stomach's sake. A trusted bell-boy is her purveyor. Warned that she might swallow wood alcohol some day, she said: "Every month when George brings my new bottle I make him take a good drink of it before my eyes and before I

pay him. Then I put the bottle away and watch George for three days. If he does not die or go blind, I know it's safe for me to use it."

"I want to be procrastinated at de next corner," said the negro passenger to the street car conductor.

"You want to be what?" demanded the conductor.

"Don't lose your temper. I had to look in de dictionary myself befo' I found out dat 'procrastinate' means 'put off.'"

Balanced Fertilizer

FERTILIZERS are used to increase crops and profits. The right kinds and amounts of plant food make profits by reducing the cost of production of a unit of crop, by improving the quality, and by increasing the yield.

One-sided fertilizers may be unprofitable. Today Potash is the cheapest ingredient used in fertilizers, even cheaper than before the war.

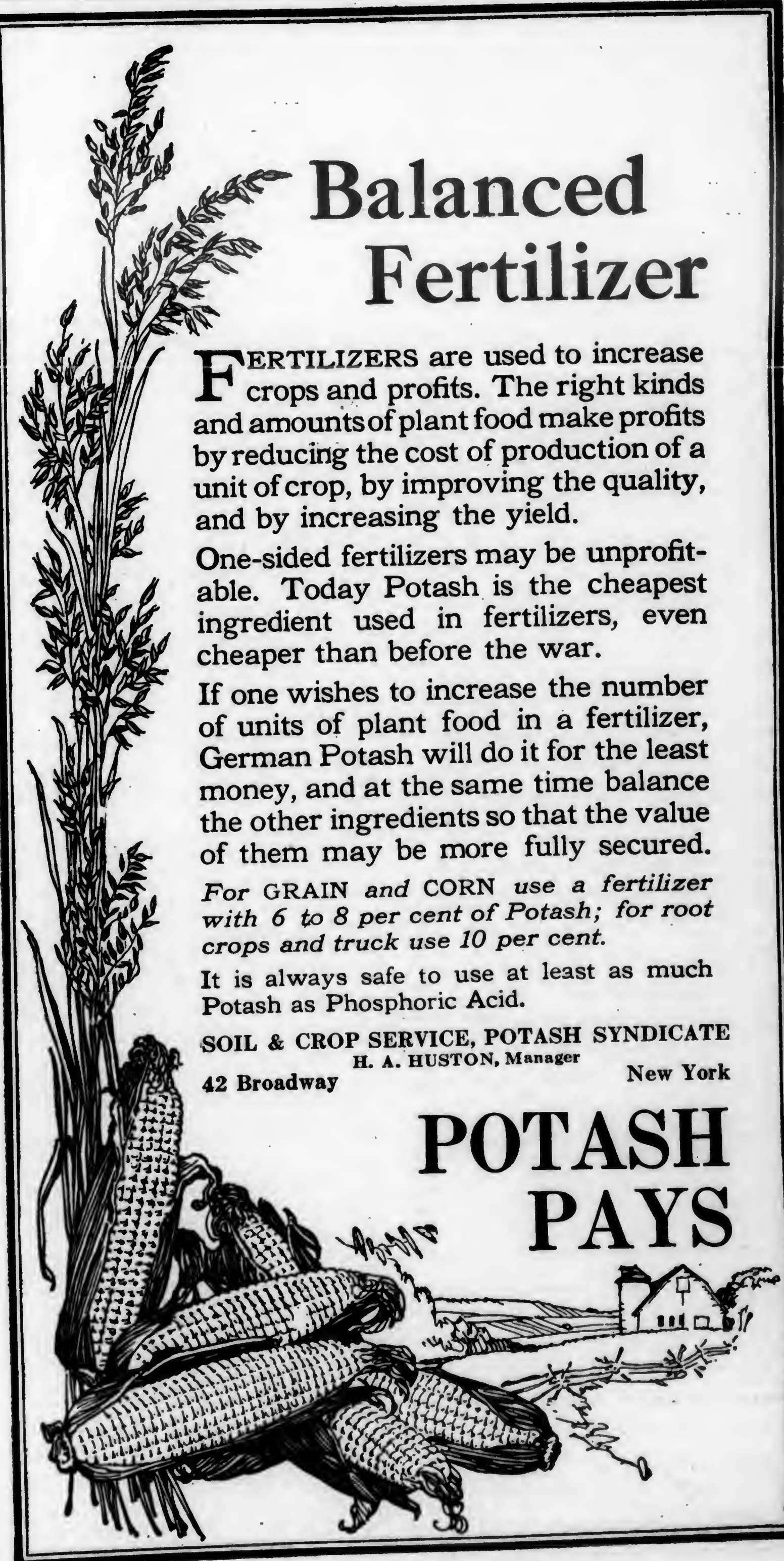
If one wishes to increase the number of units of plant food in a fertilizer, German Potash will do it for the least money, and at the same time balance the other ingredients so that the value of them may be more fully secured.

For GRAIN and CORN use a fertilizer with 6 to 8 per cent of Potash; for root crops and truck use 10 per cent.

It is always safe to use at least as much Potash as Phosphoric Acid.

SOIL & CROP SERVICE, POTASH SYNDICATE
H. A. HUSTON, Manager
42 Broadway New York

POTASH PAYS



The Breeder and Dairyman Exchange

Copy must reach us by the 1st or 15th of each month to appear in the current issue.

Advertisements for this department set up without display type or illustration, accepted at the rate of five cents per word, one insertion, minimum of twenty words. Three insertions, ten cents per word. Every word or abbreviation in name and address must be counted as a word.

In all cases, cash must accompany order. Other rates on application.

MISCELLANEOUS—FOR SALE

HONEY, CLOVER 5 lb. \$1.10; 10 lb. \$2.00; Buckwheat \$1.00 and \$1.75. Postpaid. M. E. BALLARD, NORTH BRANCH, N. Y.

DAHLIAS—Assorted tubers \$1 dozen, named varieties, \$2.50 dozen. Prepaid. H. O. BENEDICT, MEADOW BROOK, NEW YORK.

FOR SALE—ENSILAGE SEED CORN producing 25 tons per acre. \$2.00 bu. F. O. B. WALTER J. HAHN, WALKERSVILLE, MD.

FREE—To introduce our Pedigreed ever-bearing Strawberries we will send 25 fine plants free.

MASON NURSERY COMPANY, PIEDMONT, MO.

FOR SALE Fancy Vt. Maple Sugar 35 cents Syrup \$2.50 gal. Cakes 40 cents. Try me and I will please you. E. S. KELLEY, ORLEANS, VT.

FRUIT & ornamental trees, roses, shrubs trees and small fruit. Send for Free Illustrated Catalog. THE JOHN REILLY NURSERIES, 9 REILLY ROAD, DANVILLE, N. Y.

ALFALFA HAY—First and Second Cutting, also Light and Heavy Clover Mixed. Ask for delivered prices. SAMUEL DEUEL, PINE PLAINS, N. Y.

ALFALFA, mixed and timothy hay. Have seven cars, shipped subject to inspection. W. A. WITHEROW, ROUTE FOUR, SYRACUSE, NEW YORK.

OUR WHITE PAINT cuts your paint bill in half. \$2.50 per gallon. Agents wanted. LLOYD CO., 1009 LIBERTY AVE., PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA.

NATURAL LEAF TOBACCO—Chewing 5 lb. \$1.75; 10 lb. \$3; 20 lb. \$5.25; Smoking 5 lb. \$1.25; 10 lb. \$2.25; 20 lb. \$4.

HICKORY RIDGE FARMS, MAYFIELD, KY.

SEEDS AND PLANTS

SWEET POTATO SLIP SEED—Best, earliest, most profitable market sweet known. Seed Cobblers. All grown from certified seed. For circular address: W. L. ELZEY, EXMORE, VA.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS—Fine variety of strawberry and raspberry, also grape plants. Reasonable prices. Gibson \$4.50. Premier \$7.00. Send for free price list.

H. F. LARSON'S NURSERY, SAWYER, MICH.

TEN MILLION FROST-PROOF CABBAGE AND BERMUDA ONION PLANTS—Leading varieties, 500, \$1; 1,000, \$1.50, postpaid. By express collect, 1,000, \$1.25; 10,000, \$9; 50,000, \$40; 100,000, \$75.

JAMES M. HENRY, BOX 41, DOERUN, GA.

FOR SALE—PEACH, APPLE AND OTHER FRUIT TREES, grape vines, and small fruit plants, shade trees, shrubs; roses, etc. Good stock, well graded and carefully packed. Catalog free.

H. J. CHAMPION & SON, PERRY, OHIO.

FRUIT IN ABUNDANCE—Will be yours, if you buy our Master Grown Apple, Peach, Pear and Plum Trees. Also Roses and Ornamental and Evergreen Trees. Write for catalog and price list.

SOUTHERN NURSERY COMPANY, WINCHESTER, TENNESSEE.

STANDARD FULL BOX ORANGES \$2.50, f. o. b. Florida; standard full box grapefruit, \$2.50, f. o. b. Florida; shipments direct to customer from Florida groves, flat crate oranges \$1.50, f. o. b. Blackville; flat crate grapefruit, \$1.50, f. o. b. Blackville; cash with order.

THE GROCERY SHOP, BLACKVILLE, S. C.

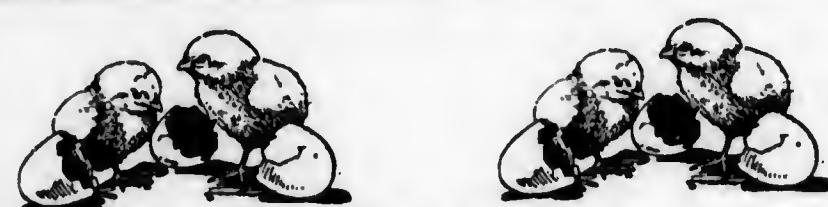
MISCELLANEOUS—WANTED

SEND YOUR OLD CARPET to be woven into durable rugs with colors harmoniously blended. Write for Booklet J. NOVELTY RUG CO., 25 LANCASTER ST., PORTLAND, ME.

DOGS

"ENGLISH AND WELSH SHEPHERDS" man's best friend, always alert, watchful and fearless, a faithful companion born with herding instinct; a pup can be trained in six months. Order early for first choice. GEORGE BOOKMAN, MARATHON, NEW YORK.

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POULTRY

WHITE ROCK Eggs for sale. Prize-winning stock. Price \$7.00 per hundred. RUBY HAWORTH, FARMLAND, IND.

FOR SALE—Purebred Bronze Turkeys. Prize stock. Also organ-trained German Roller Canaries. ELLA TOMLINSON, SUMMITVILLE, IND.

SAVE MONEY—BABY CHICKS, EGGS and Poultry Supplies. EMPIRE HATCHERY, SEWARD, N. Y.

REDS THAT SURPASS OTHERS—Hatching eggs, \$2.00. GEORGE A. MILLER, PARNASSUS, PA.

100 VARIETIES. POULTRY CATALOG 5 cents. bantam catalog, 2 cents. F. C. WILBERT, GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN.

R. C. R. I. RED EGGS—Large, dark red, free range stock. \$1.25—15; \$7.00—100 prepaid. Mrs. ERNEST FLORA, EAST LIBERTY, O.

BOURBON RED TOM turkeys. Healthy, raised outdoors. Price \$15. HENRY J. SMITH, SANDY HOOK, CONN.

CHICKS from heavy laying flocks. Barred Rocks, Reds and mixed. 100% live arrival guaranteed. B. W. AMEY, COCOLAMUS, PA.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS, famous Red Cherry strain. Eggs \$2 per 15 delivered. SPRINGDALE FARM, WYALUSING, PA.

BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCKS Park strain Chicks and Hatching Eggs. J. TROPEANO, SPARROWBUSH, NEW YORK.

EVERLAY BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, day-old chicks. SUNNYSIDE FARM, EMPORIUM, PA.

DAY-OLD CHICKS. Thousands per week. Better hatched, vigorous chicks. Circular free. Old HONESTY HATCHERY, Box 1, NEW WASHINGTON, O.

5 to 6 lb. WHITE LEGHORNS—Larger hens, better winter layers. Send for free catalog full of information. A. W. WAUCHEK, COBLEVILLE, MICHIGAN.

BABY CHICKS—BARRED, WHITE AND Columbian Rocks. Now booking orders. \$15 to \$25 per hundred. Write to-day. W. B. WILSON, LEWISTOWN, PA.

SMITH'S Single Comb Buff Leghorns, largest breeder in the world. Eggs, baby chicks and stock by the thousands. F. S. SMITH, Box T & N. HAMILTON, OHIO.

HATCHING EGGS—Harris Crystal White Wyandotte, bred to lay, \$3 for 15. Pearl Guinea eggs, \$2 for 15 prepaid. JOHN G. HARRIS, R. No. 2, NEW FLORENCE, PA.

BABY CHICKS—Pullets, English White Leghorns from free range flocks, culled for high egg production. Catalogs free. MAPLE HATCHERY AND PULLET FARM, ZEE-LAND, MICH.

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE EGGS for hatching, from selected farm-raised stock. \$1.25 per 15; \$7.00 per 100. Mrs. PEARL HARSHFIELD, EAST LIBERTY, OHIO.

THOMPSON'S "RINGLETT" BARRED Rocks direct, 280 egg strain. Sires of line bred Madison Square Garden Blood. Eggs, \$9.00, 100; \$1.50, 15. LILY C. REESE, CORDOVA, MD.

S. C. REDS—Eggs and Chicks from range. Eggs from pens headed with Cockerels from Owen Strain. J. F. HERSHMAN, CAMPBELLSBURG, INDIANA.

BOURBON RED TURKEYS—For Sale, Toms, \$15. Hens, \$12. From prize-winning stock. Mrs. WALTER B. SAXTON, VENICE CENTRE, N. Y.

POULTRY

S. C. MINORCA COCKERELS for Sale. Write for prices and full particulars. LAKE SIDE MINORCA FARM, R. L. SHOR-MAKER, PENN. YAN, N. Y.

200,000 QUALITY CHICKS for 1923. S. C. White & Brown Leghorn Barred Rocks & Broilers. Write for terms and prices. H. C. HOUSEWORTH, PORT TREVORTON, PA.

WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS. Selected Stock guaranteed to be right. Shipped on approval. Address F. M. REYNOLDS, FACTORYVILLE, PA.

BANTAMS—EGGS—22 VARIETIES. Circular, 2 cent stamp. PENN BANTAM YARDS. DESK 19, 177 BM. DELEVAN, WISCONSIN.

CHICKS 9c UP—Rocks, Reds, White Leghorns, White Wyandottes. Delivery guaranteed. Circular free. TWIN HATCHERY, R-2, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

TOMPKINS S. C. REDS—Eggs for hatching \$3.00 and \$2.00 per 15. Four pens. Fertility guaranteed. WEST VIEW FARM, COLUMBIA CITY, IND.

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BARRED ROCK COCKERELS—Thompson strain. S. C. White Leghorn Cockerels. Mammoth Toulouse Geese. Shepherd dogs. Write for prices. Mrs. W. D. KUNSELMAN, MAYPORT, PA.

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BRADLEY BARRED ROCK EGGS. Fresh, carefully selected. Packed to go anywhere by Parcel Post and hatch. \$1.75 per 15, \$8 per 100. Reduction on large orders. Both light and dark matings. GOFF & GOFF, RUSSELLVILLE, IND.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Day-Old Chicks. Hatching Eggs. From stock officially trap-nested. Over 200 eggs per bird at Storrs, Conn., and Vineland, N. J. For Mating List and Prices, address, S. BRADFORD ALLYN, Box 34, BELMONT, MASS.

BABY CHICKS Quality Chicks From Carefully Culled Purebred Egg Type Birds. Our prices will surprise you. Barred Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, White Wyandottes and White Leghorns. THE MILAN HATCHERY, BOX 45, MILAN, MICH.

BOB WHITE, Hungarian Partridges, Wild Turkeys, Pheasants, Quail, Rabbits, Deer, etc., for stocking purposes. Fancy Pheasants, Peafowl, Cranes, Storks, Swans, Ornamental Ducks and Geese, Bears, Foxes, Raccoons, Squirrels and all kinds of birds and animals. WM. J. MACKENSEN, NATURALIST, DEPT. 10, YARDLEY, PA.

SPECIAL PRICES ON BABY CHICKS ordered this month. Leghorns, \$16.00 hundred; Rocks, \$18.00; Reds, \$17.50; Wyandottes, \$18.00; Anconas, \$18.50; Minorcas, Orpingtons, \$19.50; Mixed Chicks, \$14.50. 10% cash books your order. Balance ten days before shipping. A hatch every week. Parcel Post Paid. BAYLEY & SOMERVILLE, MONKTON, MD.

LIVE STOCK

CHESTER WHITE HOGS. Write your wants. R. L. MUNCE, CANONSBURG, PA.

CHESTER WHITES. All Ages. Either Sex. Prices Right. SELLERS FARM, RAYLAND, OHIO.

CHESTER WHITES. Bred sow for April farrow. Pigs all ages, best breeding. Shipped on approval. OSCAR FATE, EDISON, OHIO.

BLACK SIBERIAN HARES. A few choice does and bucks. LESLIE FINSTER, FRANKFORT, N. Y.

HOLSTEINS AT FARMERS' PRICES Young bulls, 6 to 15 months old, growthy, good individuals, good blood lines. GEO. DEBOK, OREGON CITY, ORE.

NOW IS THE TIME to place your order with me for a nice bull calf. Write for prices and particulars. Herd Federally accredited. ELLIS ELLSWORTH, MESHOPPEN, PA.

BIG TYPE CHESTER WHITES. Pigs 10 weeks to 8 months, pairs and trio, no kin, sired by 1,000-lb. boars. Boars a specialty. OAKDALE FARM, CLYDE B. THOMAS, BOONSBORO, MD.

50 HAMPSHIRE EWES, one to three years, bred to the best sires in America; a few show ewes, ram and ewe lambs, priced for quick sale. WM. REID, Box 502, OWENSBORO, KY.

WE HAVE AT PRESENT 25 head of young Holstein-Friesian Cattle for sale. King of the Pontiacs and Model King Segis Koningin breeding. Herd under Federal Supervision. Write your wants. MAPLE GROVE STOCK FARM, F. JONES, MGR., CENTERVILLE, CRAWFORD CO., PA. R. No. 4.

HOLSTEIN HEIFER and bull calves. Purebred, registered and high grade. Splendid individuals and breedings. Delivered to you, \$25 and up. Your inquiry will be given our best attention. BROWN-CROFT FARMS, MCGRAW, N. Y.

OAKBROOK DUROCS. Founded 1905. Superior bred sows and gilts \$5 to \$65. Herd boars, Mastertype's Aviator, Great Orion Sensation 4th, Pathfinder Orion 42d, Scissors J. 3d. Satisfaction guaranteed. Reference First National Bank, Moweaqua, Ill. C. G. OAKES, ASSUMPTION, ILL.

SPOTTED POLAND-CHINA HOGS Stock for sale. Also Old English Shepherd dogs, the kind that drives your stock and protects your home. WM. P. NEIBARGER & SON, R. 8, NEWARK, OHIO.

BITZERS' HAMPSHIRE "Peers of the East." Fall yearlings and show sows, bred to nationally-known boars, make up our bred sow sale, February 23d. Illustrated catalog on request. C. G. BITZER & SON, R. No. 4, WASHINGTON, C. H. OHIO.

DAIRYLEA AND THE CITY BOY The Dairyman's League is getting considerable advertising in New York City. After hearing for years the story that many children born in the metropolis had never seen a cow the League presented the Central Park Zoo with a good Holstein cow named Dairylea. When the editors of *The World* or similar papers need a little matter to fill up they set a writer to work on a cow story. Recently *The World* reporter hunted for boys who had never previously seen a cow and located one named Lawrence Dunn, aged nine, of 321 East 30th Street. The experiences of the reporter and Lawrence made a story that was given a prominent position in the March 3d *World* and was illustrated with pictures of the boy and the animal. But it all helps and we think the one live animal will create more interest than several dozen bill boards. What do you think?

BUTTER IN DEMAND IN NEW YORK

The importance of New York City as a butter market was shown during the middle of March when shipments were received from Argentina, New Zealand and California, the New Zealand shipment coming via the Panama Canal. Despite the new supplies and the fact the producing season of the United States is not very far away, prices strengthened during this period. There were rumors that some of the New Zealand butter was to go to England and to Canada but only a limited quantity went to Canada and some went into storage in this country. No definite sales was reported to English buyers but the New Zealand shipment had very little influence on the market and did not depress prices. The 2,000 boxes of Argentine butter which arrived in New York on the 13th was not of high quality. California butter, of which there were several cars came by rail and was offset by purchases of Chicago merchants. There seems to be very little butter on hand throughout the country. Creamery butter in storage is not much more than 1-3 the quantity on hand March 1st, last year or of the five years average. The amount of packing stock on hand is very low.

COUNTY AGENT BUCHER HONORED

Floyd Steinmetz Bucher, county agent of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania recently completed ten years of service as agent of Lancaster County, and on February 22d, was presented by some of his friends with a Hamilton gold watch, an enameled fob showing the various townships in Lancaster County, the "Garden Spot of the World," a watch chain and knife, a book of presentation, and an engrossed resolution of appreciation.

County agent Bucher also received a large number of telegrams from prominent agriculturalists including Henry C. Wallace, United States Secretary of Agriculture, President Thomas of Pennsylvania State College, O. E. Bradfute of the American Farm Bureau Federation and others prominent in national and state agricultural circles.

THE OTHER WAY ROUND

"I want to get a divorce from my husband." "On what ground?" asked the lawyer. "Insanity." "Was he crazy at the time of your marriage?" "Oh, dear, no; I was."—*Boston Transcript*.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

BEAUTIFUL BOURBON RED TURKEYS. Eggs \$8.00 per dozen prepaid. Mrs. ALICE TRAMMELL, STRAITS CORNERS, NEW YORK.

ORDER YOUR MAPLE PRODUCTS now and get first run. We are now booking orders. First run syrup \$2.25 per gal., later runs \$2 per gal. D. B. HATCH, ROUTE 2, WOODSTOCK, VT.

LIVESTOCK LANTERN SLIDES

A series of 40 lantern slides illustrating the United States Department of Agriculture exhibit at the International Live Stock Exposition last December, is now available. The slides are reproductions of photographs of various portions of the exhibit. They include discussions of breeding and feeding of animals, facts and figures on extent of live stock industry, equipment for live stock farms, results of experimental work, market grades and standards, market news service, and selection and use of meats.

A series of lantern slides have also been prepared illustrating the principal parts of the department's exhibit at the National Dairy Show, last fall. The slides deal with various branches of the dairy industry including breeding, feeding and care of dairy cows, dairy manufacturing problems, statistics of the industry and allied topics. The slide service makes it possible for those who are unable to attend the National Dairy Exposition to obtain the information displayed by the department at that time.

Both series are accompanied by an outline suitable for lecture purposes. The slides were prepared jointly by the Bureau of Animal Industry and the States Relations Service, largely in response to requests from extension workers. Requests for loan of the slides should be made to the office of cooperative Extension Work, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., through state directors of extension.

"What are you cutting out of the paper?" "An item about a California man securing a divorce because his wife went through his pockets." "What are you going to do with it?" "Put it in my pocket."

Typewritten Pedigrees

4 generation, 3 copies \$1.00
SALE CATALOGS
F. G. Johnston, 37 W. Lane Ave., Columbus, Ohio

Springdale Herd

is noted for
Production, Individuality
and Breeding.

The senior member of the firm is a recognized breed judge, the younger member is well known as a pedigree expert and writer; both are practical farmers and dairymen.

The herdsire, *Woodmont Echo Sylvia Champion* is a son of *Champion Echo Sylvia Pontiac* and is from a 30.27 lb. cow that won the championship at the 1921 New York State Fair under Bob Haeger's judging. For 16 years Springdale Herd has been built on a basis of profitable production and reproduction. Write us your wants.

B. F. Jones & Son

South Montrose, Pa.

B. F. JONES

W. HUGH JONES

Sale of Accredited Herd

35 April 14, 1923 **35**

20 PUREBRED HOLSTEINS
15 HIGH GRADES

Included in this herd are animals carrying some of the best blood lines of the breed:

A son of the great Count Paul Posch, grand champion at leading shows; a daughter of King Segis Champion. The rest are just as good.

All of the purebreds will be Fresh with Calves by their side.

Remember: This herd is CLEAN.

Auctioneer: Pedigree Expert:
COL. GLENN R. MEAD D. T. GRAVES

Owner: FRANK T. HOY
Johnsonburg, New York

Two Miles from Perry's Crossing, on A. & A. R. R.

Young Stock for Sale

at prices that the

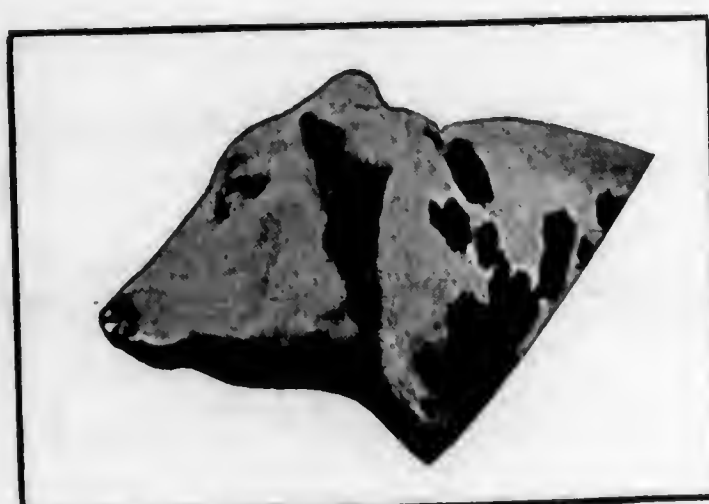
**EVERYDAY BREEDER
AND DAIRYMAN**

can well
afford to pay

HARRY C. REYNOLDS
SCRANTON, PA.

Herd under the Accredited Plan

Polled Holsteins For



Beauty
Safety
Symmetry
Conformation
Production
Profit

Don't overlook the fact that Keystone Beauty Plum Johanna produced 25,787.5 lb. milk, 1,294.71 lb. butter in a year as a four-year-old in strictly official test, an unequalled performance. Her blood is being concentrated and intensified in Origin Herd.

A Polled Bull will improve the production and individuality of your herd as well as the fat-percentage in the milk.

Let us demonstrate this to you.

GEORGE E. STEVENSON

727 Connell Building, Scranton, Pennsylvania

Important

Have you taken advantage of our Special Introductory Subscription Price of two years for \$1.00? If not, cut out, sign and return the attached coupon and receive The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman regularly twice a month for the next two years. Do not delay. Subscriptions are coming in fast and we wish to include you among our regular subscribers.

Special Introductory Offer

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman,
Harrisburg, Pa.

Gentlemen:

I enclose One Dollar for two years' subscription to "The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman."

Name

Post Office

State

Date

Complete Dispersal Sale

35 REGISTERED **35**
HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS

Monday, March 26th, at 11 o'clock

This is an ACCREDITED HERD and will be sold subject to 60-day retest privilege.

Sale held on the Walter K. Sharpe Farm, situated along the Cumberland Valley Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad between Newville and Oakville. By special arrangement the two morning trains and the two evening trains will stop at the Farm.

READ CAREFULLY THE OWNER'S STATEMENT:

I am selling my entire herd consisting of the herdsire, a few choice young bulls and bull calves, and a number of very fine, large and well-bred cows, heifers and heifer calves. The foundation of this herd was laid 20 years ago. The first herdsire was a direct descendant of Sadie Vale Concordia 30 64 lb. butter in seven days. She was the first 30-lb. cow and at the time was World Champion. My second herdsire was also a grandson of this great cow.

In 1907 I bought a son of King of the Pontiacs and a son of King Segis, the two greatest bulls of the breed and since then purchased another son of King of the Pontiacs.

You can see the bloodlines represented in the pedigree of the offerings. A number of good A.R.O. records have been made in this herd, and the animals have the capacity to do far better.

I am not selling because I am no longer interested in Holstein cattle nor because I think they do not pay but on account of a large law practice and other business interests I am not able to give the herd the necessary attention.

Pedigree Director: S. R. MILLER, Chambersburg.

Write for catalog to

WALTER K. SHARPE
CHAMBERSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

FOR SALE or EXCHANGE

My Herdsire

KING KORNDYKE SADIE VALE LONA

No. 299662, born May 2, 1919. He is about three-fourths white, very nicely marked and in every way is a real good bull.

His dam made 23.13 lb. butter in a week, averaging better than 75 lb. milk a day. She is from a cow that produced 24 lb. butter and 619 lb. milk in a week.

The dam's sire is Granville Kriemhilt, who was from a 26.5 lb. cow and was by a son of the great old foundation cow, Canary Mercedes.

His sire, King Korndyke Sadie Vale, has a daughter that made 40 lb. butter in seven days and has a long list of other high record daughters. He was by a son of the first 37 lb. cow and his dam was Sadie Vale Concordia 4th, a 41 lb. daughter of the first 30 lb. cow.

King Korndyke Sadie Vale Lona sires individuals that will please you and every line of his pedigree shows production. The only reason I will part with him is to avoid inbreeding.

Come and see him and his daughters and you will want him.

S. E. ZOOK

Curryville, Blair County, Penna.

YOUNG STOCK

At Reasonable Prices

Sired by

KING ARTIS WACONDA

His dam, Waconda Clothilde Artis, produced 30.16 lb. butter, 549.7 lb. milk in seven days. As a junior three-year-old she produced 792.05 lb. butter, 18,795.5 lb. milk in a year, WORLD'S RECORD AT TIME OF MAKING.

His sire, King Korndyke Sadie Vale Jr., is from a 31-lb. cow with 624 lb. milk in a week and she is also dam of Aaggie Cornucopia Paul 2d, the only cow with four yearly record daughters averaging 1,099.65 lb. butter and each with more than 23,000 lb. milk. THAT'S PRODUCTION.

Let me show you my herd

SAM. T. WITMER
Union Deposit, Pennsylvania

Dauphin County Holstein Breeders

solicit a portion of your business.

They offer you
well-grown,
well-bred
healthy
Holsteins
at reasonable
prices and
invite your
inspection.

**Dauphin County
Holstein Breeders' Association**

HIRAM BILLET, Pres., G. H. TRUCKELL,
Bonnymeads Farm, Secretary,
Paxtang, Penna. Harrisburg, Penna.

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AT TIFFDALE FARM

Tiffdale Farm is located right at the edge of the village of Brooklyn which is reached by Macadam Road and is three miles from Hopbottom (Foster) on the Lackawanna Trail, which runs from Scranton to Binghamton, N. Y. Busses will meet all cars on the S. M. & B. Electric Railroad at Brooklyn and all trains until 2 P. M. at Foster (Hopbottom) on the D. L. & W. Railroad. Sale will be held under cover, following lunch. **DON'T OVERLOOK THE FACT THAT THIS HERD IS FULLY ACCREDITED.**

BROOKLYN, PA.

TUESDAY, MARCH 27, 1923

40 FEMALES AND THE HERDSIRE

FEDERAL ACCREDITED HERD

GUARANTEED UNDER A 60-90-DAY RETEST

THE HERDSIRE

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These men were capable judges and selected their animals for type, individuality and producing capacity; desirable characteristics readily apparent in the present cattle of the county.

Lackawanna cattle are healthy—many of the herds are under Federal jurisdiction.

Quotations will be cheerfully given on single animals or carloads—and it is a pleasure to show the goods.

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The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE
AND EXPERIMENT STATION
PENNA. STATE COLLEGE
STATE COLLEGE, PA.

Vol. II

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No. 7

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Published in the Interest of Breeders and Dairymen Everywhere



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The Idaho University Herd

THE splendid record of 1,259.26 lb. butter from 26,812.5 lb. milk in a year made by Idaho Violet Posch Ormsby again calls attention to the good producing herd owned by the University of Idaho. This great cow has held a number of state records and for two previous years has made year records of 1,000 lb. butter and 21,000 lb. milk. She and the herd from which she comes are examples of what it is possible to do with a small investment in the Holstein business.

The University Herd was founded by the purchase of a few foundation animals and an investment of only a few hundred dollars. The herd now contains 33 animals and two bulls and is conservatively valued at \$20,000. Recently an offer of \$1,000 was made for the senior herd bull, a grandson of one of the foundation cows and sired by a bull which the University leased because in those days there were no funds available to purchase a herd sire. At the present time there is only one cow in the Holstein herd that was not bred on the University Farm.

The present herd has been built around two females, Alaska Yukon Colantha No. 126465 and Cascade Violet Cornucopia No. 108317. The other animals first purchased have been disregarded. The chief contribution of Cascade Violet Cornucopia was her great daughter, Idaho Violet Posch Ormsby, who appears in the pedigree of almost 50% of the present herd. Alaska Yukon Colantha is still in the herd although she is now nearly fourteen years old. She is still a profitable producer and has transmitted her capacity to her granddaughters and great-granddaughters, most of which are yet young and have not reached the age of maximum production.

During the first six or seven years the University leased the service of four different bulls, but most of the animals in the herd trace to the two foundation cows and the sire, King Segis Matador Walker. King was one of the greatest bulls ever in the northwest. He was leased from G. D. Hodge, Moscow, who then operated a farm near Lapwai. The bull was only used in the University Herd for about two years and as there was a very small number of females in the herd of breeding age at that time, he left only 13 daughters of which 11 are still in the herd. His daughters are very young cows but that they are good ones is shown by the fact that seven of his daughters made year records in their two-year-old form showing an average increase of 115 lb. butterfat over the records of their dams at the same age. Some of these daughters have made subsequent records and at the present time the seven at an average of three years, three months, five days have year records that average 19,500 lb. milk,

650 lb. butterfat. Among the number is a junior four-year-old that recently finished a record of approximately 24,000 lb. milk, 815 lb. butterfat or 1,020 lb. butter. A senior three-year-old daughter has made approximately 23,300 lb. milk, 825 lb. butterfat, or 1,031 lb. butter. Idaho Segis Lily, a junior three-year-old produced 19,366.2 lb. milk, 760.73 lb. butter, making a state record, while another has just finished a year record of 19,039 lb. milk, 770 lb. butter. Idaho Segis Lily has freshened again giving 103 lb. milk in a day and her record for the first four months of her new test indicates that barring accidents, she will break all previous records for the state of Idaho. As a senior four-year-old, she made 30.08 lb. butter from 608.1 lb. milk in a week.

Naturally many of the breeders of the northwest have inquired what was done with King Segis Matador Walker, after the University sent him back to his owner. He was sold for use in another herd which proved to be badly infected with tuberculosis and in due time he was slaughtered; thus one of the greatest sires ever known in the northwest came to an untimely end.

In the present herd Alaska Yukon Colantha has one daughter, five granddaughters and three great-granddaughters. Three of her daughters have made advanced registry records, one producing 23,000 lb. milk, 1,000 lb. butter in a year as a senior three-year-old. The old cow herself was never given an opportunity to make an official or year test.

Idaho Violet Posch Ormsby has two sons, three daughters, five granddaughters and one great-granddaughter in the University Herd. She is undoubtedly the best known cow in the state. She was not officially tested until she was five years old when she produced in seven days 593 lb. milk 27.56 lb. butter. She was tested semiofficially as a six-year-old and as a seven-year-old, the first time making 1,001.21 lb. butter, 21,339 lb. milk and as a seven-year-old making 21,379.3 lb. milk, 1,007.39 lb. butter in a year. Her last record just completed was made as a nine-year-old and as Superintendent Gardner states is 26,812.5 lb. milk, 1,259.26 lb. butter. During the year, she made an official seven-day record of 687.6 lb. milk, 32.22 lb. butter which is the state record for seven days butter production, while her present year record is easily the state record as were her previous year records.

Two daughters of Violet are now on test, one is expected to make over 900 lb. and the other 800 lb. butter in the year. Two sons of this cow are now in service in the herd. They were both sired by King Segis Matador Walker and they are the two first Holstein

herd bulls ever owned by the University. Both animals have been prize winners at western livestock shows. The older bull is King Segis Violet Posch Idaho and it is this animal that the eastern breeder tried to purchase for \$1,000. The younger bull is Matador Violet Idaho and much is expected from him.

The University of Idaho and the professors in charge of the livestock department have certainly done a great

work in building up such a dairy herd in face of obstacles like limited capital, isolation from other purebred breeders and inadequate stabling facilities. Today the herd at Moscow is one of the best college Holstein herds in the country and is an example of what any dairyman can do who starts on a conservative basis, selecting his best animals to breed from and giving his stock proper care and adequate feed.

New Zealand—The Workers Paradise

A Land Where Dairyman Eliminate the Middleman

IN many respects, New Zealand is the most advanced country on the face of the globe and this after only a century of civilization. This century, however, has contained thirty years of experimental legislation and five years participation in the greatest of all wars. The conditions prevailing in that so distant country at the present time are some that should have careful study from many angles, in fact, the New Zealanders themselves are studying conditions carefully and while they are proud of what they have done, they are not quite certain how much farther in the same direction they intend to go.

The islands of New Zealand are blessed with a fertile soil, a temperate climate and abundant water, but are isolated and so distant from the principal market, Britain, that, to the cost of all machinery and manufactured goods must be added the sea freight. Her exports which are, of course, agricultural, are handicapped by a seven weeks' journey. Until artificial refrigeration was successful, there were very few exports.

The legislative scheme has been devised to avoid the creation of paupers and millionaires by establishing equal opportunities for all. In the days of early settlement large blocks of land were purchased at a low price but in course of time, laws were enacted restricting the amount of farming land one man might own.

New Zealand is a land of coöperation. Dairyman have grouped themselves into coöperative societies, erecting creameries, cheese and butter factories and have dealt direct with buyers in London, New York, and San Francisco, eliminating the middleman and his profits. To facilitate the closer settlement plan the government made loans to enable thrifty young people to go on the land. Where the large land owners evaded the demands for closer settlement and held to their property or purchased more land, a graduated land tax usually proved effective and they gradually broke up their large holdings. The result of this land legislation has been to open up the country and to induce the growth of numerous small towns instead of having large unproductive areas and the population crowding in large cities.

One thing that has done much to establish the reputation of New Zealand goods is government grading of all produce exported. No inferior products can be sent out of the country. Experts do the testing and all home brands are obliterated in the grade store. The object of this is to make the term "New Zealand" and

"first grade" synonymous in the world's markets. London buyers often accept the report of the government grading as a guarantee of quality and do not trouble to inspect the goods before settlement.

The great war considerably hampered the development of this progressive country by taking away forty percent of her men and costing her entire population \$350 per capita. As in other countries, high prices were the rule, then, came the world-wide slump in 1921 which affected agricultural production very much more than it did manufacturing production. Some of the sheep farmers after selling the wool clip had a deficit instead of a credit.

New Zealand labor laws are the envy of the labor unions. There is no sweating or no child labor and everything is done to avoid underpay and overwork. In many respects this country is a workers' paradise. Yet this condition has its drawbacks. Drastic laws have prevented the exploitation of men, women and children by unscrupulous owners of capital but they also have the natural reaction of discouraging industrial development.

There are forty-two unions operating under arbitration court awards. While this quasi-judicial tribunal is not a cure-all for all labor troubles yet it has been very successful by establishing a minimum wage and reasonable working conditions. It has eliminated causes of friction in their early stages before they have developed into the proportions of an industrial menace. It is preventative rather than curative.

At the present time the relations of the owners and the workers are somewhat strained. During the world war, wool and frozen meat brought phenomenally high prices and high wages were paid. When the sudden slump came labor demanded the same rate of payment which the farmer and manufacturer claimed they were unable to pay. Living expenses showed little decrease and the workers fought a wage reduction while the employers, owing to lower prices, are unable to continue payment of the former wage scale. The sheep owners are in a bad plight as sheep must be shorn annually and either they must accept the shearers' terms or they have no clip to sell.

All working hours are regulated by an arbitration court which also fixes wages. Stringent laws govern the employment of women and children. The effect is to raise the standard of living and lower the profits on invested capital. In normal times there is little unemployment and practically no abject poverty, largely

because hordes of unskilled immigrants are not invited to the country, there being no way to absorb them. Rigid tests are applied to all who desire to enter the Dominion with the result that the population is less than one-and-one-half million and the growth is slow and steady. New Zealand is almost totally free from illiteracy and the population is 97% English speaking.

New Zealand has unlimited water power which is gradually being used to develop electricity for power and light. Roads and tunnels are needed to bring this energy from among the mountains and this in turn requires machinery which has to be imported. If cheap labor was available one problem would be solved but cheap labor probably will never be available. At the present time wool is exported 12,000 miles to Europe to be manufactured into cloth and other material and then is brought back again because European labor is cheap and the New Zealand conditions, while wise and humane, do not encourage the investment of large sums in industrial concerns. Markets and prices fluctuate but the minimum wage remains. The district where the raw material is raised should be an admirable place for its manufacture but the men with money are reluctant to invest in the manufacture of local products on a large scale under prevailing conditions.

Despite the fact that New Zealand is considered a workers' paradise no labor government has ever held office and while the women have had the privilege of voting for thirty years no woman has yet had a seat in Parliament. Without any separate organization the vote of the worker and the female vote has directly supported humane and progressive measures for the betterment of the poorer classes and rigid safeguards are in force for the protection and health of the mother and child.

All railroads, telegraphs and telephones are state owned and most of the transportation systems in towns and cities belong to the municipality. The opening up of state coal mines has had a steadying effect on coal prices and the competition of the state has kept dividends in the fire, life and accident insurance companies

down to a reasonable rate for capital invested. Government competition has had a smothering effect on "get rich quick investments."

Profits derived from state enterprises are used for paying interest on loans for non-productive developmental works and for reducing general taxation. The main view has not been to make profits but to provide a necessary service at a minimum cost.

Despite these conditions that almost may be termed "Bolshevik," New Zealand is sound financially. Her people have the lowest death rate of any country in the world and the per-capita export is the second highest of any country. She has limitless supplies of coal and vast forests and her resources have been scarcely touched.

The New Zealanders have had to decide on the question "mankind or money." If all the people are to have enough, the surplus profits won't make millionaires. The raw materials, the coal and water power are there ready to use. If the status of labor was reduced, wages decreased or the hours of work increased, the Dominion of New Zealand could become one of the great industrial countries.

Occasionally the U. S. dairymen meet competition from this country. The great market for New Zealand dairy products is London but occasionally shipments are sent to San Francisco and New York City when the price warrants. New Zealand butter, shipped in boxes, was bringing fifty cents a pound on the New York City docks around the middle of March this year. However, the amount brought to the United States is very small.

The 1921 New Zealand Yearbook tells that there are less than a million dairy cows in the Dominion, 993,472 to be exact, and just over three million head of cattle. Trade and navigation reports show that during the year ending July 31, 1921, 160,911,000 lb. of cheese were exported and 71,531,000 lb. of butter, although it is only fair to say that the normal butter exports are only half this amount. As a butter using nation New Zealand ranks third in point of per capita consumption, being exceeded only by Canada and Australia.

Markets for Dairy Products

By H. M. Jones, *South Dakota Dairy Specialist*

HIGH producing cows, combined with a low cost of production, go a long way toward making a success of dairying but are seriously handicapped if there is no suitable outlet for the products milk, cream, butter or cheese. With the development of the dairy industry has come the machinery of marketing.

The old custom of churning on the farm and selling butter at the country store has given way to the selling of milk and cream. According to the latest report of the State Dairy Expert, about 84 percent of the butterfat produced in South Dakota leaves the farm in the form of cream, about 3 percent as whole milk, about 4 percent as dairy butter, and the remaining 9 percent is used in the farm homes. South Dakota produces practically no cheese.

It is only natural that the trend should be toward more cream and less butter marketed from the farm. Churning on the farm is beset with difficulties, requiring a great deal of time and equipment and returning very little, if any, more than cream does on the market.

The farmer who is located near a town of any size markets milk at a fairly good profit. This requires a great deal of time and equipment but gives good returns so long as there are not too many "peddlers" in the field. The milk producer always has recourse to the creamery and can usually switch to selling cream when the fluid milk market is glutted.

A great deal is often heard about overproduction of milk during certain seasons of the year. This "overproduction," however is seasonal and can be avoided by having more of the cows freshen in the fall of the

year. During the months of May and June it is not uncommon to hold mass meetings and appoint committees to investigate the possibilities for a cheese factory or a condensed milk plant to utilize the surplus milk. Such gatherings and committees often lose sight of the fact that this surplus is only temporary and that by the time a plant could be put in operation there would cease to be a surplus.

A great many creameries have been started during a flush season of the year only to fail later because of insufficient business at other times of the year. A certain creamery organizer, when asked the volume of cream produced in the territory in which he was seeking to establish a creamery, replied that 93 cans had been shipped out on the previous Monday morning. He could give no further information but a survey by disinterested parties revealed the fact that there was not enough cream to maintain a creamery the year around. No creamery was started in this particular case but in a great many similar situations the organizers have gone ahead, sold their stock, sold creamery equipment and then left the country to leave the stockholders, the directors and sometimes the bank holding the sack. A creamery failure causes a setback to dairying in its community for a long time to come.

The local creamery is by all means the best market for cream when there is enough within a proper radius to keep it going. The cream from 800 cows or an assurance of 100,000 pounds of butterfat per year is necessary for the success of a creamery. The local creamery is in a position to make higher quality butter than the centralizer, but frequently they fail to do so because of low quality cream which is delivered to them.

The Cost of a Scrub Sire

By Louis H. Klaas

IN taking a bird's-eye view of the dairy status in the United States to-day we see about twenty-four million cows in active service; one-third of this vast army does not even pay its board, to say nothing of making a profit; the second one-third barely breaks even, while the remaining one-third is profit earning.

Assuming that on the average one man takes care of eight cows, two million men are required to care for the unprofitable two-thirds, or 16,000,000 cows. Two million men working year after year, early morning, late at night, regularly and continuously without thought of profit or hope of progress—two million men enslaved to the worthless cow. Two million slaves in the United States to-day!

Why do these conditions exist? Feed, care and breed are the important factors to determine dairy production. But granted that proper feed is supplied and the best of care given, maximum dairy production is impossible unless the cows have dairy capacity, dairy conformation and dairy temperament. How can these best be secured? Feed and care, unlike above, are but minor factors, breeding is the item of supreme importance, the corner stone, as well as the open gateway to

A few cans of poor quality cream will spoil an entire churning.

The question is often raised, why not have more cheese factories in South Dakota? One popular misconception is that the climate is unsuitable for curing cheese. This is not the case. The real drawback to cheesemaking in South Dakota is the difficulty of securing enough first class milk in a comparatively small area. Successful cheese factories hardly ever take in an area of more than nine square miles. Milk must be delivered within a few hours after it is drawn and there are very few places in South Dakota where the necessary volume can be secured within a small enough area.

So it seems, for the present at least, that the creamery offers the best market for South Dakota dairy farmers. In the case of isolated districts with farmers widely separated the most practical thing is to sell to the cream station or ship to the centralizer. If there is a local creamery, however, it is worthy of support. So long as the quality of cream delivered to local creameries is of a high standard they are able to pay the maximum price for it, but when cream is delivered in bad shape and in small quantities the local creamery is not at fault if the price must be lowered. Give the local creamery a square deal with plenty of good cream and under good management it cannot fail to provide a satisfactory market.

The selling of cream is the mainstay of the dairy farmer. He should plan to take advantage of the high market of the winter months, deliver a product of good quality and sell to the highest bidder, never losing sight of the fact that this market of the future deserves his patronage.

successful dairying. It is said "The sire is half of the herd and if a poor one, he is the whole of it." A poor sire produces a poor herd; a poor man with a poor herd is likely to continue in poverty, if not in adversity.

At the Illinois College of Agriculture, experiments were conducted to determine the influence of different classes of sires upon the production of their daughters as compared with that of their dams. A number of cows whose annual production was 5,380 lb. of milk and 234 lb. fat, were bred to an inferior sire. The daughters from these matings produced annually 1,050 lb. of milk and 18 lb. of fat less than their dams. In the case where a fairly good sire was used 2,545 lb. of milk and 110 lb. of fat were produced by the daughters in excess of their dams. This suggests the possible cause of the many millions of poor cows—scrub sires, inferior sires with reference to dairy conformation and dairy temperament and the dairy production of their ancestors.

The lamentable and astounding fact is that so many farmers and dairymen consider the price of a registered sire too high for them to pay. The Iowa experi-

ment station has conducted some extensive and very useful tests regarding the possibility of increased and economical dairy production through the use of the purebred sire. It was found that in two generations fat production was increased from 175.13 lb. fat to 399.48 lb. or 128 per cent., while milk was increased from 3,688.3 lb. to 10,325.5 lb. or 180 per cent. through the use of purebred Holstein sires.

This increase in milk production averages 10 lb. daily, counting 300 days as a lactation period, and amounts to 3,000 lb. for the year. This amount at \$2.00 per cwt. is worth \$60.00, which represents the annual gain in the value of product of each female sired by a purebred sire.

In a herd of twenty cows, ten heifers may be expected annually. In three years, the average life of a sire under common dairy conditions there may be thirty.

An annual increase of \$60.00 from each of the thirty females amounts to \$1,800.00. To compute the increased value of their product during their entire period of service would present figures that are staggering, not to mention their increased value individually. Simply figuring one year's increased income of \$1,800.00 through the use of the purebred sire, shows what the real cost of the scrub is, less the difference in purchase price between the two animals. The scrub may cost \$50.00, while a fairly good purebred may be had for \$200.00. Deducting the excess cost of \$150.00 from \$1,800.00 leaves a net gain of \$1,650.00 in favor of the purebred sire. What the purebred sire earned beyond the scrub shows what the scrub lost for us and what he lost or failed to produce is his actual cost, which according to the above conservative figures is \$1,650.00. Think of it, \$1,650.00 for a scrubby, worthless robber sire! While a good purebred from profit-making ancestry may be secured for about one-tenth of the above amount.

Advance Overpayments Can Be Recovered

A NUMBER of cooperative associations, handling farm products have been having trouble because advances were made to the purchasers which were more than the product brought after the expense of storing, selling and handling were deducted. Over payment is said to have caused the failure of a number of cooperative organizations. The California Prune and Apricot Growers' Association made advances to growers on the 1920 prune crop. The market collapsed and the net price was lower than the amount advanced. The association recently brought a number of actions against growers to recover the overpayments and a test case was fought before Superior Judge P. F. Gosbey at San Jose, Santa Clara County.

The association sued Mrs. Paola Castello and won a verdict of \$801.34 which the association claimed was in excess of the amount actually due the defendant under her agreement with the Association. Mrs. Castello in a cross complaint contended that her prune crop was worth more than the price she received and that she could have obtained this price from other buyers. The court held that this claim was immaterial and irrelevant and that the market value of personal property

cannot be thus established. The plaintiff used "its best efforts to resell such prunes." When the market broke many buyers refused to honor contracts with the association and the association also decided not to make deliveries of prunes to firms whose credit was weak as a result of the business collapse of 1920.

Junior Champion at the Southwestern

HOLTEX Cadalac Echo Wayne was the first prize senior bull calf at the recent Southwestern Exposition held at Fort Worth, Texas. He was exhibited by the Holtex Farms of Dallas. In the contest for junior championship he was shown against his stablemate, the junior yearling Holtex De Kol Echo Wayne, and also against the Rainbow Farms entry, the senior yearling, Colantha Beets De Kol Johanna, who



HOLTEX CADALAC ECHO WAYNE
Senior bull calf and junior champion at the Southwestern Exposition, Fort Worth, Texas. Owned by the Holtex Farms, Inc., Dallas, Texas.

has won a number of prizes the past season. Cadalac won in the junior division but went down to defeat for the grand championship before Dutchland Aaggie Tidy Prince 2d, the grand champion made at the National Dairy Show last fall, a bull now heading the herd of the Texas A. & M. College. In the aged bull class, Echo Sylvia King, also from the Holtex herd, met his first defeat of the year, taking second place to the champion. The judge was J. B. Fitch of Manhattan, Kansas, with C. L. Blizzard of Stillwater, Okla., as associate.

Swiss Dairymen Co-operate

THE Central Association of Swiss Milk Producing Corporations is Switzerland's greatest national organization, built up on the cooperation of some 100,000 farmers possessing herds of over half a million cows, or one-seventh of the total number in the country. A representative, Director Dr. E. Wissman, will attend the coming meeting of the World's Dairy Congress next October.

He is the biggest fool in town,
But the girls all like to call him honey,
For, though he has no brains at all,
He surely has a lot of money.
—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Steady Progress in Wincowis Herd

BY REID MURRAY

A GOOD herd of Black and Whites is located near Neenah, Winnebago County, Wisconsin and is owned by Chas. Hughes & Son. Though this herd has been established but a few years it has made steady progress. It is the home of Piebe Uneeda Parthena 2d, Wisconsin's state milk record two-year-old with 24.11 lb. butter and 649.7 lb. milk.

The first herdsire, Admiral Walker Hengerveld, who is a 26 lb. son of the famous Admiral Walker Prilly, is one of the handsomest bulls in service in this



PIEBE UNEEDA PARTHENE 2d 382102
694.4 lb. milk in seven days as a senior three-year-old; 649.7 lb. milk in seven days as a senior two-year-old, Wisconsin State record in class. Owned by Chas. Hughes & Son.

part of Wisconsin. He has several tested daughters, the first one making 27.03 lb. butter and 545 lb. milk as a senior three-year-old.

The new herdsire is in keeping with the strong Homestead demand that is so apparent. This bull, King Jess Homestead 2d, is sired by a bull whose dam produced 31 lb. butter in a week and 1,266 lb. butter in a year, while he was by Canary Oak Homestead De Kol. The dam of King Jess made a 30 lb. seven day butter record from 635 lb. milk, and 1,040 lb. butter in a year and she is one of the seven A. R. O. daughters of Sir Gewina Homestead De Kol, three of whose daughters have produced over 600 lb. milk in a week.

King Jess Homestead 2d has a full sister that made 1160 lb. butter and 27,173 lb. milk in a year. In addition to these fine milk and butter records he is a splendid individual, and formerly headed the herd of E. E. Randall & Son of Hustisford where he has 25 very typy daughters.

King Jess is owned jointly with Louis Sorenson, Larsen, and Ed. Jorgenson, Neenah, who both have splendid purebred herds headed by a son of Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes 37th from a cow with a year record of 947 lb. butter.

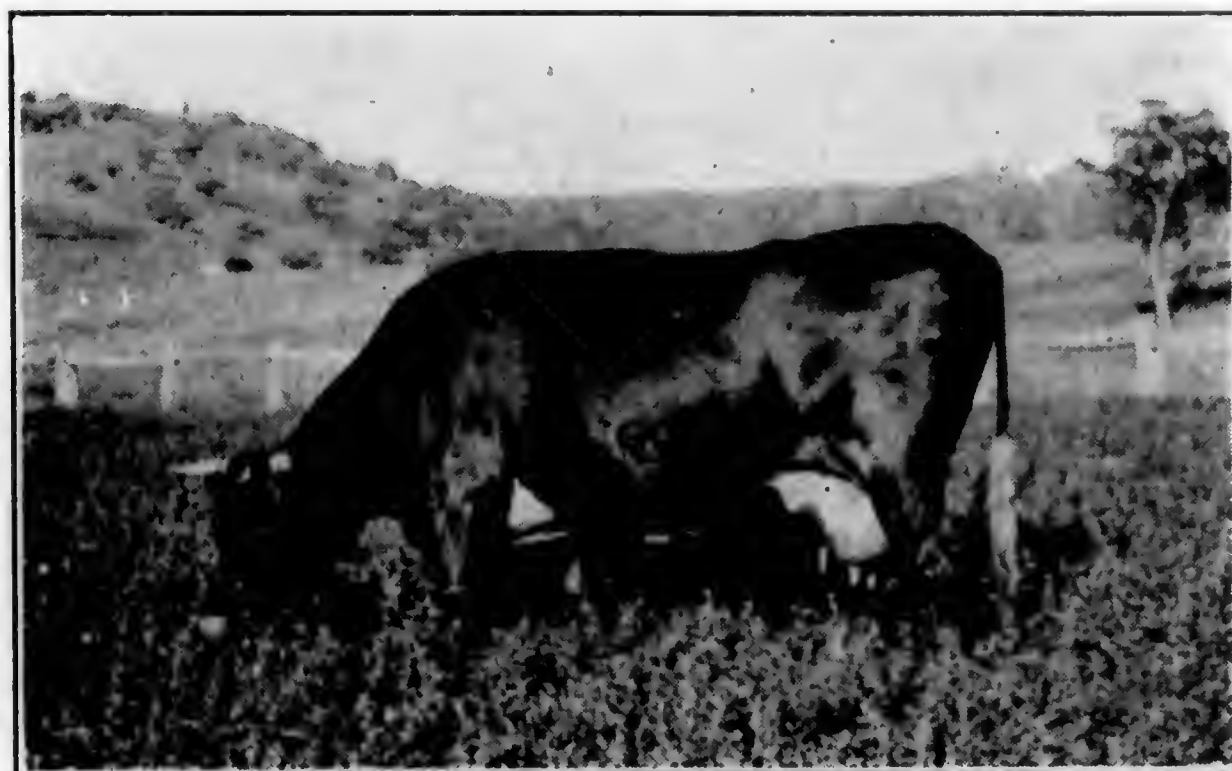
The crossing of this strongly bred Homestead sire on the Admiral Walker Prilly daughters should produce splendid results. The Wincowis herd has the active interest of Mr. Chas. Hughes, and of his son, Earl, a graduate of the State Agricultural College.

The Holstein fraternity can expect the continued development of this herd as it has real foundation cows who have had the development for size, individuality and production.

The Shorthorn Champion

HOLSTEIN breeders all over the country are greatly interested in the wonderful Australian Shorthorn who produced 29,423 lb. milk, 1,656 lb. butter in a year, surpassing the American Champion, May Walker Ollie Homestead and the former world's champion, the Canadian Bella Pontiac and failing to become the world's champion because of the recently completed record of Agassiz Segis May Echo, 1,681.25 lb. butter.

It was somewhat of a sudden jolt to owners of the so-called dairy breeds to have a Shorthorn cow make such a remarkable record, but it would have been a very much harder jolt had it not been for the recently completed test of the British Columbia cow. Through the kindness of Prof. H. H. Wing, head of the Department of Animal Husbandry at Cornell University, we have the privilege of showing our readers a picture of Melba 15th of Darbalara, taken as she was grazing in alfalfa pasture, as far as we know the only picture of her ever printed in this country. Two years ago Professor Wing then on his Sabbatical vacation made a tour of the antipodes. He visited Darbalara, New South Wales January 1921 and saw the cow. She was then in the 10th month of her lactation and at that time Mr. Wing saw her give 25 lb. milk at a milking. She had then produced more than 21,000 lb. milk in her four-year-old form. It will be remembered that as a four-year-old she produced 21,634 lb. milk in a year, milked twice a day. She became the world's champion for both milk and butterfat production on twice a day milking. It is interesting to note that as a breed Champion she displaced her own mother, Melba 7th. The picture shows Melba 15th of Darbalara in alfalfa



MELBA 15th OF DARBALARA
29,423 lb. milk, 1,656 lb. butter in a year. World's champion shorthorn and 2d highest record cow in the world. Owned by Scottish-Australian Company, J. T. Cole, Manager, Gundagai, New South Wales.

pasture and gives some idea of her size and substance. Remember that she was only a four-year-old then and had been in milk 10 months. She is reported as weighing 1700 lb. while still in milk, and is a cow of great capacity and substance.

Professor Wing pays tribute to her breeder Mr. J. T. Cole, who has had four generations of the Melba stock and who has by skillful selection and mating developed a herd of big producers from a comparatively small number of animals by using what the general run of stock men consider as very close breeding. Mr. Cole sold his herd and establishment to the Scottish-

Australian Investment Company and was appointed manager of the farm and herd so that he has had the satisfaction of seeing this great cow come to maturity and make a record that has attracted the notice of live-stock owners throughout the world.

Argentine Cattle Market Demoralized

THE Argentine cattle industry is in a demoralized condition as a result of over-production due to high prices during the war, according to D. S. Bullock, representative of the United States Department of Agriculture just returned from a two years study of the situation in Argentina.

During the war Argentine cattle raisers kept all female animals for breeding purposes. This resulted in a tremendous over-supply for which there is now practically no market and in January of this year five and six year old cows were selling for less than \$10.00 apiece.

Breeding operations in Argentina are now practically at a stand-still. Hog prices have dropped about 30% since the year, beef cattle 60 to 70%.

Argentina enjoyed seven years of high prices and unprecedented prosperity. The last two years have seen a depression which is gradually becoming more and more acute. Bills are now before the Argentine Congress to regulate the packing houses and auction markets to provide combinations in restraint of trade and finally to establish a Government-owned packing house.

Increased Farm Capitalization

A RECENT report on the amount of money the present-day farmer has under his control in comparison with that of his father a score of years ago tends to show the increased attention farmers are giving to the question of capital. While the total number of acres under cultivation has increased but 100 million in the last 20 years, the value of farming land has increased from 13 billion in 1900 to almost 55 billion in the last survey in 1920. The present farmer has buildings on this more valuable farm, which total 11 and one half billions of dollars—a generation ago, their value but slightly exceeded three and one half billion. Implements which the farmer has found necessary—to save labor and increase yields—have assumed a value five times as great as in 1900 and now total three billion, six hundred million and are paid for by animals which have a market value of eight billions in cold hard American cash.

The price of present day farm land is at a higher point and the farmer, in order to make this valuable land pay a dividend must put more money in buildings and equipment than ever before.—*The Iowa Agriculturist*.

"Uncle Pete, how old are you?"

"I'm close to a hundred, son," said Chiggerville's oldest inhabitant.

"Been using tobacco all your life, haven't you?"

"No, son. Up to the time I was 10 years old I'd never had a chew in my mouth."

Uncle Sam Aids the Cattlemen

SPEAKING at the eleventh annual meeting of the Southern Cattlemen's Association, March 13, at Roanoke, Virginia, Dr. J. R. Mohler, chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, told of some of the progress that has been made in animal husbandry research since the work was begun by the Department of Agriculture less than 20 years ago.

Extensive studies in animal genetics have been carried on for 17 years investigating the effects of inbreeding and crossbreeding. The work has been done with guinea pigs, and the number used thus far exceeds 30,000. Other studies in breeding have been made with dairy and beef cattle, horses, hogs, sheep, goats and chickens and some results of incalculable value to the live-stock industry of the Nation have been obtained. Experiments in animal feeding and nutrition have been carried on under local conditions in many sections of the country, and the data obtained on cost of production and economical rations for farm animals have been of great value to live-stock feeders.

An extensive experiment covering a number of years is now being conducted in the corn belt to determine the cost of beef production in terms of feed and other factors.

Letters to the Editor

THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN,
Harrisburg, Pa.

Dear Editor: We have been reading with interest your publication and like it. The writer formerly lived in Elk County, Pa., and knows Pennsylvania conditions. You have a dairy country in the Southern part of your state and you are doing the dairymen a lot of good in pushing the Holstein. She is the cow for Alabama.

Do you know anything about the Black Soil Belt of Alabama? If you don't you have missed something. This is the coming dairy section of America. We get five cuttings of alfalfa per year and have the best grazing in America. Strong lime land with plenty of good artesian water.

ALABAMA.

THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN,
Harrisburg, Pa.

Dear Editor: I am enclosing \$1.00 for two years' subscription to your paper solely for the good you are doing the little breeder on the hillside. I am an old-time breeder, having joined the old Holstein Association in 1880. There are only a few of us left. Wishing you success, I am,

Yours very truly,
VIRGINIA BREEDER.

"Billy," said the teacher, "what does c-a-t spell?" "Don't know, sir," said Billy. "What does your mother keep to catch mice?" "Trap, sir." "No, no." "What animal is very fond of milk?" "The baby, sir." "You stupid! What is it that scratched your sister's face?" "My nails, sir." "I am out of patience. There, do you see that animal on the fence?" "Then tell me what does c-a-t spell?" "Kitten, sir."

EFFECT OF BILLBOARD ADVERTISING

"Every Chinaman knows," says a Chinese editor, "that condensed milk comes from contented cows and that bulls give tobacco."—*Commercial Artist*.

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Published in the interest of the breeder and dairyman everywhere.

HOWARD C. REYNOLDS, *Managing Editor*
G. H. TRUCKELL, *Associate Editor*

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April 8, 1923

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman was established for the purpose of promoting the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle and to protect the interests of the men who breed purebred cattle, basing the value of the cattle on their ability to produce and reproduce.

We stand for progressive yet conservative administration of the National Association. We stand for Honest Records, Honest Advertising, and Honest Sales. We will at all times endeavor to promote any interests that have for their purpose the advancement of the Holstein cow, the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, and the breed and breeders generally.

Propaganda

JUST as we are closing the forms for this issue we received from a breeder in a distant state, a communication addressed "To the Members of the Holstein-Friesian Association" signed by the secretary and Mr. James A. Reynolds, of Cleveland. Mr. Reynolds, according to his own printed statement, has had 25 years in politics in the City of Cleveland, was one of the Aitken Hand Picked Board of Directors that assumed control at the Philadelphia meeting, and voted Mr. Aitken a \$12,000 salary. During Mr. James A. Reynolds' short tenure in office which the Supreme Court of the State of New York ruled he has held illegally, he has drawn from the Association's treasury for services and expenses upwards of \$12,000.

We will not endeavor to go into details relative to this communication in this issue but will handle the matter fully in our issue of April 22nd. We have continuously and persistently told the readers of THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN of the extravagance and mismanagement that prevailed in the Association's affairs and on receipt of the communication above referred to and in glancing over it hurriedly, we can only conclude that the "Rule and Ruin group appreciates as well as we, that their administration has been a failure and are fearful of the consequences that will eventually befall them for their illegal and extravagant expenditures of the Association's funds. They are desperate and are appropriating additional sums from the Association's treasury to finance the printing and mailing of a communication that is nothing more or less than propaganda to endeavor to further deceive the breeders as to the true conditions that exist. The Association, before it was gobbled up by the "Rule and Ruin" group in 1919, was able to conduct its business on a 25c Transfer Fee and was in a healthy and pros-

perous state. But this group, after levying a \$1.50 transfer fee, six times what it previously was, comes back with the weak apology for their extravagance and failure and ask the members to give them \$93,000 from the Reserve Fund so that they can continue their reign of extravagance and exploit themselves and the industry as long as they are able to dodge the law. They deem "The present to be the opportune time to make use of the accumulated funds." The question naturally arises, *Is the present an opportune time?* For the "Rule and Ruin" group it may be, because the Supreme Court of the State of New York has ruled that the present directors do not constitute a legal board and has ordered the election of six and not sixteen directors.

Scrub Sire Costly

THE article in this issue entitled "The Cost of a Scrub Sire," written by Louis H. Klass, of Maple Park, Illinois, contains a fund of selling talk for all who have purebred bulls to sell. No less a dairy authority than Hugh G. Van Pelt has pronounced this article one "which points out, logically, definitely and conclusively, the great loss suffered by the man who uses a scrub sire." After pointing out the loss the owner of the scrub bull suffers, day by day and month by month, the question, "Can you afford to stand this loss?" should be asked. Usually the prospect is asking himself if he can afford to buy the animal offered.

Mr. Klass is a dairyman-breeder and knows whereof he speaks. He keeps purebred Holstein-Friesians, not for speculative purposes but for the reason that he believes them to be the greatest and most profitable producers of milk and butterfat. He does not neglect type, but he stresses production and profit. His herd is a living monument to his work. For the month of January, the Milky Vale Herd ranked highest in the three cow testing associations in Kane County and the names of three of the inmates appeared in the list of the ten highest producers. The average for the entire herd was 1,303 lb. milk, and 41 lb. fat, one member finishing a lactation period of ten and one-half months with 15,000 lb. milk to her credit, while another, in her ninth month and at a time when she might be expected to be about dry, produced 50 lb. fat in the thirty days.

Read the article over and over until you get the figures by heart, then try them out on some neighbor who has not yet seen the light and beefed his scrub or grade herd bull. Mr. Klass makes good use of them for he says "I am getting more demand for stock than I can supply."

The Secret of Success

IT is strange how people differ. John M. Kelley and the Extension Department of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America claim that the demand for Wrigley's chewing gum is a direct result of generous advertising.

The Wm. Wrigley, Jr., Company in announcing that they are entering on their 32d year of successful chewing gum manufacture has this to say: "Our various factories supply a major portion of the world's

chewing gum, and we can assure you that this enormous sale was built up because of the excellent quality of the product and the extreme care taken in marketing the goods so that they reach you in electrically sealed (dustproof) packages."

You are at liberty to accept whatever version you choose. But bear in mind that one stick of gum put out by this great firm is exactly the same as any other stick in the same package and that the goods are standardized. Perhaps that is where the secret lies.

Illinois

WE are in receipt of a clipping from an Illinois breeder stating that a Mr. C. M. Long, field secretary of the Illinois Holstein-Friesian Association, has been loaned to the Holstein-Friesian Association of America on half time. Accompanying this News Item the breeder writes that "Illinois would like to loan this man out *All The Time* instead of half time. When the Hillside breeders have to dig up \$6,000 a year for a Field Secretary to sit in a Chicago office, it rather gets their goat."

The sentiment expressed by this Illinois breeder is similar to that expressed by hundreds of other breeders living in states where State Paid Secretaries have been employed, and we believe it is only a question of time before the breeders will cease to be taxed to employ a State Paid Secretary for political purposes.

Pennsylvania Falls in Line

PENNSYLVANIA has joined the states prohibiting the manufacture and sale of filled milk. The bill passed the House and Senate and has been signed by Governor Pinchot. Then the Keystone State went a step farther and passed another bill against adulteration of ice cream and established food standards for that product.

Prevention of Waste in Dairying

By H. M. JONES, *South Dakota Dairy Specialist*

NO business enterprise attains its greatest degree of success unless it reduces to a minimum the amount of material wasted. Efficient production and the elimination of waste are dependent one on the other. The dairy industry is burdened with considerable waste and lost effort, much of which is entirely preventable.

Some cows consume a dollars worth of feed and return as high as three dollars worth of milk as a result. Other cows take the same amount of feed and return only the bare cost of it, the farmer getting nothing for his labor, shelter and investment incurred by having such a cow in the herd. Figures from the 500 cow testing associations in the United States reveal the fact that one cow out of six, on an average, falls in the "no profit" class. Obviously such cows cause a great loss. Their places in the barn ought to be occupied by more profitable animals.

The feed or manner of feeding are often sources of

waste. Success depends upon feeding cows to their full capacity and using feeds in such combination as to get the highest returns. Corn fodder and wild hay alone are not conducive to high milk production. They furnish a surplus of one class of feeds and fail to supply sufficient of the other, protein. The use of soybeans, alfalfa and clover overcomes this difficulty.

Cows having access to none other than ice water, especially during the winter months, use considerable of their feed for the purpose of warming this water up to body temperature. This either curtails production or else requires more feed, thus resulting in a direct loss which is preventable.

An item, often overlooked, which causes an enormous loss every year is the inefficient separation of cream. Skim milk is usually disposed of immediately after separation, but when a can of skim milk is allowed to remain undisturbed for twelve hours it sometimes accumulates a slight covering of cream. The separator or the method is at fault. The application of the Babcock test has substantiated the fact that a large amount of butterfat is lost annually in this way.

The results of a few separator tests made in South Dakota recently show the following results:

Separator	Pounds skimmilk per month	Per cent butterfat	Pounds Butterfat lost	Loss @ 40c lb.
A	2400	.11	2.64	\$1.06
B	6000	.08	4.80	1.92
C	1800	.01	.18	.07
D	1350	.03	.41	.16
E	1050	.26	2.73	1.09

Separators C and D are skimming about as close as is ordinarily possible. Separators A and B are letting too much cream through into the skim milk and separator E is probably ready for the discard. A trace of cream in the skim milk soon mounts up into a considerable sum. When skim milk tests as high as .05 per cent something about the separator or the method needs remedying. When the test gets above .10 per cent and the ordinary corrective measures fail, it is time to get a new separator. It will pay for itself in a comparatively short time in cream saved.

The separator is not always at fault. If the milk is allowed to cool to below 90 degrees before separation there is always sure to be some loss. If the machine is turned too slowly much of the cream passes into the skimmilk. The operator should time his turning and adjust it to the speed called for on the crank of the machine. If the cream screw is improperly adjusted or if the cream opening becomes clogged with hardened casein or foreign matter, inefficient separation is likely to occur.

Some people present the argument that even though the butterfat does pass through into the skim milk much of its value is recovered when fed to pigs and calves. These animals are profitable users of skim milk, but do not give so high returns for butterfat as does the creamery. When butterfat is worth 40 cents a pound

on the market, it is worth only 10 cents for hogs, that is, feeds that would furnish the hog with the same nutrients could be supplied for 10 cents. Butter is indispensable as a human food but is unnecessary in the diet of a hog.

The loss occasioned by thick cream adhering to utensils often entails considerable loss. The use of boiling water on the outside of the utensils or a steam jet applied to the inside reduces such loss to a minimum.

It may seem that there are a great many avenues for loss in the dairy business. It should be borne in mind, however, that these losses usually constitute a minor part of the business. Nevertheless, they are a direct profit if saved, and it is worth while to do so. Time wasted with poor cows, feed wasted in improper feeding, and butterfat wasted by inefficient separation are factors which are under the control of the farmer himself. It is to his advantage to eliminate their combined loss which in the course of years amounts to enormous figures.

"I think you said that you had a brother in the mining business, didn't you, Rastus?"

"Yeh, boss, that's right."

"What kind of mining—gold mining, silver mining, copper mining?"

"No, sah, kalsomining, sah."

What a Calf Club Will Do

Three registered Holstein calves from the Annie Donders' herd was distributed to high school boys of the San Joaquin Calf Club which is composed of agricultural students in the high school agricultural department, Tranquillity, Cal. Joe Valsechi of San Joaquin, a freshman in the school purchased a bull calf for \$75. A full brother of this animal, a year older, was sold for \$750 on February 17. Susie McClenaghan also of San Joaquin purchased a heifer of the Gelsche Walker strain for \$75. There are now five registered calves from high producing strains in this district, all introduced during the past three months by members of the local calf club.

Won Gold Medal at Ithaca

Albert Coon of the West Little York road near Homer, New York, has received a gold medal from the College of Agriculture, Cornell University, for his work in judging cattle during Farmers' Week recently held at Ithaca. There were 60 boys that judged rings of Holsteins and Jersey cattle. Albert Coon got the highest marks although the Homer team failed to carry off the prize.

Tommy—"Pop, has a cat nine lives?" Tommy's Pop—"So we are told, my son." Tommy—"A frog can croak oftener than that, can't it?"



The Junior Breeder and Dairyman

A Junior Club Song

(Tune—"Sing a Song of Six-Pence.")

(1)

Sing a song of springtime,
Best of growing weather,
Four and twenty boys and girls
Planning all together,
Poultry clubs and gardens,
Calves and pigs and corn
Make us country boys and girls
Glad that we were born.

(2)

Sing a song of summer,
Time to hoe and till
Four and twenty boys and girls,
Working with a will.
Spading, raking, weeding,
Feeding calves and chicks,
When a country boy or girl
Starts a thing he sticks.

(3)

Sing a song of autumn,
Growing time is done,
Four and twenty boys and girls
Sharing harvest fun.
Ears of golden seed corn,
Pumpkins ripe and rare,
Ribbons blue and ribbons red,
Winners at the fair.

—Louisiana Club Leader.

Boy's Cow Makes 32-lb. Record

Jeanie Veeman of Sunnyside, is a six-year-old cow owned by Earl Ahman, Bakersfield, California. Earl is a member of the Kern County High School Agricultural Club. When the herd of registered Holsteins owned by Alex Whaley, Tulare, was dispersed in October, 1921, a representative of the Kern County High School was present buying cows for a boys' club. Jeanie Veeman of Sunnyside then a four-year-old heifer was struck off to W. J. Higdon for a good price but after the sale Mr. Higdon was induced to turn his purchase over to the club at the price he had paid.

Recently Jeanie Veeman of Sunnyside dropped a pair of fine twin heifer calves, sired by Sir Aaggie De Kol Mead 5th. Her youthful owner must have handled her like a veteran for he placed her on official test in which she produced over 32 lb. butter in a week averaging better than 100 lb. milk a day. She thus becomes the high record animal of Kern County. She is a daughter of Sir Veeman Korndyke Pontiac and the 30-lb. cow Melba Hengerveld, who recently made a second 30-lb. seven-day butter record in the herd of M. P. Christensen of Norwalk.

In the Christensen herd, Eldorado Veeman Segis, a daughter of Jeanie, has made 31.20 lb. butter in seven days as a three-year-old thus forming a new California three-generation group of 30-lb. cows.

Some people say that there is no such thing as luck but they are not Holstein cattlemen. There is a great deal of luck in the cattle business but generally luck and skill go together. Skill and the natural ability to produce was mainly responsible for the splendid showing Jeanie Veeman of Sunnyside made in her own official test but Lady Luck certainly smiled on young Earl Ahman when Jeanie's daughter in another herd made a 31-lb. seven-day butter record as a three-year-old and her own dam became a 30-lb. repeater. Earl has the skill and it looks as though he also had luck with him.

After the above was written we learn that S. V. K. P. Melba, of Sunnyside, a full sister of Jeanie Veeman, of Sunnyside, tested in the herd of Earl Graham, of Compton, Cal., had been put on test 116 days after freshening as a senior four-year-old and made a seven-day record of 35.66 lb. butter from 756.6 lb. milk. It never rains but it pours. Earl, you're a lucky boy.

Annual Contests

Nearly 35 boys are enrolled in the Allen County Calf Club which is backed by the First National Bank of Iola, Kansas in coöperation with the Chamber of Commerce and County Agent Milham.

The club will be made up of boys between the ages of 10 and 18 who live on Allen County farms and the only requirement will be that the boy own a purebred dairy calf. At the Allen County Fair this fall there will be a special contest with a number of very attractive prizes in addition to the regular premiums which any of the calves might win in the open classes. A similar contest will be held at the county fair in 1924 and then there will be a contest each year until the calves have grown into cows and have calves themselves. Then there will be a closing contest for the cow and their calves.

The First National Bank will obtain good calves of whatever breed the boy selects at the lowest possible cost and will lend the boys enough money to buy the calves at a nominal rate of interest and for as long a time as the boy cares to carry the note providing he takes good care of the animal.

A Rapid Growth in Utah

No less than 84 purebred Holstein heifers will be purchased in Wisconsin for boys of Cache County, Utah. In addition about 50 boys of the Jordan high school have signified their intention to join a local dairy calf club which was organized February 14 by I. V. Ball of the State Department of Vocational Education and Hugh J. Cannon, Deputy State Dairy and Food Commissioner.

Junior Club Heifer Brings Good Price

John Lenker of Sunbury, Pa., was, until the sale of the Bon Lacta herd on March 14th, the proud owner of Bon Lacta Korndyke Marcella, No. 702978. This heifer was a daughter of the Bon Lacta herdsire King Lunde Pontiac Korndyke 53d and of Velma Segis De Kol Pledge, a nice young cow with a record made at 24 months old of 411.13 lb. butter, 10,118 lb. milk in a year in the North Branch Cow Testing Association. The sire is a grandson of King of the Pontiacs and was from Greenwood Johanna Spofford, 29.01 lb. butter, 646.2 lb. milk in seven days.



BON LACTA KORNDYKE MARCELLA, No. 702978 and her former owner, John Lenker, Sunbury, Pa.

John raised his heifer from a calf and exhibited her at the Rockefeller Township Calf Club Show where she easily won first prize. She was born December 3, 1920 so was past three years old when the sale was held. John regretted to part with his pet but consented when the rest of the animals were sold. He led her into the sale ring wearing her prize rosette and put her through her poses for the benefit of the audience. She was struck off by Col. Glenn R. Mead to J. L. Hamilton manager of the Belle Ellen Stock Farms, Branchville, New Jersey, for \$295. Our picture was taken the day after the sale and shows her as she appeared at the time of the sale.

Good New Jersey Club Heifer

Buttonwood Marie Pontiac Korndyke, owned by Harold Bowne, of Pemberton, N. J., recently completed a seven-day official record of 300.7 lb. milk and 10.5 lb. butter as a two-year-old. She is the first heifer in New Jersey owned by a junior club member to make an official record.

Marie completed her record early in December after she had been milking about two and a half months. She is enrolled in the Burlington County Cow Testing Association and held third position in October and fourth in November while for December she ranked tenth. Her production in the association, month by month is as follows:

October	1,240 lb. milk, 50.8 lb. fat.
November	1,560 lb. milk, 51.5 lb. fat.
December	1,318 lb. milk, 36.9 lb. fat.
January	1,178 lb. milk, 33.0 lb. fat.

Her total for the four months was 5,296 lb. milk, 172.2 lb. butterfat. She is also a show animal. Harold has exhibited her at the Mount Holly and Trenton

Fairs during the past two years and has won eight first premiums and three championships. You can see that she is a real good heifer and that she is getting good care and feed, two of the essentials of success with livestock.

New Club Forming

A group of farmers of Reno County, Kansas, with county agent B. S. Crippen and Dave Voran, president of the Reno County Breeders' Association recently made a trip to Mulvane and purchased 12 high class Holstein heifers for a junior calf club. The dams of these calves have seven day official records ranging from 15 to 27 lb. and the price of the animals range from \$100 to \$225 each. Options were secured on nine other calves which may be taken later.

From Fifteen to Twenty-Seven

The Lions Dairy Calf Club was organized March 2 at the Fishers' School house, Hastings, Nebraska. Officers were selected and committees appointed to compose the constitution and by laws. The County Agent Davis and Carl Jones of the University Extension Department aided in the reorganization of the club which last year had seven members. This year there will be fifteen in the Holstein division and twelve in the Jersey division.

Boy's Cow is Half Dairy

The average amount of milk produced by the four cows in the Durr herd is 72 lb. per day and half of this is the production of a purebred Holstein heifer owned by Lester Durr. Lester is a farm boy of Crawford County, Ohio, and obtained the heifer in 1920 when he enrolled as a calf club member. He has taken care of her and according to the leaders of junior extension at the Ohio State University has made an excellent record during the past two years.

Generous Oregon Breeder

Marvin Daniels of Cove, Oregon, is a member of a calf club and has made a brilliant record in stock judging and herd record keeping during the past two years winning first prize in his county and second prize at the state fair. As a premium, Dr. W. T. Phy, proprietor of Hot Lake sanitarium presented him with a purebred Holstein heifer calf sired by the Doctor's son of Carnation King Sylvia.

Learn While You Work

The Fairfield Livestock Club consists of seventeen members, most of which are going to the high school at Fairfield, Nebraska. These boys continued their club work so as to earn school credits in animal husbandry. Another livestock club organized in Clay County has eight boys of Eldorado and will be called the Blue Valley Livestock Club. Three of these boys will have purebred Holstein calves and two will have pigs, while three will feed bees.

CLUB ACTIVITIES

CALENDAR OF HOLSTEIN DOINGS

Oct. 2-5—Washington, D. C., World's Dairy Congress.
Oct. 6-13—Syracuse, N. Y., National Dairy Show.

INDIANA BREEDERS GET TOGETHER

The Holstein Breeders of Delaware County, organized at a meeting held at the Merchants National Bank, Muncie, Ind., March 10th. Officers were elected as follows: President, John Williams; vice-president, Samuel Drago; secretary-treasurer, Ray Meeker.

Plans were made for the formation of a junior calf club, for which the association will purchase ten purebred Holstein calves.

GOOD FOR FREUDENBURG

Dr. J. A. Freudenberg of Markesan, Wis., donated a purebred Holstein calf, a grandson of the famous Iowana Sir Ollie as a prize at a judging contest held February 24, on his farm. The prize was won by Milan Klettke of Mackford. County agent J. J. Lacey gave a talk on the dairy cow and Mr. Hancock, manager of the Berlin-Carnation Milk Plant also spoke on the points of good dairy cattle and then acted as judge.

DISCUSS MEMBERSHIP DRIVE

The Broome County Holstein-Friesian Association held its annual meeting March 13th in the Chamber of Commerce rooms at Binghamton. James N. Allan of Vestal presided. The principal speaker was Chas. Bigler, president of the state Holstein-Friesian Association. Plans for a membership drive were discussed and officers for the coming year were elected as follows: President E. E. Franklin of Ithaca; vice-president, James Quinn of Nimsburg; secretary and treasurer, Dr. Gray T. Stone of Fuller Hollow.

FOUND COUNTY ASSOCIATION

Representatives of the Northwest Holstein-Friesian Association met at Norton, Kansas, March 12th with Holstein men of Sheridan County and founded a local organization. August Wegener was elected president and Hall Cope, secretary-treasurer.

Prof. J. B. Fitch of the Kansas State Agricultural College, explained the possibilities of dairying. Omer De Metz, Harland, president of the Northwest Kansas Association spoke on the Holstein cow as an all purpose animal. The breeders and their friends were entertained by the Commercial Club.

WE HAVE TROUBLE TOO

H. B. Kellicut, secretary of the Vernon County Holstein-Friesian Association is having considerable trouble because the members of his association are not paying their dues promptly. Three members are still delinquent on 1922 and up to the middle of March the only dues received for 1923 were those of three new members admitted this year. This state of affairs is all the more embarrassing as the Vernon Association pledged itself to affiliate with the Wisconsin State Association which means that the local association has to pay part of the 1922 deficit of the state organization as well as contribute dues for the current year.

FORM CALF CLUB IN OREGON

Breeders of Tillamook county, Oregon owning about 300 purebred Holsteins, held a meeting late in February and laid plans for a campaign for calf club work. Officers were elected and W. E. Meyers, extension specialist of the National Association gave an address. The officers are:

Charles Kunze of Nehalem, president; F. R. Beals, Vice president; Hugh Barber, secretary-treasurer; Jack Rupp and

John Shield, executive committee, all except Kunze being of Tillamook. Rupp was elected a deputy to work with County Club Leader Kennedy and a calf club membership of at least 25 is expected within the next two months.

PLAN TO ELIMINATE OLEO

The Hammond and Vicinity Holstein Breeders' Association was formed March 10th at a well attended meeting at Hammond, Wisconsin. Constitution and by-laws were adopted. J. Dornink and H. B. Olsen, were appointed to solicit members and officers were elected as follows: President, Geo. Knifel; vice-president, Tom Carew; secretary, W. G. Hall; treasurer, John Stelsel.

A cow testing association will be formed. The question of getting local merchants to cease handling Oleo was discussed and it was decided that as Hammond was a dairy locality and Oleomargarine was the worst enemy of the dairy business the merchants, being dependent on the farm trade, should be asked to quit handling imitation butter.

FAIR TO HAVE JUNIOR HOLSTEIN DAY

Members of the Marshfield local of the Wood County Holstein Breeders' Association met at Marshfield, Wis. March 1st and decided to have a purebred bull sale in connection with the annual market day on May 15th. The market day gives farmers an opportunity to assemble and exchange products and is an annual event of great interest.

A resolution was adopted to name the second day of the county fair, Junior Holstein Day, for the purpose of creating more interest among the Junior Breeders in holding calf club meetings and raising black and whites. County Agent, R. A. Peterson strongly urged the breeders of the county to encourage junior stock raising clubs.

The following officers were elected: President, Frank Palacek; vice-president, Herbert Molter; secretary-treasurer, Herman Schroeder; directors, Frank Fleisner, J. R. Esser, and Frank Redig.

BLAIR COUNTY LEADERS TO HAVE WATCH FOPS

Holstein breeders of southern Blair County met March 5th at the vocational school, Martinsburg, Pa. The meeting was called by President H. K. Metzker, in order to initiate the Holstein Calf Club. Allen Crissey, the state Holstein fieldman spoke on the desirability of Holsteins and the importance of business methods in milk production.

The association will, at the annual meeting each year, present the dairyman who owns a purebred Holstein cow that has made at least 14,000 lb. milk in a year in cow testing association work with a silver watch fob cast in the shape of Morrison Cove and engraved with the name of the owner, the cow and her record of production. A similar fob of gold was voted to the owner of an animal producing 18,000 lb. or more in the year. But one man can only win one prize.

A committee was appointed to select calves for a junior calf club and a man will be selected to do cow testing work for semi-official testing A. R. O. records. The members of the calf club will automatically become junior members of the association.

NEBRASKA BREEDERS MEET

The Nebraska Holstein-Friesian Association and the Midwest Holstein Association held their joint annual meeting at Kearney, Nebraska, March 1st and 2d. A banquet was provided by the Kearney Chamber of Commerce and was greatly enjoyed by about 100 visiting members and friends. The meeting was addressed by D. M. Hildebrand, president of the Nebraska State Holstein Association; J. H. Frandsen, formerly of State College and now dairy editor of the

Nebraska Farm Journal; Professor H. P. Davis of State College, and Kirk Griggs of Hastings. The toastmaster was Dr. E. A. Meservey of Kearney.

At the business meeting F. C. Haeger, of Beatrice, was elected president; W. H. Swartsley, Riverdale, vice-president; J. E. Palm, Lincoln, secretary; H. N. Otto, Aurora, treasurer; Fred Putnam, of Beatrice, director.

The next day a sale of 50 head of purebred Holsteins was held in the gymnasium of the Kearney Industrial School. The average is reported as \$167.00. The top price was \$300.00, which William Rydlund of Kearney paid for a fine heifer consigned by C. J. Furry of Franklin. A number of the animals sold went to start new Holstein herds.

CHANGE DATE OF ANNUAL MEETING

In response to a special call the annual meeting of the Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Association of Lake County was held at Libertyville, Ill., March 3. After dinner the meeting was called to order by President George White. The constitution was amended to permit the annual meeting to be held the second Friday in January instead of the second Saturday in June, which has been the annual meeting date in the past.

The area plan of tuberculosis eradication was endorsed and a resolution passed asking for the support of the Senate and Representatives in the state legislature, and the appropriation of suitable indemnities for reacting cattle.

H. K. Vose, said that a special article on some county breeders' herd would be published in the Lake County Register each week. R. N. Thompson, secretary of the state association addressed the meeting and the following officers were elected: President, G. R. White; vice-president, L. Ritzenhaler; secretary, H. K. Vose; treasurer, R. E. Olson; directors, E. F. Clark, Ralph Rouse and Chris Jensen.

It was planned to create the office of Field Secretary, who will be under the board of directors and M. H. Peterson, was elected to this position.

WASHTENAW BREEDERS RESOLVE

The annual meeting of the Washtenaw County Holstein-Friesian Association was held at Ypsilanti, Michigan, March 16. Owing to inclement weather only 35 members with their families were present at the banquet. R. B. Watrous, Chelsea, spoke on advertising milk. James Hays talked on animal breeding and popularizing milk. J. Sanderson of Ypsilanti told of his trip to the National Dairy Show at St. Paul, Minn., last fall, which trip was awarded him for showing the best Holstein calf in the boys' club competition at the Washtenaw County Fair.

At the business meeting Glenn Bird of Ypsilanti was re-

elected president; Harvey Day of Willis, vice president; Walter Spaulding, Chelsea, secretary; and A. A. Snyder, Belleville, treasurer.

The association voted \$25 for a prize for the best purebred Holstein calf shown by a junior at the Washtenaw Fair this fall. A resolution was adopted favoring bovine tuberculosis eradication as now being carried on in the state. It asked for suitable appropriations for indemnities and operating expenses for the next two years. Copies of the resolution were ordered to be sent to the senators and representatives; the Governor of Michigan; the Chairman of the House and Senate Committees of Agriculture; Chairman of the House of Ways and Means Committee; and Chairman of the Senate Financial Committee.

MURRAY DISCUSSES LIVESTOCK MARKET

Otto F. Toepfer of Madison, Wis., was reelected president of the Dane County Holstein Breeders' Association at its annual meeting at Madison, March 5th. Other officers elected were: C. O. Ruste, Mount Horeb, vice president; Arthur Alling, Oregon, secretary-treasurer; J. D. Stone, Oregon, M. M. Veal, Stoughton, and Fred Wittwer, Madison were elected members of the executive committee.

After considerable discussion it was decided to affiliate with the state association but the county fees were not raised under the affiliation plan. The directors were given power to set aside funds for junior calf club awards at the Dane County fair this fall. Prizes for Dane County Holstein exhibits at the fair were voted by the association. J. D. Stone was appointed to arrange for a Dane County Holstein show herd to be exhibited next fall. A County Holstein picnic will be held some time this coming summer.

The principal speaker was Reid Murray, secretary of Wisconsin Livestock Breeders' Association, who discussed the livestock market at the present time and the possibilities for the future. He said these possibilities hinged largely upon its progress in the development of close business-like relations with prospective buyers. Some 33,000 head of dairy stock were sold by Wisconsin men to out-of-state buyers last year. A few counties have adopted methods which inspire confidence of the buyer which enabled them to dispose of as high as 3,000 head.

COUNTY AND LOCAL ASSOCIATIONS

The secretary of a county breeders' association assumes the burden of the detail work of the organization. To his lot falls the necessity of maintaining the correspondence of the association, of introducing visiting buyers, of sending news items to the Breed papers and other interested publications, and a host of other irksome duties must be assume.

The county associations should see to it that their secretaries are provided with all useful information, data, or statistics, and also with the tools of his trade, stationery and postage stamps. The secretary must have this assistance if he is to efficiently execute the duties of his position.

It is evident that in a number of cases, the county secretary has not this coöperation, because many inquiries addressed to them are not answered. Courtesy alone requires a reply to a communication in the business world, but among the breeder's associations, a prompt reply is even advisable from a purely mercenary standpoint. Any request for information to a breeder's association was prompted by an interest in that community. Hence, it is for the best welfare of the organization receiving any communication, to acknowledge its receipt and provide information, if requested. The mere fact that a breeder or a community of breeders has no surplus stock for sale, should not cause him to disregard letters received. A year in the future, the barns may be full of surplus stock and the interest of possible buyers is maintained by correspondence.

A breeders' association that does not carefully conduct its correspondence, is an organization in name only, and is actually not functioning as an association of breeders,—all good business men,—should function.—*Guernsey Breeders Journal*.

GROW MORE LEGUMES

Speaking before the sixteenth annual convention of the Virginia State Dairymen's Association, March 9, Wilbur J. Fraser, Professor of Dairy Farming at the University of Illinois said that most dairy farmers lose money by not growing more legumes, which would aid the farmer in balancing the dairy ration. The ration problem to the practical dairy farmer is not merely the composition of feeds and food elements to meet the requirements of the cow in making milk but also its adaptability as a ration to meet his situation and circumstances. The fundamental basis and unchanging goal of dairy farming is the production of the most milk per acre and per man at the least cost. The speaker illustrated by stories of actual experience in six years testing at the University of Illinois. Another out of state speaker, C. F. Bigler, president of the New York State Holstein-Friesian Association, spoke on "Future Dairymen and Holsteins." Dairy cattle feeding and management were discussed by several of the leading members of Virginia Cow Testing Associations.

R. E. Hunt, Professor of Animal Husbandry at the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, spoke on important blood lines in the dairy cattle of Virginia. Professor Hunt is a noted student of dairy breed pedigrees.

J. C. McDowell, dairy husbandman from the Dairy Division at Washington, brought an interesting message in his work with cow testing association records. We have tabulated, he said, "the yearly records of more than 21,000 testing association cows. From that table we have found that as butterfat production increased from the lowest producing group to the highest the income over cost of food increased very rapidly, and almost uniformly as production increases. As production increased, the cost of food increased, but all the records tabulated show conclusively that it pays to keep good cows and to feed them well."

The association elected the following officers: President, J. V. Nichols, Purcellville; vice-president, M. H. Rhodes, Broadway; secretary-treasurer, Frank A. Buchanan, Blacksburg.

BARRON COUNTY WELL ORGANIZED

Meetings of the Barron County Holstein Clubs were recently held at Brill, Rice Lake, Chetek, Almena, and Cumberland in a circuit of meetings outlined by the county executive board.

The Brill Club endorsed the plan of dairy advertising and also the plan of tuberculin testing to be paid for coöperatively by the breeders and from a fund created by the Barron County Board. It is expected that a Black and White Auxiliary for the women will be founded in the near future. A community stock fair in June and a junior calf club project are also in contemplation.

The Almena Club is considering founding a Black and White Auxiliary, indorsed tuberculin testing and will hold a community fair in June jointly with the Almena Cow Testing

Association. Most of the club members are also members of the testing association. The club appropriated funds and offered to go into partnership with the Cumberland and Poskin Clubs in the purchase and erection of a Holstein advertising sign. It is proposed to erect the sign at the junction of the state highways near the village of Almena. The Poskin Club has already approved the matter and the Cumberland Club did so at its meeting.

Besides endorsing the advertising scheme, the Cumberland Club decided to hold a social early in May at which time the auxiliary plan will be discussed. This club will hold a purebred sale May 26th and will employ home talent to discuss pedigrees and as auctioneers.

The Chetek Club endorsed the fair plans and the accredited herd plans. Will hold a community Holstein show in June and invited the local Guernsey Club to take part. About half of the members were present and everyone signed up for the new year which begins in June.

The outstanding projects adopted by clubs for the year's work are as follows: community fairs, club sales, calf club promotion, community show herds, promotion of cow-testing association work and official testing, promotion of accredited herd testing, membership drives, formation of Black and White Auxiliaries, thus securing the coöperation of the women, and perhaps of outstanding importance the erection of Holstein advertising signs and the pledge of support in the statewide plan of dairy advertising as well as of the Barron County Advancement Association in its more local plan of operation for the coming year.

HUNTERDON COUNTY HOLSTEIN BREEDERS HOLD BANQUET

By W. W. Wetmore

One hundred breeders of Hunterdon County, New Jersey, gathered at the Baptist Church in Flemington, Thursday evening, March 22d, for what proved to be one of the best affairs of its kind ever staged in the State.

While everyone happily did his duty in putting away a share of the bounteous supply of eats, Mr. I. C. Francis of Caldwell, New Jersey led in the singing of old community songs. Several splendid baritone renditions were given by Mr. J. Shoemaker, also of Caldwell.

Mr. J. M. Hunter, a former head of the Dairy Department at New Brunswick and now Superintendent of Gobel Farms, Annandale, N. J., acted as toastmaster and first introduced Professor Meyer of Columbia University, who gave a splendid fifteen minute address on his findings in research work for the College and related statistics showing the advisability of an agricultural education for the farmers sons of to-day.

Prof. J. W. Bartlett told of the dairy instruction they were giving at New Brunswick, where he is Dairy Husbandman, and his desire to see the farmers of New Jersey take full advantage of their opportunities.

The Toastmaster then introduced Allen N. Crissey, District Representative for the National Association. Everybody knows Crissey in New Jersey as former Editor of the "Black and White Bugle," Holstein worker and Chamber of Commerce Secretary, and he always gives some real facts straight from the shoulder. Anyone who hears him cannot help absorbing some of his enthusiasm and what is more they will realize that the National Extension Department is thinking deep and doing work which is bound to show its influence. In the last two months he has organized four new County Associations. His address struck an extremely responsive cord, for he told the possibilities of Hunterdon County through a definite policy of dairy improvement work, publicity and advertising.

Mr. John Tine, President of the County Association, urged the program of work and took occasion to thank the ladies for the banquet, and he was followed by Thos. Hunt, an elocutionist of Lambertville, N. J., who in costume recited Riley's poems.

W. W. Wetmore, Secretary of the New Jersey State Association was the next speaker introduced. Mr. Wetmore brought home to everyone the things which the State Association is endeavoring to do through the editing of the "Black and White Bugle," the County Shows, Calf Clubs work, etc. After all he said, "We are all toads in the same puddle boost-

FOR FIVE YEARS IN SUCCESSION Hampshires have won grand championships over all breeds, all ages and all weights of hogs in the carload lots at the International Live Stock Show 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922.

FOR FIVE YEARS IN SUCCESSION Hampshires have shown the youngest, yet the heaviest spring pigs at this show.

HAMPSHIRE ARE THE PRACTICAL FARMER'S PRACTICAL HOG, because of—their meat type—their grazing qualities—their activity, health and vigor—their highly developed mother instinct and milking qualities—their early maturity and economical gains, and **Because They Are Recognized Market Toppers.**

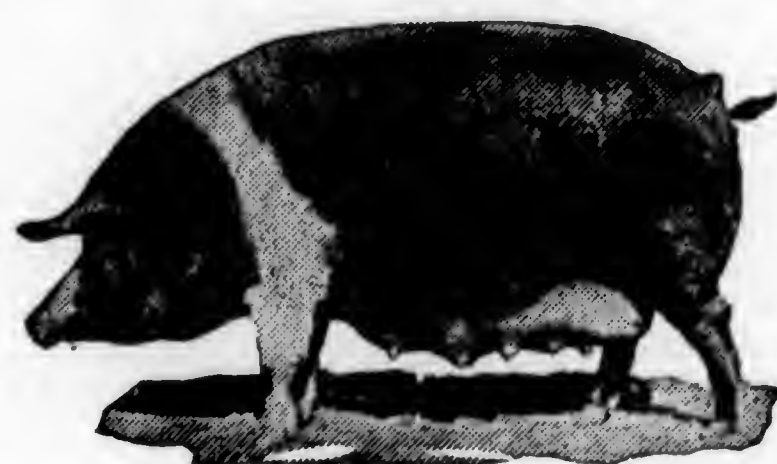
For information about Hampshires or for names and addresses of breeders near you, address

HAMPSHIRE RECORD ASSOCIATION

E. C. STONE, Secretary

Dept. 35

409 Wisconsin Ave., Peoria, Ill.



ing the Holstein cow all for the same purpose, so let's coöperate."

Another speaker was Mr. James Stuart, Manager of the Hunterdon County Coöperative Association, who very interestingly illustrated the advantages of coöperation to the farmer.

Hunterdon County adopted a program of work and this banquet was the first event on the program. The various events of the season including Calf Club work, tours, etc., will culminate in a real County Show herd at Trenton Fair in the fall.

DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE TO EXTEND MILK ADVERTISING

As the next big step in widening their markets for milk and milk products the 70,000 dairy farmers who belong to the Dairymen's League Coöperative Association have launched an advertising and sales campaign in New York City which is the first real big advertising boost that milk has ever had. For the last two or three years there has been a great deal said and written as to why farmers should advertise their products more but now the League farmers are actually doing it and doing it in the biggest way it has ever been done.

The largest part of the advertising last year was done on Dairymen's League ice cream and it brought real results. The League ice cream will be advertised this year but the great stress will be put upon the advertising of "Dairylea," the new trade name of the League evaporated milk. This campaign will center in New York City but it will be extended to other large consuming centers over the entire eastern half of the United States. Advertising authorities have declared that it is the best and most comprehensive food advertising campaign ever put on in New York City or anywhere else. It is planned to use the pages of *Good Housekeeping*, *The Saturday Evening Post*, and other publications, as well as selected groups of newspapers in the large consuming centers to put the "Dairylea" brand on the market. Within the last three weeks three thousand new accounts have been opened with storekeepers in New York and Philadelphia.

A large number of outdoor billboards in New York City and elsewhere will be used, some of which will be illuminated at night. It is expected that it will not be long before the name "Dairylea" evaporated milk and other milk products of the League will be as much a household word as Uneda biscuits or any one of a dozen other nationally known names of food products.

LEAGUE PRICES FOR APRIL MILK

The Board of Directors of the Dairymen's League Coöperative Association announced their recommendation of prices for April milk as follows:

Class 1, \$2.80, milk sold in fluid form.

Class 2, \$2.20, sweet cream or milk manufactured into ice cream and soft cheeses. In this classification some differentials were established applying to the sale of skim milk as follows: 25 cents for skim milk made into powder, plain or sweetened skim condensed; 15 cents for skim milk made into casein and milk sugar or skim milk cheeses. As heretofore, a charge of 5 cents will be made if no profitable disposition is made of the skim milk, and the regulation regarding the sale of skim milk to farmers is continued as heretofore, namely, a change of 10 cents per 100 pounds.

Class 3, the differential will be the same as for March, or 59 cents per 100 pounds above the average New York City quotations for butter. Sub-divisions A and B under this classification are eliminated so that class 3 now includes all milk manufactured into condensed or evaporated milk, powdered milk, or hard cheeses.

Class 4-A, the same recommendations as for March, namely, the average official New York City quotations for butter. This includes all milk made into butter. The same charges will be made for skim milk under this classification as are made under class 2.

Class 4-B, the average official New York City quotations for cheese. This includes all milk made into American cheese.

The above prices are for 100 pounds of milk testing 3% butterfat at the base zone of 201-210 miles from New York City.

GARDNER BARS MINERAL MIXTURES

Owing to extravagant claims made by salesmen of proprietary mineral feeds and mixtures Malcolm H. Gardner, Superintendent of Advanced Registry of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, has felt himself compelled to make a ruling on the feeding of such mixtures to cattle on official test. The ability of the Holstein-Friesian cow to manufacture milk and butterfat from her food is sometimes limited by the absence of something in the ration. The usual limiting factor is lack of protein of which farm mixtures are likely to be deficient. Another limiting factor may be water but it is the belief of many scientists that a ration may be deficient in minerals such as phosphorus or calcium and it was to meet this deficiency that mineral mixtures were devised. Superintendent Gardner's announcement points out that the rules of the A. R. O. prohibit anything "of a stimulating or medicinal nature." A mixture that enables an animal to make better use of the food furnished her should not be classed as stimulating or medicinal. These terms can only be used to such food additions as have a temporary effect. Many years ago ex-Governor Hoard is reported as saying that the darkest place in America is the inside of a cow and while we have made great progress in the past few years it is very evident that we have a lot more to learn in the subject of mixing rations to get the

maximum lifetime production from a cow. Superintendent Gardner's announcement which is preliminary to number 14 of Reported Tests of Holstein-Friesian Cows is as follows:

"During the last few weeks I have received quite a number of inquiries from supervisors and owners in regard to the feeding of what is known as mineral feed, of which there seems to be several different makes, and have in every instance advised that it was not allowable to feed such feeds to cows on official test. I have also lately had my attention called by Superintendents of Official Testing to the use of these mineral feeds, one Superintendent stating that agents for one of the feeds were promising high results in testing for advanced registration or no pay. Also, my attention has been called to methods of advertising such feeds, the advertisers instancing cows showing very large productions, with the implication that the large production was because of the cow having been fed the particular mineral feed. These advertisements refer mostly to long-time testing, with no mention whether the feed was fed during the monthly official test periods or during the non-official part of the month, but carry the impression that the feed increased the production.

It has surprised me that owners were willing to have the claim virtually made that the great production was not because of the general excellence and great productive capacity of the cow, but because she was fed the special feed. Some owners do not yet seem to understand that Rule 5, as found on pages 15 and 26 of the revised Hand Book, means just what it says, and that it is not allowable to feed anything of a stimulative or medicinal nature to cows on official test, except as provided by the rule. The makers of the several mineral feeds specifically claim that they are not medicines and not stimulative, to which claim some of the agents evidently do not confine themselves. If the formulas given are trustworthy there would seem to be little in any of these feeds which the owner is not allowed under the rules of the Holstein-Friesian Association to feed in some form, provided he himself prepares the feed; and if the public get the idea that production is dependent on any special feed given the cow, it will credit the feed and not the cow with that production. Any such attitude would be bad for the owner and bad for advanced registration. It has always been allowable to feed bone meal, salt, sulphur, charcoal and wood-ashes; and these substances contain all that any cow can possibly require in the line of mineral feed for herself, for her milk or for the foetus. If the feeding of any mineral feed can get results beyond the normal capacity of the cow when fed such substances as the rules allow, there must be some substance of a stimulative nature in that feed not allowable under the rules of the Association. In order to clarify the situation as to these so-called mineral feeds and make it plain to all, as Superintendent of Advanced Registry I announce as follows:

The Advanced Registry Office will not knowingly accept any test for advanced registration where the cow has been fed any proprietary mineral feed while under official test; and if after a certificate has been issued it comes to the knowledge of the Superintendent that such feed has been fed to any cow, it will be held as evident that it was the intent of the owner to stimulate the cow during test or to try to obtain an advantage contrary to the rules, and the matter will be laid before the Board of Directors with a recommendation that the certificate or certificates be cancelled."

IDAHO VIOLET POSCH ORMSBY AGAIN

To All Interested: I am pleased to announce that the Holstein-Friesian cow Idaho Violet Posch Ormsby, No. 337275, has just closed a long-time test and is credited with 26,812.5 lb. milk containing 1,007.41 lb. fat in 365 days, thus showing an average of 3.76 per cent fat in the milk. She freshened at the age of 9 years, 5 months, 18 days. Her sire is Hazelwood Posch Ormsby, No. 64222; her dam is Cascade Violet Cornucopia, No. 108317. She was bred and is now owned by the University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho. Her first official test was at five years of age, she showing in seven days 593 lb. milk and 22.05 lb. fat. During her next two lactation periods, tested semi-officially only, she showed 800.97 lb. fat from 21,399 lb. milk and 805.91 lb. fat from 21,379.3 lb. milk respectively, the average per cent fat for the two years being almost exactly the same as for the test just completed. During this last test she

was officially tested for one period of 51 days, one of 20 days, and ten of two days each; two of these monthly test periods being conducted by the Washington Agricultural College. Twelve different supervisors were employed in the conduct of the test. Her 365-day production of 1,007.41 lb. fat, equivalent to 1,259.26 lb. butter on the 80 per cent basis, gives her 60th place among cows producing above 1,000 lb. fat, she being the 66th Holstein-Friesian cow to gain the honor of producing 1,000 lb. fat in 365 days.

March 23, 1923. MALCOLM H. GARDNER, Supt. A. R.

HOLSTEINS AT THE SOUTHWESTERN EXPOSITION

The Holstein show at the Southwestern Exposition held at Ft. Worth, Texas brought out a small number of females of good quality and a splendid array of Holstein bulls. The males included the 1922 National Dairy Show grand champion, Dutchland Aaggie Tidy Prince 2d; Echo Sylvia King, twice champion at the Texas State Fair; Colantha Beets De Kol Johanna who has carried off a number of good prizes in the past year; and the 1922 Texas State Fair champion, Castine Sir Johanna Nig Ormsby.

The Dutchland bull was exhibited by the Texas Agricultural College for which he was purchased by Prof. Geo. P. Grout, the new head of the Dairy Husbandry Department. He won first in his class and the senior and grandchampionships. The junior champion was Holtex Cadalac Echo Wayne, shown by the Holtex Farms, Inc., of Dallas, Texas, but a number of judges present at the ringside favored Colantha Beets De Kol Johanna.

Prof. J. B. Fitch, of the University of Kansas, Manhattan, Kan., was the judge and awarded the female senior and grand championships to Johanna Ormsby Cornucopia, shown by Diggsfield Farm, Ft. Worth, Texas. Holtex Farms won all the group of first prizes and their exhibit included the junior champion Holtex Alcartra Sylvia Colantha, who was shown as a junior yearling.

US FARMERS

Us farmers in the country, as the seasons go and come, Is purty much like other folks,—We're apt to grumble some! The Spring's too back'ard fer us, er too for'ard—ary—one—We'll jaw about it anyhow, and have our way er none! The thaw's set in to suddent; er the frost's stayed in the soil Too long to give the wheat a chance, and crops is bound to spoil!

The weather's eether most too mild, er too outrageous rough, And altogether too much rain, er not half enough!

Now what I'd like and what you'd like is plane enough to see: It's jest to have old Providence drop around on you and me And ast us what our views is first, regardin' shine er rain, And post 'em when to shet her off, er let her on again! And yit I'd ruther, after all—considerin other chores— I got on hands, a-tendin' both to my affairs and yours— I'd rather miss the blame I'd git, a-rulin' things up thare, And spend my extry time in praise and gratitude and prayer.

—James Whitcomb Riley.

LATE SOME DAY

A recent movie comedy showed on the screen a bevy of shapely girls disrobing for a plunge in the "old swimming-pool." They had just taken off their shoes, hats, coats and were beginning on—a passing freight train dashed across the screen and obscured the view. When it had passed, the girls were frolicking in the water.

An old railroader sat through the show again and again. At length an usher tapped him on the shoulder.

"Aren't you ever going home?" he asked.

"Oh, I'll wait awhile," was the answer. "One of these times that train's going to be late."

"How can a fellow hold his end up unless he can make both ends meet?"

Life is a test of the survival of the fittest, but unfortunately lots of us don't fit.

SPOTTED COWS and SPOTTED SOWS



The best combination on earth from both points of view—beautiful to look on—profitable to the uttermost.

Every feature of the spotted cow may be learned from THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN. Likewise, every feature of the old fashioned Spotted Poland China sow may be learned from the *Spotted Poland China Journal*, 600 Wulsin Building, Indianapolis, Indiana, Fred L. Obenchain, Managing Director. One year, \$1.00; three years, \$2.00. The same address brings you all the information in regard to recording the old-fashioned Spotted Poland China Breed in the National Spotted Poland China Register formed during the fall of 1913; incorporated under the laws of Indiana early in 1914.

The assets of the Association to-day are around forty-five thousand dollars. They do not owe one single dollar. They have a publicity department for the benefit of their breeders free to all members. They give a twenty-four hour service

of recording pedigrees. They appropriate all of their profit for prices in county, district, state and national shows, so far as we have been able to ascertain, this is the only swine record in the United States that has done a greater business in 1921 than they did in the year 1920. In 1922 their gain over 1920 was 53%. Their membership fee is \$5.00. Write for full particulars. Address The National Spotted Poland-China Record, FRED L. OBENCHAIN, Secy.-Treas., 600 Wulsin Bldg., Indianapolis, Indiana.

Cow Testing Association Reports

PENNSYLVANIA TESTING

Eighteen Pennsylvania associations report 447 herds tested with a total of 4,925 cows, of which 576 cows gave more than 40 lb. butterfat for the month and 757 more than 1,000 lb. milk. Forty-five cows are reported as being on official test. Forty-one unprofitable cows were sold during the month and seven purebred bulls were purchased. Three associations report 100 per cent purebred bulls and one association reports all members weighing milk daily. The highest individual record was 2,622 lb. milk, 91.2 lb. butterfat made by the registered Holstein cow owned by I. V. Otto of Carlisle, Cumberland County association. The second highest yield of butterfat was 85 lb. made by a purebred Holstein owned by C. S. Chaffee of Ulster, enrolled in the Laurel Hill Association. The highest ten cow average was 2,069 lb. milk, 69.6 lb. butterfat in the Cumberland County Association. West Chester Association is second with the ten cow average of 1,817 lb. milk, 68.4 lb. fat.

HOLSTEINS MAKE GOOD SHOWING IN ILLINOIS

During February the highest producer in the 14 Illinois Cow-Testing Associations was a purebred Holstein owned by the Buffalo Creek Farm at Arlington Heights. She is credited with 2,310 lb. of milk and 90.1 lb. of fat. A grade Holstein owned by Eugene Nagel of Madison County is second with 2,198 lb. milk, 76.9 lb. fat. A purebred Jersey is third, and a purebred Guernsey fourth, another Nagel grade Holstein is fifth with 1,540 lb. milk, 73.2 lb. fat. A grade Guernsey is sixth, a purebred Brown Swiss seventh and a purebred Holstein

eighth and tenth. Ferde Wente of Effingham had one that made 1,512 lb. milk, 66.5 lb. fat and A. D. Cornue of Hebron had one that produced 1,543 lb. milk, 64.8 lb. fat. In the list of the ten highest producers there are three purebred Holsteins, two grade Holsteins, two purebred Guernseys and a grade Guernsey, a purebred Jersey and a purebred Brown Swiss.

The black and white breed makes a splendid showing in the list of the highest producing herds, as everyone of the leading 10 has more or less Holstein blood. First place is held by a herd of 25 grade Holsteins with an average production of 1,240 lb. milk, 42.6 lb. fat. They are owned by Storm & Jensen of Will County. In second place comes 14 purebred Holsteins owned by Elmer J. Newton of Orland, Cook County. This dairy averaged 1,243 lb. milk, 42.1 lb. fat. Mr. Cornue's 14 purebreds take third place with an average of 1,018 lb. milk, 41.9 lb. fat. In five of the associations reporting, the leader is a purebred Holstein and in four others a grade Holstein. In 12 of the associations, the leading herd contains more or less Holstein blood.

HOLSTEINS IN WASHINGTON

A herd of 19 Holsteins owned by Andy Seifert of Elma, Washington, averaged 1,205 lb. milk and 40 lb. butterfat in the Grays Harbor, association for February. Holstein herds were second and third in class 1. The leader for fat production was the Holstein, Bertha owned by C. F. Brittain with 1,744 lb. milk, 71.5 lb. butterfat and Whitefoot from the same herd was second with 1,604 lb. milk and 69 lb. butterfat.

FINE AVERAGE IN SAN JOAQUIN

There are 76 members of the Testing Association connected with the San Joaquin county farm bureau and during February they had 1,257 cows tested. The average production for the 28 days was 688 lb. milk and 23.88 lb. butterfat.

The grade Holstein herd of B. Meulink of Ripon averaged 37.01 lb. butterfat, while 56 grade Holsteins owned by M. Borges of the same town averaged 35.36 lb. fat. Twenty-one grade Holsteins owned by L. B. Johnston of Elk Grove averaged 34.24 lb. The small herd list was also headed by Holsteins. P. Barber of Thornton having ten grade cows that averaged 1,050 lb. milk, 38.72 lb. fat and C. A. Nutt of Ripon having nine that averaged 952 lb. milk, 38.13 lb. fat.

TESTING IN SOUTH CAROLINA

The largest butterfat record made in February in the State of South Carolina was 99.4 lb. from 2,179.6 lb. milk. It is credited to O. K. L. Mamie, a daughter of the great Ormsby Korndyke Lad, owned by V. M. Montgomery of Spartanburg. During the progress of the test this cow made a 7 day official record of 14.9 lb. milk, 24.853 lb. fat or 31.07 lb. butter. This is the second 30 lb. record made at Springdale Farm this season and adds another 30 lb. daughter to the credit of Ormsby Korndyke Lad, the noted sire of Beaver Dam Stock Farm.

Leafy Veeman Fobes De Kol, another member of the Springdale herd stands second on the list with 93.1 lb. fat, 2,318 lb. milk. She is credited with an official record of 579.5 lb. milk, 23.263 lb. fat or 29.08 lb. butter. This cow is a daughter

of the 40 lb. cow Leafy Veeman De Kol who in turn is a daughter of Leafy Dawn De Kol, 43.19 lb. butter. The 30 day milk record is the highest reported in this news letter. The third highest record reported is credited to Princess Nell Ormsby a senior four-year-old of the Springdale herd with 85.5 lb. fat, 1,976 lb. milk. Mr. Montgomery has twelve cows on the honor roll. J. T. Willard of Spartanburg has four. One of which produced 50.6 lb. fat in her twelfth lactation month. The Clemson Agricultural College has two two-year-olds on the honor roll.

During the month 82 cows were on test of which 43 made the honor roll. There were 20 Holsteins tested of which 18 made the honor list.

NEWS FROM ROBERTSON HERD

Jesse Maida Ruth, owned by H. E. Robertson of York, Penna., is milking regularly 100 lb. a day and has given 107.8 lb. in 24 hours. She is said to be the first cow in York County that ever produced 100 lb. milk in a day. She was the milk and butter champion of the York Valley Cow Testing Association last year and as a heifer produced 20,380.6 lb. milk. Other members of the Robertson herd are also making a splendid showing in year test.

NICE YEAR RECORD

Nooksack Della Segis, senior three-year-old owned by H. J. Evans of Ferndale is credited with 24,319.5 lb. milk and 720.328 lb. butterfat in a year according to the report of the Washington Experiment Station.

ASSOCIATION LEADER

A purebred Holstein-Friesian owned by Storm & Jensen produced 2,068 lb. milk and 72.4 lb. butterfat during February, and led the Will County, Illinois Cow Testing Association.

FOUR FIRST FROM REYNOLDS HERD

The ten highest cows in the Volant Association which operates in part of Lawrence County, Pa., averaged during the month of February, 1,495.5 lb. milk, 57.3 lb. butterfat. According to the tester, Paul J. Stonebraker, 252 cows, enrolled in the 26 herds were tested and 12 cows each produced over 50 lb. fat while 47 produced more than 40 lb. The purebred Holstein herd of D. B. Reynolds made a remarkable showing, there being eight members of this herd that each produced more than 30 lb. while the four leading producers came from this establishment. A four-year-old made 2,022 lb. milk, 66.7 lb. fat; an eight-year-old 1,904 lb. milk, 64.3 lb. fat; a five-year-old, 1,478 lb. milk, 62.1 lb. fat and a three-year-old 1,712 lb. milk, 61.5 lb. fat. T. S. Minor and W. McMillin & Son each have purebred Holsteins enrolled in the honor list.

AN INVESTMENT THAT PAID

Speaking at Stockton, Cal., before the Dairy Department of the San Joaquin Farm Bureau, tester George Wolfe said that one of his dairymen some years ago had paid \$250.00 for a purebred bull and considered the price rather high. However, the first group of heifers that were sired by this bull increased the earnings of the herd by \$502. As the average milking life of a cow is computed to be five years, this bull actually and directly added to that farmer's pocketbook the sum of \$2,500.00 or 1,000% on his investment.

HEISEY STILL ON THE JOB

Despite the fact that R. S. Heisey resigned his position as tester for the Southern Franklin County, Penna., Testing Association several months ago, his successor has not yet been appointed, and

he has continued the work so as to give the officers of the Association an opportunity to secure a new man.

Mr. Heisey has Holsteins of his own including one cow that has produced over 20,000 lb. milk in a year. He thinks considerable of a young bull calf he has from this cow and sired by a son of Ormsby Korndyke Lad. In his report of the February testing, Mr. Heisey states that the three leading producers in the Association are Holsteins. Number one owned by H. F. Stoner & Brothers produced 2,220 lb. milk, 66.6 lb. butterfat. Number two owned by W. L. Young made 1,607 lb. milk, 62.7 lb. butterfat. Number three owned by E. S. Grim is credited with 1,515 lb. milk, 56.1 lb. fat. Stoner Brothers have two, E. S. Grim, two, W. L. Young, one, and W. F. Barkdoll, one, Holsteins in the list of 10 highest producers.

FIRST AND SECOND

The high cow and high herd in the El Paso, Colorado Association for February are owned by Geo. T. Sinton and are purebred Holsteins. The cow Beauty produced 100.3 lb. butterfat and 2,134 lb. milk while the herd averaged 44.4 lb. butterfat, 1,132 lb. milk. The Modern Woodman of America's herd stood second with an average of 40.9 lb. butterfat, 1,391 lb. milk and furnished the second highest cow, Zwingara with a production of 70 lb. of fat, 1,39 lb. milk.

HAGLOFF HERD FIRST

Seven purebred Holsteins owned by John Hagloff of Oakville, Washington, averaged 1,094 lb. milk, 44.6 lb. butterfat. Red, the great Durham cow owned by Mr. Hagloff produced 1,591 lb. milk with 62.4 lb. butterfat, but she was surpassed by Katrina De Kol Pontiac Butter Girl owned by Sommers Brothers with 1,705 lb. milk and 72.6 lb. fat says the February report of the Thurston County Association.

Keystone Plum Johanna



1052.96 lb. butter in a year is the dam of the sire, and the granddam of the dam of my junior herdsire ORIGIN SIR NAPOL CORNUCOPIA. She produced 29.35 lb. butter in 7 days and during the year made 22,190.7 lb. of milk testing 3.8% fat. We are breeding for her type and producing capacity.

A. W. DOWNTON
STARRUCCA, PENNSYLVANIA

You Will Find It

hard to locate good cows whose owners will sell them. Let me help you. I have had a lifetime of experience with good Holsteins and am located in one of the best producing dairy sections of the great dairy state of Pennsylvania.



D. B. YORK

BROOKSIDE STOCK FARM,
TROY, PA.



Young Stock For Sale

At prices that the

Everyday Breeder and Dairyman

can well afford to pay.

HARRY C. REYNOLDS
SCRANTON, PA.

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A Ton and a Half of Pork from One Litter in 180 Days

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keeps you informed on all things of interest in Big Type Poland-Chinas. \$1.00 for 1 year; 3 years for \$2.00. National Record records your Poland-Chinas.

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Devoted to the best interests of the swine industry, particularly to the Berkshires, the hog that won **Grand Championship** over all breeds in the dressed carcass classes at the late International.

Easy feeders, meat of unsurpassed quality, profitable. The Berkshire hog and the Holstein cow are the best farm animals today.

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WANDA TOBE SEGIS

The biggest producing cow in the Williams County, Pennsylvania Cow-Testing Association for the month of February is the purebred Holstein Wanda Tobe Segis, owned by Albert Kalber. Her production is reported as being 2,657 lb. milk and exactly 101 lb. fat. Ten different cows produced over 55 lb. of fat and 32 exceeded 40 lb. There are 226 cows enrolled in the association, of which 202 were in milk and tested.

MANKATO COW LEADS

The highest record made during the third year of operation of the Blue Earth County association was made by a purebred Holstein owned by the Mankato Minn. She produced 26,046 lb. milk and 906 lb. butterfat. A highgrade Holstein, Belle owned by the Clovercrest Farms at Amboy is credited with 19,050 lb. milk, 675 lb. butterfat. The average cost of feed per cow was \$52.32. The gain above feed cost was \$112.68.

MAKE NICE SHOWING

A Holstein owned by A. Kuhle led the Mower County, Minnesota association for February with a production of 1,674 lb. milk and 60.26 lb. of butterfat. The Kuhle herd averaged 1,006 lb. milk, 33.33 lb. butterfat with an average test of 3.3. The Holstein herd of A. F. Ellinghuysen averaged 960 lb. milk, 37.59 lb. butterfat which is the highest average reported.

TESTING RECORDS HELP PRICES

When the herd of Frace and Davis of Elburn, Ill., was dispersed at public sale, February 20th, a grade cow brought \$222.00 and 21 grades averaged \$104. This herd had been enrolled in the Kane county association several years and when the animals were brought into the ring and testing records were told to the assembled buyers.

HOLSTEINS TAKE HONORS

First place in the February report of the Biscay, Minn. Association for February is taken by 18 registered Holsteins owned by August Block & Sons. They averaged 1,565.6 lb. milk and 50.61 lb. butterfat. A herd of registered and grade Holsteins was second, a purebred Holstein herd third, and a grade Holstein herd fourth.

COWS DIE FROM RABIES

Three herds of cows on farms in Onondaga County New York are reported as losing one or more animals from rabies caused by the bite of a dog. So far 13 cows have been affected, 10 owned by one dairyman living between Fabius and Apulia Center. The state authorities are taking every precaution to stamp out the disease and are ordering that all owners keep strict watch on their dogs.

SWEDISH SHOW AND SWEDISH DAIRYING

Every fifth year there is held in Sweden a General Swedish Agricultural Show arranged by the various agricultural societies, and supported by a grant from the Government. Exhibits are made of horses, cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, seeds, dairy produce and general agricultural produce, machinery and implements employed in agriculture, and the results of experimental work. In the last show, which was held before the war, there were shown more than 2,900 head of live stock and poultry, as well as 530 collections of machines and implements, 1,250 agricultural products, 221 forestry products, 213 fishery products, and over 100 results of scientific experimental work. The 1923 Show is to be held in connection with the Jubilee Exposition at Gothenburg, May 8 to September 30, celebrating the 300th anniversary of the foundation of the city, and is the 22d event of its kind.

Dairying is the oldest of Swedish industries. There are 600 milk recording societies. The principal breeds of dairy animals are Ayrshire and Swedish Friesian. Animals of the latter breed average 1,100 gallons per year with an average test of 3.5 per cent fat.

The Swedish Government wages a perpetual fight against tuberculosis and practically all purebred herds in the country are tested once or twice each year with tuberculin and found to be free from infection.

The following paragraph describing the rules for entry at the 1923 show to be held at Gothenburg, give a good indication of the stage of development that has been reached by Swedish agriculture:

"All animals exhibited must have been entered in the pedigree book or bred from animals so entered and, if full-grown, must have been passed by an authority responsible for the admission of exhibits. All cattle must be free from tuberculosis and bred from stock which has passed the tuberculin test and in which no other infectious disease has been discovered."

FULL SISTERS MAKE NICE RECORDS

Another 20-lb. junior two-year-old daughter has been officially reported for King Tweede Spring Farm, the present head of the Berks herd, owned by the popular Pennsylvania breeder, Abner S. Deysher. This heifer is Tobe Korndyke Pontiac Lass No. 684718, who at the age of two years, one month, twenty-six days, is officially credited with producing 485.2 lb. milk, 20.01 lb. butter. In the same report appears the name of Tobe Tweede Pontiac Lass No. 605577. At the age of three years, two months, nineteen days, she is credited with producing 532.6 lb. milk, 28.29 lb. butter in a week. These heifers are full sisters and were bred by their present owners, B. F. Jones & Son of South Montrose, Pa. Their dam is Segis Tobe Korndyke, a daughter of a former Jones' herdsire, Tobe Rag Apple Korndyke, so that in every way they are products of Springdale Farm, the Jones establishment.

PROFESSOR KILDEE HONORED

Holstein men will be glad to learn that Professor H. H. Kildee, head of the Animal Husbandry Department of Iowa State College, has recently been appointed Vice-Dean of Agriculture of that institution. Professor Kildee is an Iowa State College product, graduating from that institution in 1908. Except for the period of 1917-18, when he headed the dairy husbandry department at the University of Minnesota, he has been continuously in the service of his Alma Mater.

Professor Kildee was born on a farm near Osage, Iowa. During his college course he worked his way by taking care of the college stock. When a senior he was a member of the judging team and ranked highest in the International Contest at Chicago.

While head of the dairy husbandry department at Ames, Professor Kildee placed the dairy farm on a paying basis. He was instrumental in starting the famous Iowa experiment illustrating the influence of a purebred sire in dairy cattle breeding. From 1910-15 he coached the dairy cattle judging team and is regarded as one of the leading livestock judges of the country. He is on the list of approved judges of all or nearly all the breed associations, was recently selected as one of the twelve approved Ayrshire judges, is a member of the executive committee of the National Dairy Association and has many friends among the Holstein breeders.

THE PUREBRED SIRE MOVEMENT

A law requiring all sires used in public service to be purebred went into force in the state of West Virginia on January 1, 1923.

The members of the Franklin County Holstein-Friesian Association at a recent meeting urged the enactment of a similar law for Pennsylvania.

Dr. J. A. Kiernan who has been in

charge of the tuberculosis eradication work of the Federal Government since the beginning of the work, recently entered his herd in the better sires movement and was given emblem No. 9334.

Officers of the United States Department of Agriculture believe that any great improvement along one line of livestock work in a community or state is usually accompanied or closely followed by general progress along many lines. Farmers interested in the better-sires movement are also interested in better livestock feeding, which in turn brings better returns and more profits.

ADVICE TO COW KEEPERS

The Pennsylvania State College is calling attention to the great importance of clover, alfalfa and other legumes in the dairy cow ration. It is not too late to plan for an increased acreage of these crops for this season. Legume crops are the cheapest and best farm source of the protein and mineral matter so essential in profitable milk production. Do not turn cattle on pastures too early. It is better to let the grass get well started. A better pasture all summer will result. When the cows are turned to pasture accustom them gradually to this change in diet by turning them out but a short time each day. Grain feeding to high producing cows should be continued but in smaller amounts.

CONFIDENCES

In the sweet silence of the twilight they spooned upon the beach.

"Dearest," she murmured, tremblingly, "now that we are married, I—I have a secret to tell you!"

"What is it sweetheart?" he asked softly.

"Can you ever forgive me for deceiving you?" she sobbed. My—my left eye is made of glass."

"Never mind, lovey," he whispered gently: "so are the diamonds in your engagement ring."

REORGANIZING THE SUN MAID GROWERS

The Sun Maid Raisin Growers probably the greatest cooperative society in America, is undergoing reorganization. The sixteen departments of the association's work will be consolidated into four divisions.

The plans involve an issue of two million dollars in preferred stock, the floating of a three million dollar bond issue and the mortgaging of the company's properties in return for a three million dollar loan already negotiated.

Issuance of the preferred stock will, it is claimed, solve the financial difficulties which have troubled the association during the past few years as a result of the tremendous growth, by giving the officials more working capital to operate with.

"The organization has been like an inverted pyramid. The growers have been capitalized at three million dollars and their properties are worth four million dollars. Through the stock issuance the strength will be put at the bottom of the pyramid and the peak at the top," is the explanation given by manager-director, Ralph Merriitt.

A loan of three million dollars to finance the balance of the 1922 crop has been negotiated through a syndicate of banks headed by the Pacific Southwest and First National of Los Angeles and the Anglo & London Paris Bank of San Francisco.

Four divisions will be created: operating; sales; administration; and membership service. At a recent meeting of stock holders the entire board of directors were reelected.

"Father, what is the difference between cannibals and other folks?" questioned young Albert.

"Well, my boy, cannibals eat their enemies; as a rule other people go no further than to live on their friends and relatives."

Holsteins that Will Please and Pay



Write your needs—or better—come and see our stock.

BLAIR COUNTY HOLSTEIN ASSOCIATION

S. F. ZOOK, Sec'y
Curryville, Penna.

Conformation, Beauty Production, Symmetry

as well as Safety and Profit are characteristics of Polled Holsteins



A Polled Bull will improve the production and individuality of your herd as well as the fat test of the milk.

Let us Demonstrate This to You.

George E. Stevenson
727 Connell Bldg., Scranton, Pa.

Crestmont Ormsby Alcartra

as a junior two-year-old, produced 15,883.1 lb. milk, 722.98 lb. butter in 305 days, making a state record in that class. As a junior three-year-old she produced 22,000 lb. milk and 960 lb. butter in 305 days, a

WORLD'S RECORD.

She is a daughter of my herd bull **KING PONTIAC ALCARTRA WAYNE.**

Remember that I am raising sons and grandsons of this great sire.

Let me price one to you.

HARRY C. GATES
Canton, Penna.

By Your Bull from an Accredited Herd

ILLINOIS COOPERATIVE SELLS BUTTER TO CUBA

Owing to discontent caused by the low price received for milk by the farmers of Stephenson County, Ill., the Stephenson County Marketing Co., was organized September, 1921. A modern creamery and receiving plant was erected at Freeport with receiving stations at Damascus, German Valley, Lena and Dakota. The company was incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000 and a membership of about 500. Since this time the membership has doubled and the capital stock has been increased to \$75,000. A wholesale plant has been started at Rockford. All the property including the creamery and a large warehouse for storing salt, twine and other supplies sold to farmers is owned by the farmer stockholders. A short time ago the company sent a large shipment of butter packed in tins to Cuba.

WELL-KNOWN EDITOR DEAD

Jason W. Stockbridge, editor of *The Maryland Farmer*, died March 7th at the Homewood Hospital, Baltimore. Mr. Stockbridge was stricken with pneumonia about three weeks ago, but had apparently passed the crisis of the disease when a sudden collapse brought an unexpected fatal end of the illness. Mr. Stockbridge is survived by his wife and seven children, the youngest less than a month old.

Mr. Stockbridge had a host of friends. He did good work as editor of *The Maryland Farmer* and was a keen student of agricultural affairs. His former work as a reporter and financial editor aided him greatly in his position with *The Maryland Farmer* and added materially to the value of that periodical.

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PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

April 10—Chippawa, Ont., Lenroc Reduction Sale.
April 14—Williamsport, Pa., Allendale Farms Sale, R. Austin Backus, Mgr.
April 17—Ponca, Okla., W. H. England Dispersal, W. H. Mott, Mgr.
April 17—Cambridge, N. Y., M. J. Connolly Dispersal.
April 17-18—Syracuse, N. Y., The 1923 Sale, New York State Fair Grounds, E. M. Hastings, Mgr.
April 19-20—Aurora, Ill., Illinois Holstein-Friesian Association State Sale, R. N. Thompson, Mgr.
April 24—Munger, Mich., Peter Bogard & Son Dispersal, R. Austin Backus, Mgr.
April 25—Wolcott, N. Y., E. Washburn & Son Dispersal, E. M. Hastings, Sale Director.
April 26—Elmira, N. Y., W. T. Smith & Son, Reduction and Consignment sale.
April 26—Visalia, Cal., Walter F. Mitchell Sale.
April 30—Elkhorn, Wis., Walworth County Breeders' Semi-Annual Sale.
May 1—Janesville, Wis., Rock County Holstein Breeders' Semi-Annual Sale.
May 2—Clintonville, Spring Consignment Sale, Waupaca County Breeders, A. B. Rowe, Sec'y.
May 2-3—Monroe, Wis., Green County Holstein Breeders' Semi-Annual Sale.
May 3—Lake Mills, Wis., Lake Mills Holstein Breeders' Sale.
May 4—Madison, Wis., Dane County Holstein Breeders' Semi-Annual Sale.
May 4-8—Fond du Lac, Wis., Holstein Breeders' Sale Co., S. H. Bird, Mgr.
May 8-9—Earlville, N. Y., New York Spring Sale, New York Holstein-Friesian Ass'n.
May 12—New Douglas, Ill., First Semi-Annual Quality Holstein Sale, O. Westerheide.
May 15—Menomonee, Wis., Dunn County Annual Purebred Stock Sale.
June 4—Mentor, Ohio, Pinery Farms, Annual Sale.
June 7-8—Cleveland, O., National Cooperative Holstein Sale, Ohio Holstein-Friesian Association, Mgrs.
June 8—Norwich, Conn., Plain Hill Farms Annual Sale, The O. S. Peck Co., Mgrs.
June 9—Mentor, Ohio, T. D. Morley, Dispersal.
June 12—Owatonna, Minn., Taylor & Christgau Sale.
June 14—Thorp, Wis., W. H. Krause Annual Bred Heifer Sale.
June 15—Montrose, Pa., Susquehanna County Breeders' Second Annual Sale.
Oct. 3-4—Syracuse, Mich., Tenth Annual Sale of the Howell Sales Company of Livingstone County, W. Griffin, Sec'y.
Oct. 4—Marshfield, Wis., 18th Semi-Annual Sale, Central Wisconsin Holstein Breeders Association.
Oct. 20—New Douglas, Ill., Holstein Breeders' Consignment Sale, S. E. Gehrig, Mgr.
November 5—Elkhorn, Wis., Walworth County Breeders' Fall Sale.
November 12—Elkhorn, Wis., Walworth County Breeders' Bull Sale.
Nov. 15—Kansas State Association Sale, W. H. Mott, Mgr.

LAST CALL FOR

Dr. A. A. Peasley's Dispersal Sale, Columbus, Ohio, April 12th.
Allendale Farms' Reduction Sale, Montoursville, Pa., April 14th.
Frank T. Hoy's Sale, Johnsonburg, N. Y., April 14th.

CLOTZ-BRADFORD DISPERSAL

The dispersion of the Clotz Bros., and B. L. Bradford herds was held at Des Moines, Iowa, March 7th-8th, under the management of Hargrove and Arnold. The top price was \$1,525 which Fairburn & Wood, Fonda, Iowa paid for King Pietertje Ormsby Piebe 27th, a son of K. P. O. P. from a 33-lb. cow. A Texan buyer, O. L. Ward paid \$700 for Loretta Colantha De Kol, a show cow, with a 27-lb. seven day butter record. Twenty-three other animals brought \$200 or more; eleven \$300 or more; five \$400 or more; three over \$500, one brought \$650 and another \$665. The Board of Control of Public Institutions of Iowa secured a number of good ones and bid on others.

THE IOWA BREEDERS' SALE

The Iowa Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Association held their annual spring sale at Waterloo, Iowa, March 15. Sixty-one animals were sold at an average of \$233.70. Although weather conditions were unfavorable there was a good attendance. The top price was \$450 which Frank Chikak of Elma, paid for Lady Butter Maid Colantha consigned by P. P. Stewart of Maynard. Cerro Gordo Farms, Mason City, consigned the top price bull, King Pietertje Ormsby Piebe 29th. He was purchased by Hauge Bros., A. E. Markham and C. E. Bell for \$400. Seven bulls were bought in the sale for an average of \$261; while the fifty-four females averaged \$230. The high average quality of the sale is shown by the fact that only four animals brought \$400 or more and only a dozen above \$300, yet the average was well over \$233.

THE ALLENDALE FARM SALE

A sale will be held on Saturday, April 14th, at the Allen Farms at Montoursville near Williamsport, Penna. The animals will be tuberculin tested and sold subject to a 60-day retest. Among the offerings will be the senior herdsire whose dam made 25 lb. butter in seven days as a three-year-old. Ten of his daughters will also be on sale. Nearly all the animals are of milking age and will be fresh or due soon after sale time. Some of these cows are bred to King Ormsby Crijntje whose sire was the King of the Ormsbys and whose dam, Lady Pietertje Trijntje Segis is a 30 lb. cow that as a junior four-year-old produced 21,627.5 lb. milk, 971.86 lb. butter in a year. She is a daughter of Pietertje Hengerveld Segis.

A young bull that should attract considerable attention is a son of King of the Ormsbys from a 27 lb. cow that has a year record of 953 lb. butter and 21,488 lb.

milk. Sons of King of the Ormsbys are always in demand and the great record recently made by Bess Johanna Ormsby, full sister to the sire, again calls attention to the producing ability evidenced by so many animals of this line of breeding.

There are a few good Guernseys in this sale as well as the Holsteins which ought to bring buyers from a distance as there is quite a demand in this state for Guernseys while the supply is very limited.

The owner of the Allendale Farms is Carl G. Allen of Williamsport and he assures us that everything will be done to insure the comfort of the visitors to reach the farm. Purchasers should take the Montoursville trolley at Williamsport and journey to the end of the line where automobiles will carry them from the cars to the place of sale.

OVERLEIN HERD DISPERSAL

The herd of Palmer Overlein of Black River Falls, was sold March 27 at Irving, Wis. and attracted a good crowd. The average price realized for females of all ages was \$129 while bulls brought an average of \$74.50. Mr. Overlein had a good reputation as a breeder and his cows were known to be producers. The top price was \$277 which Hugh Sharpe of Black River Falls paid for the four-year-old Maple Grove Pauline 3d. Mr. Sharpe bought a number of good ones and paid \$470 for an eight-year-old cow and her five-year-old daughter. The animals bringing \$150 or more with names and addresses of their purchasers are:

Maud Korndyke De Kol, 6 yrs., L. McDonald, Black River Falls	\$150.00
Nora Colantha De Kol Korndyke, 3 yrs., Fred Kehler, Melrose, Wis.	197.50
Ruth Nora De Kol Segis, 8 yrs., Hugh Sharpe, Black River Falls	175.00
Maple Grove Pauline Pieter, 8 yrs., Hugh Sharpe	215.00
Maple Grove Pauline Pieter 2d, 5 yrs., Hugh Sharpe	255.00
Maple Grove Pauline 3d, 4 yrs., Hugh Sharpe	277.00
Marjorie Johanna Piebe, 2 yrs., Young Bros.	152.00
Nora Colantha Molly, 3 yrs., Shirley Lee	167.50
Maud Korndyke Segis Piebe, 2 yrs., Alfired Wadel	155.00

THE REMLEY DISPERSION

The H. R. Remley herd was dispersed on the farm at Watsontown, Pa., March 24. There were 23 animals sold for an average of \$274.13, the grand total being \$6,305. Seven bulls averaged \$126.42 and sixteen females averaged \$338.75. Eleven animals exceeded \$200, and of these ten went to two different purchasers, Dr. E. Hogg, of Wilkes-Barre and H. J. Sheffer of Dewart. Dr. Hogg's six animals cost him \$2,920. He purchased the two highest priced animals in the sale, giving \$750 for Highland Pleiades Hartog, a 29-lb. daughter of Dutchland Colantha Hark. This cow had a number of good records made in the cow testing association work. The Doctor paid \$650 for Highland Lassie Mooie, a 25-lb. junior three-year-old daughter of Oakland Sethje Mooie from the 33.9 four-year-old Highland Korndyke Lassie. Highland Looing Belle Hark, another daughter of Dutchland Colantha Hark was struck off to Mr. Sheffer for \$525. She had no official records but had two splendid year records made in cow testing association work. Baxter was the auctioneer, and R. Austin Backus pedigree man.

The animals bringing \$200 or more with names and addresses of their purchasers are:

Purchased by Dr. E. Hogg, Wilkes Barre, Pa.	
1 Highland Quine Hark, 6 yrs.	\$500
3 Highland White Hark, 6 yrs.	415
5 Highland Pleiades Hartog, 6 yrs.	750
6 Highland Lassie Mooie, 3 yrs.	650
7 Highland Hartog Lassie, 5 yrs.	360
9 Colantha Highland Lassie, 1 yr.	265
Purchased by H. J. Sheffer, Dewart, Pa.	
2 Highland Plum Hark, 6 yrs.	455
4 Highland Looing Belle Hark, 6 yrs.	525
19 Female, 3 mo.	385
21 Female, 2 mo.	225
Purchased by Harris Crispin, Milton, Pa.	
8 Inka Twin Brook, 1 yr.	230

THE TIFFDALE DISPERSAL

The Tiffdale Dispersal Sale was held at Brooklyn, Pa., March 27. Tiffdale herd was fully accredited and every animal was sold subject to a 60-90 days retest. There were quite a number of young animals; 11 calves bringing \$710. The thirty animals over a year old averaged \$146.33, the total being \$5100 for 41 head.

The herdsire Lathrop Valdessa Homestead was twenty months old and was a son of King Valdessa Pontiac Homestead from an untested daughter of the 31 lb. cow Aaggie Cornucopia Pauline Girl 2d. He was struck off to E. W. Tiffany for \$160. The top price was \$300 which the W. A. Lathrop Estate of Montrose, Pa., paid for Nancy De Kol Princess, a five-year-old daughter of the polled bull Napol Prince. All the animals went to Pennsylvania parties with the exception of seven which were purchased by the well known New York Holstein breeder G. A. Abbott. Baxter was the auctioneer with R. Austin Backus in the box.

Animals bringing \$150 or more with the names and addresses of their purchasers are:

Purchased by E. W. Tiffany, Brooklyn, Pa.	
Lathrop Valdessa Homestead, 1½ yrs., Male	\$160
9 Lady Johanna Madrigal, 10 yrs.	165
22 Dijkstra Segis Beets Lyons, 5 yrs.	255
Purchased by G. A. Abbott, Cortland, N. Y.	
7 Jessie Pontiac Buttercup, 5 yrs.	175
36 Ridge Farm Belle Segis Rag Apple, 3 yrs.	215

(Continued on page 260)

ST. LOUIS MILK CAMPAIGN

The per capita consumption of milk in St. Louis is said to be about half as much as it is in other great cities of the United States. To remedy this condition, the producers and distributors have been putting on a milk campaign and invoked the cooperation of the National Dairy Council. Billboards, newspaper publicity and the movies are being used and valuable work is being done with the children in the public schools. A number of the big stores have donated the use of part of their display windows and in these animals that have been fed milk and animals that have not received milk are shown to point out the resultant difference in growth. Approximately \$5,000 a month is being raised locally to finance the campaign which has its headquarters in the Chamber of Commerce building and is backed by the Health Department and other Civic Organizations.

A PAYING DAIRY

David Swenson of Dovre, Kandiyohi County, Minn. has a herd of thirty Holstein cows and delivers cream to the New London Creamery. For his December production Mr. Swenson received a check of \$595.00. This was handled by the Bank of Willmar. Its unusual size caused inquiry and the incident received considerable publicity.

The skim milk was fed to calves and formed part of the ration of the drove of 35 pigs. Then the Swensons sold \$72.00 of eggs during the month besides what the family used. Mr. Swenson is finding that diversification pays.

ASH GROVE FARM

offers purebred Holstein calves both sexes from 29-lb. sire at farmer's prices.

BLACKWELL BROS., Damascus, Pa.

WANTED.

Twenty high producing cows, 2d or 3d calf, fresh or near springers, by May 15th. Will consider entire herd or individual animals. Must be accredited. Give brief description of breeding and records, if any. Address

E. J. SCAMMELL,
814 Third Ave., Williamsport, Pa.

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A copy of our new booklet on "The Management of a Public Sale",

new edition just off press. Get your copy to-day. It contains many good suggestions.

SALE CATALOGS

Remember we are one of the very leading catalog companies. Our new price of \$2.75 per page for 300 copies of a real high class catalog should interest you. Write for samples and entry blanks before ordering elsewhere.

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ELMER R. ZIMMER

Elmer R. Zimmer, secretary of the New York Holstein-Friesian Association, died at his home in Syracuse, March 22d, from pneumonia, having been ill only 12 days. Mr. Zimmer was born at Constableville, N. Y., Sept. 5, 1886. He was a special student in the college of Agriculture at Cornell University, 1912-13, and was an instructor in Animal Husbandry 1913-15. Mr. Zimmer then became county agent in Tioga County, New York, and it was his success in building up the farm bureau in that county that caused him to be appointed secretary of the New York State Holstein-Friesian Association in 1920. Mr. Zimmer was sincere, conscientious and a hard worker. He was quiet and unassuming and a general favorite with all cattle men with whom he came in contact. He is survived by his wife and three small children.

MILO D. CAMPBELL

Agricultural interests regret the death of Milo D. Campbell which occurred suddenly at Washington, March 22d. Mr. Campbell was playing golf with former Senator Townsend, of Michigan, with whom he had long been friendly. It is nearly a year ago since Congress passed the bill increasing the membership of the Federal Reserve Board and arranging that the new member should represent agriculture which formerly had no representation on the Board, although farming is the largest business interest of the country. President Harding did not fill the appointment for several months, but finally settled on Mr. Campbell who was confirmed by the Senate shortly before the close of Congress. Mr. Campbell had only served eight days of his term of ten years.

Mr. Campbell became nationally prominent by his work in the organization of the milk producers of southeastern Michigan and when a national milk producers' organization came into existence he was elected president. While primarily a farmer, Mr. Campbell had the advantage of legal training. He was prominent politically, had been mayor of Coldwater, Mich., a member of the Michigan Legislature and had served as Insurance and Tax Commissioner.

Typewritten Pedigrees

4 generations, 3 copies \$1.00

SALE CATALOGS

F. G. Johnston, 37 W. Lane Ave., Columbus, Ohio

Representatives and Dealers WANTED

An excellent opportunity is offered one man in every town or county to take orders for U-Cop-Co Special Steam Bone Mineral Meal and Maromel on a very profitable basis.

These specially prepared products for dairy cows and pigs are used by breeders everywhere and by most agricultural experiment stations. They have been nationally advertised for years. Continued advertising will make them easy to sell. Your big opportunity to handle U-Cop-Co and Maromel on a very profitable basis is right now. Write today for detailed information, our plan of co-operating with you and descriptive literature.

UNITED CHEMICAL & ORGANIC PRODUCTS CO.
4216 S. Marshfield Ave., Chicago, Ill.

PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

(Continued from page 259)

11	Princess Plum Buttercup, 5 yrs.	Purchased by Bush Bros., Montrose, Pa.	200
17	Ranche Korndyke Lyons, 3 yrs.	Purchased by Everett Aldrich, Montrose, Pa.	160
28	Josephine Korndyke Clothilde 2d, 8 yrs.	Purchased by C. T. Otto, Kingsley, Pa.	255
30	Nancy De Kol Princess, 5 yrs.	Purchased by W. A. Lathrop Est., Montrose, Pa.	300
38	Ridge Farm Pansy Pontiac Abbecker, 3 yrs.		245
20	Lady Edgewood Beets Lyons, 4 yrs.		180

OUTLINE OF OPERATIONS AT ALLENDALE FARMS

By CARL G. ALLEN

Allendale Farms started their breeding operations in August 1919 purchasing as foundation stock young cows strong in blood lines of Colantha, Johanna Lad and King Segis Prospect. We used on these animals the bull from Duchland Colantha Lad whose pedigree is outlined in our advertisement and subsequently purchased a Junior Herd Sire from the Winterthur Farms, a son of King of the Ormsbys from a dam producing 971 lb. butter and 22,000 lb. milk.

We started out as a market milk operation and remodelled our barns and equipment to enable us to produce Certified Milk, which grade of milk we are producing to-day.

Since starting our breeding operation we have consistently held all female offspring so that due to the capacity of our barns, we now find ourselves overstocked and it is now necessary to hold a reduction sale to bring our herd down to barn capacity.

Our milk is sold on the retail market of Williamsport and to some wholesale outlets including leading hotels and hospitals in the central part of Pennsylvania. We have the only Certified plant in a radius of 100 miles and one of the few certified plants in Pennsylvania. The herd is of course, on the accredited plan and on account of the rigid inspections and the necessity of holding only high producing animals this sale presents an unusual opportunity to pick up some splendid producers that will make fine foundation stock for any herd.

Last fall, with the assistance of W. E. Davis, State Secretary of New York State Guernsey Association and H. E. Babcock, Head of Farm Management, Cornell University, we augmented our herd by 24 head of registered Guernseys and a bull strong in the blood lines of May Rose. This addition to our herd has made it more imperative for us to hold a reduction sale as it has overcrowded our capacity.

FOURTH ANNUAL DELAWARE BREEDERS SALE

The thirty-three animals sold in the Fourth Annual Sale of the Delaware Holstein-Friesian Association brought a total of \$5,930, an average of \$179.69. Every animal consigned was from a federally supervised herd and sold subject to a sixty-day retest. The top price was \$420 which Abner S. Deysher of Reading, Pa., paid for Winterthur Cornucopia Cedarcrest, a daughter of McKinley Pietertje Beets from a daughter of King Segis Pontiac. She was consigned by the Winterthur Farms and had been bred to King of the Ormsbys. C. H. Cook of Langhorne, The Delaware Land Development Co. of Mortonville as well as W. R. Smith of Oxford were other Pennsylvania buyers who took good stock. Delaware and Pennsylvania were the only two states represented on the list of purchasers.

The top price for a male was \$310 which J. D. Reynolds of Middletown, Del. paid for the nine months old bull King Ormsby Sadie Vale Pontiac. This bull was first prize junior calf at the 1922 state fair. He was by King of the Ormsbys from the 27-lb. four-year-old, Queen Sadie Vale Pontiac. The sale was under the management of the State Holstein-Friesian Association.

Animals bringing \$150 or more are herewith listed together with the names and addresses of their purchasers and prices paid.

Consigned by B. V. Armstrong, Middletown, Del.			
1	Countess Hengerveld Butter Boy, 3 yrs., C. C. Webster, Edgemoor, Del.		\$195
2	Elzevère Sunbeam Ykma, 7 yrs., Delaware Land and Development Co., Mortonville, Pa.		275
3	Lassie Fayne Adeline Vint, 5 yrs., Del. Land and Development Co.		185
Consigned by Elizabeth Milliken, Porter, Del.			
4	Finderne Lily Valdessa, 3 yrs., D. A. McMullen, Porters, Del.		215
Consigned by Winterthur Farms, Winterthur, Del.			
6	Winterthur Inka Prilly Segis Rhoda, 6 yrs., C. H. Cook, Langhorne, Pa.		240
7	Winterthur Cornucopia Cedarcrest, 6 yrs., A. S. Deysher, Reading, Pa.		420
8	Flora Hengerveld Segis, 7 yrs., Del. Land and Development Co.		235
9	King Ormsby Sadie Vale Pontiac, male, 9 mo., J. D. Reynolds, Middletown, Del.		310
10	Johanna King Segis Ormsby Dorie, 1 yr. male, W. Rowland Smith, Oxford, Pa.		205
Consigned by University of Delaware, Newark, Del.			
11	Maude Ormsby De Kol Aggie, 2 yrs., C. H. Cook, Langhorne, Pa.		155
Consigned by J. Irwin Dayett, Cooch's Bridge, Del.			
18	Lizzie Abbecker Coeur De Roi, 3 yrs., R. L. Richards, Bear, Del.		200
19	Forsgate Glista Girl, 5 yrs., Del. Land and Development Co.		160
20	Forsgate Model Aggie, 4 yrs., Daniel Cauffiel, Wilmington, Del.		190
21	Finderne De Kol Valdessa, 3 yrs., Daniel Cauffiel		135
22	Blue Ball Sadie, 3 yrs., Del. Land and Development Co.		165
23	San Jose Tehee Butter Girl, 6 yrs., C. H. Cook		195
26	Roxy Clothilde of Aldine, 3 yrs., Daniel Cauffiel		200
27	Sunrise Artis Donovan De Kol, 2 yrs., Daniel Cauffiel		150
28	Celima Goldsmith De Kol Klee, 3 yrs., A. S. Deysher		200
29	Helen Troy Pietje Segis of Hillview, 3 yrs., Del. Land and Development Co.		175
31	Maida Korndyke Pontiac, 4 yrs., Del. Land and Development Co.		200
32	Una Ruble Colantha Johanna, 5 yrs., Daniel Cauffiel		190
33	Queen De Kol Dena Pontiac, 7 yrs., R. L. Richards, Bear, Del.		150
34	Lady De Kol Winona Pontiac, 7 yrs., J. H. Schabinger, Felton, Del.		165

THE D. H. YAUKEY HERD DISPERSED

The D. H. Yaukey herd was dispersed at Fayetteville, Pa. on March 21. Mr. Yaukey, for some fifteen years had been building up this good herd of Holsteins and it was owing to his death that the cattle were thrown on the market. A party of bidders from Maryland were present but practically all the animals went in the immediate vicinity. The animals had not been fitted for sale but they showed evidences of being producers. A number of the cows were recently fresh and with calf at foot.

The total was \$6,514.50 for 42 head, an average of \$155.10. No bulls were sold. The sale took place in the open barnyard and was favored with glorious weather. The auctioneer was a local man, N. G. Henry, while the well known Holstein breeder, S. R. Miller of Chambersburg, was sales manager and pedigree expert.

The top price was \$275 which L. B. Valentine of Womelsdorf paid for Maple Knoll Alcartra Forum, a granddaughter of King Segis Pontiac Alcartra from Forum Gold Leaf 4th, who has a seven day record of 25.37 lb. butter, 676.8 lb. milk. Mr. Valentine also bid \$240 for Maple Knoll Alcartra Pride, a half-sister of Forum, from a 25-lb. daughter of King Korndyke Hengerveld Ormsby. J. C. Bream of Gettysburg paid \$260 for Emma Valdessa Netherland, a nice three-year-old granddaughter of King Valdessa. Her dam was an ARO granddaughter of Hengerveld De Kol. J. L. Myers of Mercersburg took a number of good ones and bid on several others.

Animals bringing \$150 or more with names and addresses of their purchasers are:—

Purchased by J. C. Bream, Gettysburg.			
1	King Hill Gem Alcartra, 5 yrs.		\$162.00
4	Emma Valdessa Netherland, 3 yrs.		260.00
Purchased by Frank R. Keller, Chambersburg.			
2	Queen Pontiac Metis Colantha, 7 yrs.		156.00
Purchased by L. B. Valentine, Womelsdorf.			
3	Maple Knoll Alcartra Pride, 5 yrs.		240.00
6	Maple Knoll Alcartra Forum, 5 yrs.		275.00
Purchased by J. L. Myers, Mercersburg.			
7	Creamelle Winana Beauty, 2 yrs.		175.00
11	Lady Metis Pontiac Colantha, 5 yrs.		172.00
18	Lilith Netherland Creamelle, 3 yrs.		157.00
19	Ragnarock Pietje Concordia, 5 yrs.		159.00
27	Belle Mercedes Pieterje, 2 yrs.		156.00
41	Fayette Dairy Netherland Girl, 3 yrs.		150.00
Purchased by Alice Mickey, Gettysburg.			
10	Queen Mercedes Dummerston, 6 yrs.		156.00
Purchased by T. M. Cashman, York Springs.			
12	Maple Knoll Alcartra Ardyn, 5 yrs.		206.00
25	Lowdale Pontiac Beauty, 4 yrs.		217.00
Purchased by Calvin Davis, York Springs.			
15	Colantha Meta Korndyke, 5 yrs.		187.50
Purchased by E. H. Myers, York Springs.			
16	Creamelle Sweet De Kol, 3 yrs.		200.00
Purchased by John Wilkinson, Fayetteville.			
17	Bess Winana Creamelle, 3 yrs.		150.00
Purchased by Chester Hoover, Chambersburg.			
20	Creamelle Beets De Kol Winana, 3 yrs.		158.00
Purchased by C. L. Barnhart, Chambersburg.			
22	Ariadne Emma Hengerveld De Kol, 9 yrs.		180.00
Purchased by Chas. Andrews, Chambersburg.			
23	Model Korndyke Ormsby, 4 yrs.		181.00
Purchased by W. E. Gossard, Mont Alto.			
24	King Hill De Kol Segis, 5 yrs.		160.00
Purchased by S. Blaine Lehman, Chambersburg.			
35	Fayette Dairy Emma Winana, 1 yr.		151.00
39	Fayette Dairy Pontiac Forum, 1 yr.		156.00

MUSOLFF BROTHERS HAVE GOOD SALE

The Musolff Brothers herd of Holsteins was dispersed at South Lyon, Mich. on March 10, and resulted in an average of \$229.91 for the 53 animals. There were four bulls and ten heifers under a year old and these averaged \$116.07, the top price being \$260 for a six months old son of King Ona Champion and the 31 lb. cow Mercedes Pietertje Aaggie Texal 3d. The young fellow goes to head the herd of Edw. Fell & Son of Lansing.

The 39 animals over a year old averaged \$270.77. Two animals exceeded \$600, two others went to \$500 or more and three went between \$400 and \$500. The top price \$610 was reached for two animals Johanna Korndyke Walker De Kol and Wabeek Fancy 2d. The first named is a daughter of Beauty Walker Pietertje De Kol and had recently completed a seven day record of 29 lb. butter as a junior four-year-old. She was on year test and making a nice showing while her dam had just completed a thousand pound year butter record. She was struck off to W. M. Tyson of Washington, Mich. Wabeek Fancy 2d has a junior three-year-old record of 689.25 lb. butter 16.601 lb. milk made in ten months and was sired by Maple Crest Application Pontiac. She was struck off to J. B. Jones of Romeo, Mich. The sale total was \$12,185.00, and every animal went within the state. The herd was under state supervision and all animals over six months of age were sold subject to a 60 day retest. Wood read the pedigrees and L. W. Lovewell and F. J. Boyle were the auctioneers.

Animals bringing \$200 or more with names and addresses of their purchasers are:

Purchased by L. S. Hunter, South Lyon, Mich.			
2	Ona Tesal, 2 yrs.		\$280
Purchased by Frank Nixon, Dexter, Mich.			
4	Cluny Pontiac Hazel, 5 yrs.		500

(Concluded on page 262)

TWO SONS OF ORMSBY SENSATION GO TO CHILE

Some time ago, the Senors Susaeta from Chile called at Beaver Dam Stock Farms to look over the young bulls. Senior Felix Susaeta, one of the brothers, is the representative of Messrs. Mitrovich Hermanos of Valparaiso. These gentlemen were looking over a number of high quality herds in the eastern states and told us that they were looking for two animals of outstanding individuality. A few weeks ago they came back and bought from us two bulls, both sons of Ormsby Sensation, our great young herdsire.

The dam of one of the young bulls is Geertje Queen De Kol Posch 2d, who as a senior four-year-old produced 1,211.68 lb. butter, 28,866.9 lb. milk in a year, which was world's record when made for combined milk and butter. This cow two different years has produced over 31 lb. butter in a week and is a daughter of Geertje Queen De Kol Posch, a 31-lb. cow that made 624.7 lb. milk in seven days. Geertje Queen De Kol Posch 2d is one of the many good daughters of Ormsby Korndyke Lad, who in proportion to number of daughters tested has more over the 1,000-lb. mark than any other bull that ever lived and in number of 1,000-lb. daughters has only one equal and no superior.

This young fellow is about the nicest calf we have ever raised, of faultless individuality, and is one that makes you sit up and take notice when you take him out of his stall. We feel reluctant to see this young bull leave our farm and this country. An animal of his makeup and breeding should make good wherever he goes. Senior Susaeta told us, however, that Messrs. Hermanos have a very fine herd of purebred Holsteins in Chile, which they imported from the United States sometime ago, and that in the selection of this herd they had taken great care to not only have animals from the best producing families, but also faultless individuals. Surely with a bull of such excellent breeding and wonderful individuality and such a herd,

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12x30 AS LOW AS \$264.35

Liberal discount for early order. Send for description and prices of all sizes.

STEVENS TANK & TOWER CO.

AUBURN, MAINE

they have a right to expect gratifying results and to improve the producing qualities of Holsteins in Chile.

The second bull they selected was a son of Beaver Dam Fayne Segis Alcartra, a very fine young daughter of King of the Alcartras. Although this young cow had a hard time when freshening, yet she made as a senior three-year-old, 500 lb. milk, 29.1 lb. butter in a week. She is running on test for the year and will make a real good record. This bull is also a very fine individual and will make a good side partner for Geertje's son.

It afforded us great pleasure to meet in Senor Felix Susaeta a gentleman of such sterling qualities who certainly used good judgment in picking out these animals. He took great pains to take every precaution to have these animals started right on their long journey. The steamship company makes it a rule that livestock for Chile must be shipped in crates large enough so they can make the trip in these crates without being taken out until they arrive in Chile, and Senor Susaeta had therefore, two special box stalls built for the animals, and took them personally on a truck to New York, going on the same steamer with them in order to give them his personal attention while en route.

Senor Susaeta told us that the climate in Chile was splendidly adapted to the breeding of Holstein cattle and that with the abundance of alfalfa, their herd was not only doing exceptionally well, but kept in good flesh always. The young animals which were raised there are very large and growthy and give promise to develop into large producing cows.

We are proud to have been able to supply Messrs. Hermanos with their wants and will watch with great interest the future development of their herd. We are glad to say that we find a ready sale for the sons of Ormsby Sensation who with their good size, masculine appearance and wonderful individuality, seem to appeal to the eye of lovers of Holsteins. BEAVER DAM STOCK FARM.

BALED SHAVINGS

The best BEDDING for cows

Write for delivered price in Car Lots
Oscar Smith & Son, Albany, N.Y.

LIME - MARL

Best lime for agricultural purposes. High analysis; practically 100% available. In excellent condition. Not disagreeable to handle.

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G. C. KIBBLER

572 W. Market St., York, Penna.
(Penna. Distributor for Natural Lime-Marl Co.)

PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

(Concluded from page 261)

6	Johan Perfection Belle, 7 yrs.	Purchased by Chas. Everett, South Lyon, Mich.	545
26	Beauty Hengerveld Kremo Walker, 6 yrs.	Purchased by Wm. Tyson, Washington, Mich.	470
7	Johanna Korndyke Walker De Kol, 4 yrs.	Purchased by Wm. Clarke, Wyandotte, Mich.	610
8	Cluny Pontiac Silver Spot, 3 yrs.	Purchased by W. T. Bailey, Rochester, Mich.	240
11	Oakville Korndyke Blizard, 5 yrs.	Purchased by J. G. Hayes, Howell, Mich.	465
10	Johanna Lass Hengerveld, 2 yrs.	Purchased by J. B. Jones, Romeo, Mich.	275
36	Female, 1 yr.	Purchased by Harvey Day, Willis, Mich.	200
12	Wabeek Fancy 2d, 5 yrs.	Purchased by N. H. Chestnut, Fenton, Mich.	610
42	Franceline Ona Loretta, 2 yrs.	Purchased by Edward Fell & Son, Lansing, Mich.	230
13	Oakville Topsy Korndyke, 6 yrs.	Purchased by Geo. Fisher, Redford, Mich.	300
16	Cluny Maple Crest Cantrilla Pietje, 6 yrs.	Purchased by Herman Beatty, Pontiac, Mich.	290
43	Queen Lyons Gelsche Rosewood, 9 yrs.	Purchased by C. Bogart, Marine City, Mich.	355
17	Bull Calf, 6 mo.	Purchased by N. A. Miller, Plymouth, Mich.	260
19	Mercena Pontiac Lass, 4 yrs.	Purchased by Marion Murray, Ann Arbor, Mich.	335
20	Cluny Maple Crest Pontiac Princess, 4 yrs.	Purchased by John Monheish, Port Huron, Mich.	310
21	Ona Belle Pansy, 2 yrs.	Purchased by Wm. Wernett & Son, Plymouth, Mich.	205
22	Fancy Pontiac 1 yr.	Purchased by Wm. Wernett & Son, Plymouth, Mich.	200
23	Beauty Walker Fayne Ferndale, 8 yrs.	Purchased by Wm. Wernett & Son, Plymouth, Mich.	450
32	Locust Lawn Lady Vale Burke, 10 yrs.	Purchased by Wm. Wernett & Son, Plymouth, Mich.	250
24	Lottie Alene Pietertje, 8 yrs.	Purchased by Wm. Wernett & Son, Plymouth, Mich.	230
25	Wabeek Hope, 4 yrs.	Purchased by Wm. Wernett & Son, Plymouth, Mich.	210
28	Korndyke Pontiac Oakville, 3 yrs.	Purchased by Wm. Wernett & Son, Plymouth, Mich.	255
29	Greenworth Hazel Korndyke, 3 yrs.	Purchased by Wm. Wernett & Son, Plymouth, Mich.	250
31	Trixy Segis Pietje, 3 yrs.	Purchased by Wm. Wernett & Son, Plymouth, Mich.	220
51	Stony Brook Clara Pontiac, 4 yrs.	Purchased by Wm. Wernett & Son, Plymouth, Mich.	300
53	Ona Maid, 2 yrs.	Purchased by Wm. Wernett & Son, Plymouth, Mich.	300

THE HARRINGTON FARM SALE

New Hampshire as well as New York was represented at the dispersal sale of the Harrington Farms, which was held at Syracuse, March 7. There were 38 animals sold for \$5,530 and the average was \$145.52. The top price was \$335 which C. J. Warbass of Syracuse paid for Netherland Echo Wayne a nice, large daughter of Sir Riverdale Echo Segis, a son of old May Echo. Mr. Warbass took a number of other good ones as did J. C. & S. T. Judd of Cannonsville, N. Y.

The animals were tuberculin tested and sold with a 60 day retest privilege.

Animals bringing \$150 or more with names and addresses of their purchasers are:

2	Lady Boness Pietertje Korndyke, 6 yrs.	Purchased by C. J. Warbass, Syracuse, N. Y.	\$180
11	Dell Korndyke Maid, 6 yrs.	Purchased by C. J. Warbass, Syracuse, N. Y.	290
12	Alice Mercedes De Kol 4th, 8 yrs.	Purchased by C. J. Warbass, Syracuse, N. Y.	210
13	Netherland Echo Wayne, 5 yrs.	Purchased by C. J. Warbass, Syracuse, N. Y.	335
14	Netherland Echo Wayne 2d, 2 yrs.	Purchased by C. J. Warbass, Syracuse, N. Y.	160
20	Emadel Tulip Segis Johanna 2d, 3 yrs.	Purchased by J. C. & S. T. Judd, Cannonsville, N. Y.	180
3	Inka Posch Dinah 2d, 6 yrs.	Purchased by J. C. & S. T. Judd, Cannonsville, N. Y.	160
10	Dell Artis Korndyke, 6 yrs.	Purchased by J. C. & S. T. Judd, Cannonsville, N. Y.	210
23	Laura Aaggie Pietertje Hartog, 4 yrs.	Purchased by J. C. & S. T. Judd, Cannonsville, N. Y.	155
24	Lady Jane Pietertje Hartog, 4 yrs.	Purchased by J. C. & S. T. Judd, Cannonsville, N. Y.	155
30	Topsy Canary De Kol, 4 yrs.	Purchased by J. C. & S. T. Judd, Cannonsville, N. Y.	160
6	Lady Rosalie, 9 yrs.	Purchased by Joseph Coleman, Manlius, N. Y.	195
9	Dell Walker, 6 yrs.	Purchased by Joseph Coleman, Manlius, N. Y.	150
7	Korndyke Johanna Burke, 6 yrs.	Purchased by Baldwin Farms, Walpole, N. H.	150
21	Tippet Wayne Lyons, 3 yrs.	Purchased by Baldwin Farms, Walpole, N. H.	160
28	Princess Aaggie Pontiac Lorie, 4 yrs.	Purchased by H. S. King, Chittanooga, N. Y.	185

GRADE HOLSTEINS SELL FOR GOOD PRICES

Late in February a grade Holstein sold for \$141.00 at Greenwood, Ind. Several others exceeded \$100.00.

At a sale in Tipton, Iowa the first week in March, 23 head of grade Holsteins averaged \$109.04. Prices ranged from \$88.00 to \$136.00.

At the F. A. Pecoy dispersal of Cresco, Iowa, about the middle of March seven grades averaged \$126.00, while the seven purebred cows averaged \$270.00.

Prices for grade Holsteins are reported as having an upward tendency. A grade Holstein sale was held at West Salem, Wisconsin the last day of February and 81 head were sold at an average of \$88.72.

The entire herd of S. E. Clark of West Salem, Wis. consisting of 22 grade cows, three yearling heifers, seven calves and two purebred bulls were sold recently to L. C. Plog and Ernest Peterson of Alta, Iowa for \$2700.00. Mr. Clark's herd had a record for profitable production.

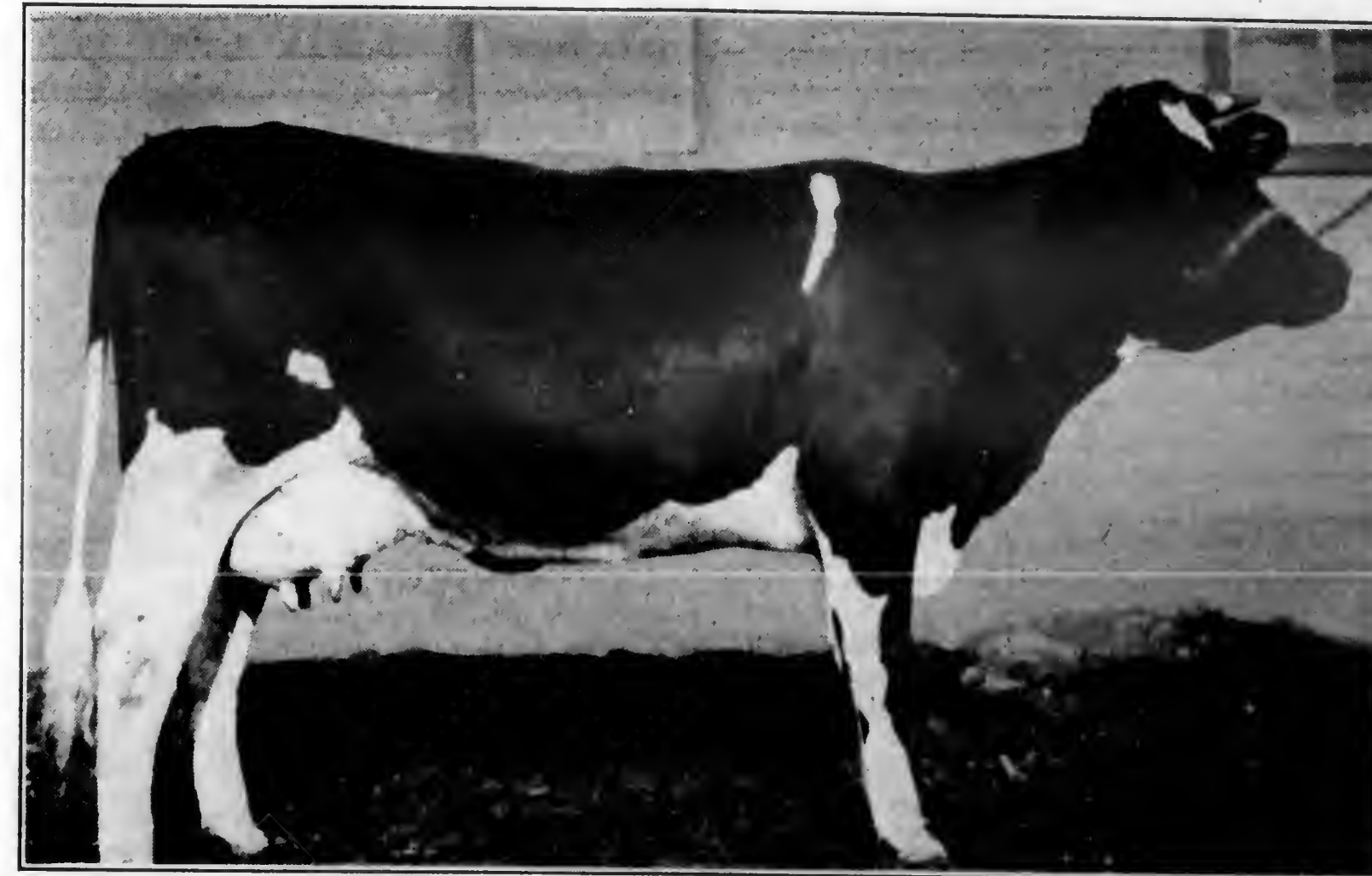
DEYSHER COWS MAKING FINE RECORDS

Some splendid records have been made recently on the Berks Farm, the high-class breeding establishment owned by Abner S. Deysher of Reading, Pa. The record of 30.26 lb. butter in seven days and over 600 lb. milk made by L. H. C. Princess Annetje Alcartra has already been reported. Charlotte Lyons Korndyke, one of the foundation cows of the herd made 28.8 lb. butter, 687 lb. milk in seven days and in thirty days produced

young cows made fine records. Two junior three-year-olds exceeded 21 lb. butter and the yearling O. K. L. Bessie 2d made 19.9 lb. butter, 394.30 lb. milk when only 22 months old.

Perhaps the best record in the whole list was made by Lady Thyrsa Walker Segis. This heifer was only 2 years, 19 days old when she freshened, yet she produced in a week 440 lb. milk, 25.41 lb. butter, making the second highest record ever made in Pennsylvania by a junior two-year-old.

Congratulations are due Mr. Deysher



LADY THYRSA WALKER SEGIS
25.41 lb. butter, 439.9 lb. milk in 7 days; 96.90 lb. butter, 1,989.8 lb. milk in 30 days, calving at 2 years and 19 days old. Owned by Abner S. Deysher, Berks Farm, Reading, Pennsylvania.

113.82 lb. butter, 2,575.4 lb. milk. Wynola Korndyke Pontiac Abbekerk, a senior four-year-old, produced 26.79 lb. butter in a week and averaged practically 70 lb. milk a day, while in thirty days she exceeded this 70 lb. average and made exactly 100 lb. butter. A number of other

and superintendent Clark F. Berry. The nine animals average in seven days test 23.958 lb. butter and 499.6 lb. milk; two of the cows were full age and the other seven were tested at an average age of three years and one month.

The list of records made are as follows:

Name	Age	Length of Test	Milk	Butter
Charlotte Lyons Korndyke	7-6	7 days	687.0	28.80
L. H. C. Princess Annetje Alcartra	6-5	30 days	2,575.4	113.82
Wynola Korndyke Pontiac Abbekerk	4-9	7 days	602.0	30.26
Red Cross Heroine of Grayfields	4-9	30 days	2,319.4	113.56
Lady Thyrsa Walker Fayne	3-1	7 days	485.6	26.79
Lyons Sarcastic Korndyke	3-7-16	30 days	2,112.1	100.00
Lady Tweede Pontiac Lass	2-1	7 days	508.0	23.46
Lady Thyrsa Walker Segis	2-0-19	30 days	2,190.1	93.94
O. K. L. Bessie 2d	1-10	7 days	387.3	21.31
		30 days	559.7	21.09
		7 days	2,455.1	85.24
		30 days	431.9	18.60
		7 days	1,860.2	77.06
		30 days	439.9	25.41
		7 days	1,989.8	96.90
		30 days	394.3	19.90

TWO SETS OF TRIPLETS

Three heifer calves at one birth is reported for a registered Holstein cow owned by Albert R. Hollnagel, Forest Edge Farm, Randolph, Wis. The dam, now eight years old, as a six-year-old made an official record of 26.20 lb. butter, 590.6 lb. milk in a week. The owner estimated the weight as between 50 and 60 lb. each. They were born January 27, 1923.

Triplet heifer calves are also reported for Edna Juno Betz Pauline Soldene No. 553751, owned by Arthur W. Colburn of Dracut, Mass. The sire was the Colburn herd bull King Dichter Pontiac. The Colburn herd was started 18 years

ago by the purchase of a bull and a few registered heifers and now numbers 53 head but this is the first instance of such a happening.

BUILT FROM A SMALL FOUNDATION

One of the most interesting exhibits of Farmers' Week at the Missouri College of Agriculture was the University dairy herd. This herd is made up of three breeds, Jerseys, Holsteins and Ayrshires.

Don't lose your temper. Greet your enemy with a smile and he will give you the laugh.

GREEN FEEDS AND MILK FLAVOR

The United States Department of Agriculture has been doing some investigational work on variations in the flavor and odor of milk and find that the principal causes are the internal or physical condition of the cow; absorption within the body from highly-flavored feeds; absorption into the milk after it is drawn; and the development of bacteria in standing milk.

The odors from green alfalfa are not found when five or more hours elapse between feeding and milking time. It is recommended to remove cows from alfalfa pasture four or five hours before milking if milk of the best flavor and quality is desired. The feeding of green alfalfa at the rate of 30 lb. to the cow one hour before milking resulted in milk of pronounced odor and flavor. A ration of 15 lb. per animal fed an hour before milking still showed off flavored milk but of less intensity.

Green corn, although flavoring the milk to some extent, was not so objectionable and quantities up to 25 lb. per cow were fed at any time without producing milk that would be objected to by the average consumer on account of its characteristic flavor and odor.

A ration of the milk was found to reduce relatively strong off flavors and to remove entirely slight ones. Many objectionable feed flavors and odors get into milk through the body of the cow and not by absorption from the air of the stable, milk room or surroundings.

STARTED WITH GOOD ONES

Mr. James C. Wiley who will operate one of C. W. Rimsnider's farms at Hinckley, Ill., on March 1st, recently visited the Milky Vale herd at Maple Park and there secured five cows and two calves from the owner, Louis H. Klaas. These animals are to form the foundation of a purebred Holstein herd. They include two of the ten highest producers in the Kane County Cow Testing Associations during January, in which there were 1,984 cows on test.

Mr. Wiley is a former test supervisor, has a good knowledge of feeds and feeding and there is every reason to believe that he will be successful.

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E. Newlin Brown,

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Copy must reach us by the 1st or 15th of each month to appear in the current issue.

Advertisements for this department set up without display type or illustration, accepted at the rate of five cents per word, one insertion, minimum of twenty words. Three insertions, ten cents per word. Every word or abbreviation in name and address must be counted as a word.

In all cases, cash must accompany order. Other rates on application.

MISCELLANEOUS—FOR SALE

HONEY, CLOVER 5 lb. \$1.10; 10 lb. \$2.00; Buckwheat \$1.00 and \$1.75. Postpaid. M. E. BALLARD, NORTH BRANCH, N. Y.

DAHLIAS—Assorted tubers \$1 dozen, named varieties, \$2.50 dozen. Prepaid. H. O. BENEDICT, MEADOW BROOK, NEW YORK.

FOR SALE—ENSILAGE SEED CORN producing 25 tons per acre. \$2.00 bu. F. O. B. WALTER J. HAHN, WALKERSVILLE, MD.

FREE—To introduce our Pedigreed ever-bearing Strawberries we will send 25 fine plants free. MASON NURSERY COMPANY, PIEDMONT, MO.

FOR SALE—Fancy Vt. Maple Sugar 35 cents Syrup \$2.50 gal. Cakes 40 cents. Try me and I will please you. E. S. KELLEY, ORLEANS, VT.

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OUR WHITE PAINT cuts your paint bill in half. \$2.50 per gallon. Agents wanted. LLOYD CO., 1009 LIBERTY AVE., PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA.

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SWEET POTATO SLIP SEED—Best, earliest, most profitable market sweet known. Seed Cobblers. All grown from certified seed. For circular address W. L. ELZEY, EXMORE, VA.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS—Success, Big Joe, Kellogg's Premier, Campbell's Early Chesapeake. We try them all and find these the best from early to late. Send for our price list to-day of all kinds of vegetables, plants, and garden seed. C. BOGGS & SON, CHESWOLD, DEL.

TEN MILLION FROST-PROOF CABBAGE AND BERMUDA ONION PLANTS—Leading varieties, 500, \$1; 1,000, \$1.50, postpaid. By express collect, 1,000, \$1.25; 10,000, \$9; 50,000, \$40; 100,000, \$75. JAMES M. HENRY, BOX 41, DOERUN, GA.

FOR SALE—PEACH, APPLE AND OTHER FRUIT TREES, grape vines, and small fruit plants, shade trees, shrubs; roses, etc. Good stock, well graded and carefully packed. Catalog free. H. J. CHAMPION & SON, PERRY, OHIO.

FRUIT IN ABUNDANCE—Will be yours, if you buy our Master Grown Apple, Peach, Pear and Plum Trees. Also Roses and Ornamental and Evergreen Trees. Write for catalog and price list. SOUTHERN NURSERY COMPANY, WINCHESTER, TENNESSEE.

STANDARD FULL BOX ORANGES \$2.50, f. o. b., Florida; standard full box grapefruit, \$2.50, f. o. b., Florida; shipments direct to customer from Florida groves; flat crate oranges \$1.50, f. o. b., Blackville; flat crate grapefruit, \$1.50, f. o. b., Blackville; cash with order. THE GROCERY SHOP, BLACKVILLE, S. C.

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Young bulls, 6 to 15 months old, growthy, good individuals, good blood lines. GEO. DEBOK, OREGON CITY, ORE.

NOW IS THE TIME to place your order with me for a nice bull calf. Write for prices and particulars. Herd Federally accredited. ELLIS ELLSWORTH, MESHOPPEN, PA.

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Stock for sale. Also Old English Shepherd dogs, the kind that drives your stock and protects your home. WM. P. NEIBARGER & SON, R. 8, NEWARK, OHIO.

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CHICKS gc UP—Rocks, Reds, White Leghorns, White Wyandottes. Delivery guaranteed. Circular free. TWIN HATCHERY, R-2, MCALISTERVILLE, PA.

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100,000 STRONG HEALTHY CHICKS, Rocks, Reds, Leghorns, Minorcas and White Wyandottes, gc up. Prepaid to your home. Catalog free. SUNNYSIDE HATCHERY, LIVERPOOL, PA.

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BARRED ROCK COCKERELS—Thompson strain. S. C. White Leghorn Cockerels. Mammoth Toulouse Geese. Shepherd dogs. Write for prices. Mrs. W. D. KUNSELMAN, MAYPORT, PA.

SPECIAL PRICES ON BABY CHICKS ordered this month. Leghorns, \$16.00 hundred; Rocks, \$18.00; Reds, \$17.50; Wyandottes, \$18.00; Anconas, \$18.50; Minorcas, Orpingtons, \$19.50; Mixed Chicks, \$14.50. 10% cash books your order. Balance ten days before shipping. A hatch every week. Parcel Post Paid. BAYLEY & SOMERVILLE, MONKTON, MD.

POSSIBILITIES IN THE NEW SOUTH

By GEO. E. BROWN

The section now called the New South, embraces a portion of Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia; a large tract of country devastated by the boll weevil, forcing cotton growers to change to diversified farming, stock breeding and dairying.

The dairy interests are increasing so rapidly, that it is predicted by those well informed that it will in a few years equal or surpass the northern dairy interests.

The first I learned of the great natural advantages of that country was when I went on a casual visit to an old schoolmate in Selma, Ala., in the winter of 1917. I was so strongly impressed with the possibilities that I decided to go back the following summer and thoroughly investigate the conditions favorable and the reverse.

I went via the Mobile and Ohio R. R. from St. Louis. I continued my investigations to what is known as the "black belt." I went on South to Meridan then east through Alabama, via Demopolis and Selma to Montgomery. I found rich land, good farms and successful dairies all the way and bottom land that would grow nearly, and in some cases quite 100 bu. per acre of corn.

At and around Meridan I found large dairies, but the land not quite as good as I found farther up the river.

The black belt across Alabama is on an average 50 miles wide. The soil varies from rich black loam to strong sandy loam and to light sandy loam all suitable for some profitable crop; the black loam—Indian corn and various kinds of grain; the strong sandy land, sweet potatoes and castor beans; on the lighter soil, peanuts will make a profitable crop and also improve the land.

The long growing season and mild winters enable the growing of two full crops per year; wheat, oats or rye sown in the fall will afford good pasture till February and can be harvested in time for corn or potatoes to be planted.

On limed soil, alfalfa will grow four good cuttings and then pasture all winter, Johnson grass on good land not dry enough for alfalfa, will cut two crops of 1½ tons of hay per acre equal to timothy for horses. Land once seeded to Johnson grass only needs turning or pulverizing once in three years to renew it. Bermuda grass when well set furnishes very rich permanent pasture, from early spring till frost comes in the fall.

The whole country from Demopolis to Montgomery is underlaid with pure soft limestone; it is struck at from four to ten feet below the surface. In drilling wells, casing is only needed till the limestone is reached which drills nearly as easily as chalk. Flowing wells are obtained by drilling through the limestone. The water overflows on nearly all level land, where it does not overflow it rises very near, if not quite, to the surface. On one farm I saw four flowing wells and one that came so near the surface that water could be dipped out.

Any land that will grow alfalfa, will grow immense crops of sweet clover hay, the latter can be pastured at the same time hay is maturing. In many places on rolling land, the soil is washed from the lime which can be quarried easily and when run through a crusher can be spread on land that needs it so fitting it for alfalfa and sweet clover.

This combination of conditions renders the "black belt" an ideal stock and dairy country. It affords an unlimited market for dairy cattle of which Jerseys and Guernsey breeders were first to avail themselves but now Holsteins are gaining fast. They received a bad set back at first because inferior cows were taken and found ready sale because they were of the regulation "black and white."

Another mistake was made by taking mature cows there. Because of the change in climate and other conditions some died and others failed in milking.

Yearlings or those coming two years and not yet fresh, soon acclimate.

I arranged with a friend who had been buying and selling dairy cows for many years to join me in the business of supplying the southern market, but he died suddenly and spoiled my plans. I then began corresponding with prominent Holstein breeders; told them of the opportunity and advised forming a syndicate; buying a good centrally located farm and using it as a distributing point for their surplus young stock. I found such a farm and got an option on it at \$35 per acre making it a sure profitable investment. Nearly every man I approached admitted it could be made a safe and profitable venture, but not one was willing to start it. That farm of 900 acres has since been divided into smaller farms and sold at \$65 to over \$100 per acre. There are still good bargains available—large cotton plantations of good land that can be bought and by dividing can be sold at from 50 to 100% profit.

Swine breeding in connection with dairying is very profitable. Hogs make rapid growth on alfalfa pasture, with very little extra feed. The mild winters permits two litters a year.

When I was there there was a fine creamery at Demopolis others at Selma and Montgomery. It was predicted that Selma or Montgomery would soon be the Elgin of the South. New creameries have been built since I was there and others will be added as fast as dairy interests increase. Ever since my visit to the "black belt" I have tried to interest Holstein breeders in the unequalled opportunities there and the unlimited market for their cattle.

When farmer Bassett decided to send his son to college, and selected one exploiting the advantages of its physical training system, he had a plain talk with the president.

"John don't need no setting-up exercises. He sets up too late already, so I'd rather you'd cut them out. But say, if you've got any good getting up exercises that are a sure thing, go to it with John!—Wayside Tales.

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Leghorns, Rocks, Minorcas, Reds and White Wyandottes at very lowest prices, prepaid. Write for free catalogue.
Sunnyside Hatchery, Liverpool, - - Pennsylvania

COMBINES HENS AND HOLSTEINS

It is just about eight years ago that Molly Johanna Korndyke made her seven-day butter record of 30.62 lb. on the H. R. Weiskopf Farm, Cleveland, Wisconsin, and became the first 30-lb. two-year-old.

Her performance caused her owner to become famous. A few words about him now will be in order.

On December 22, 1905, the Weiskopf's purchased Vickery Johanna, No. 75517 for \$75. Since that time they have sold 115 of her descendants for over \$35,000. This includes her granddaughter Molly Johanna Korndyke, who was purchased by the Carnation Stock Farms. Nine different descendants of Vickery Johanna made state records and it is claimed that they won more money for milk and butter records than have the descendants of any cow in the state.

A great young cow that attracted much attention was Cleveland Pontiac Maid who as a junior three-year-old produced 32.31 lb. butter in seven days and 129.09 lb. butter in thirty days. The seven-day record has since been broken but the thirty day stands supreme in the state although made seven years ago.

The Weiskopf herd at present is quite small numbering 25 head as the owner held a dispersal in 1920, selling practically all his animals. Since that time he has specialized in poultry and he has White Plymouth Rocks and Rhode Island Reds and recently purchased a pen of Jersey Black Giants.

The present herdsire is Cleveland Ormsby Lad, a son of King Pietertje Ormsby Piche 7th from Cleveland Pontiac Imogene, 24,613.2 lb. milk, 1,028.8 lb. butter in a year as a three-year-old. The Weiskopf farm has been in the family for three generations. It was homesteaded by Fred Weiskopf in the 50's. His son Henry Weiskopf, the actual owner at the present time, was born and reared on the place and his son H. R. Weiskopf, the present active head, assumed the management seventeen years ago when he was only eighteen years old.

The farm combines 110 acres of which 35 are in permanent pasture and 75 acres are under cultivation. While still noted for the quality of its Holsteins it is getting quite a reputation for its poultry.

STATE INSTITUTION HAS PRODUCING HERD

The Springfield State Hospital at Sykesville, Maryland, has a good herd of purebred Holsteins. During the month of January, 25 of these cows were on official test and made records up to 25 lb. butter in seven days and 80 lb. milk a day. They now are on ten months semi-official test. During January, 30 cows of this herd were enrolled in the Frederick County Testing Association. Fourteen of the number made over 50 lb. butter, 5 made over 80 and the high cow produced 101.4 lb. butterfat and averaged 88 lb. milk a day. As far as we know this is the highest average ever reported in Maryland for a dairy of equal size.

All the cattle in the herd with the exception of the calves born since were purchased last November. On January 13th they were tuberculin tested and passed clean. The hospital is receiving almost twice as much milk in the present dairy as they received in the past from double the number of cows and this milk is used for the 1,600 patients.

During the past three months, eleven bull calves have been sold to farmers of Howard and Carroll Counties and an equal number of heifer calves are being raised. There is room for quite a number more cattle as the new barn has accommodations for 58 head in the stanchions and also has a dozen box stalls.

MARYLAND FARMS

Maryland Farms is one of the show dairy establishments around Grand Rapids, Michigan. The farms cover about 500 acres, nearly all of which are under cultivation. The dairy barn is one of the best in the district.

The main dairy barn is of frame construction, stuccoed on the outside and lined inside the stable with enameled brick. The cow stable is 40 feet wide and 220 feet long, and one story high. Here are 106 single stalls. The stable floor is of concrete and the stall floors of cork brick. Steel stall partitions are set into the floor, while steel stanchions hold the animals. Many windows light the stable, while the air is kept pure by a modern system of ventilation.

This main building, of which the cow stable is the largest part, is built in the shape of a cross. One wing, 40 by 96 feet, is for horses, while at the front is another, 30 by 40 feet, which contains the milk room, test room, office and locker room, creamery and bottling room. Overhead is a dormitory equipped with shower baths and containing a club room for the farm employees.

Two vitrified tile silos, 55 feet high, have a capacity of 700 tons of feed, while the mow floor of the central building will hold 300 tons of hay. On the main floor of this building are feed storage and feed rooms. In the rear of the feed room is another large space devoted to box stalls. At the south end of the cow barn is connected a calf and heifer barn 100 feet long, with room for forty head of stock.

The Maryland herd numbers 150 head. The senior herdsire is Colantha Sir Korndyke Clothilde a twelve year old son of Colantha Johanna Lad and a sterling sire himself. The best known female in the herd is Changeling Queen who has a seven-day butter record of 38.92 lb. made as a seven-year-old, while as a five-year-old, she produced 36.02 lb. butter in a week. Maryland Farms is the property of Dudley E. Waters, one of Michigan's leading Holstein veterans. Mr. Waters became internationally famous by his work in aiding the devastated regions of Belgium and France to secure purebred Holsteins bulls which were donated for that purpose by American owners of black and white cattle.

TESTING ASSOCIATIONS IN CACHE VALLEY

Cache County, the dairy center of Utah, is now the leading county of the state in the number of cow-testing associations. On March 20th, County Agent R. L. Wrigley and W. S. Murdock, of the Western Dairy Division, completed the organization of the South Cache and the Central Cache County Cow-Testing Associations. The first association, at Richmond in North Cache County, was organized six months ago with approximately 500 cows on test. At the present time there are five associations in Utah with three of the largest in Cache County. This increased interest in keeping records of the production of each cow in the herd and the feed cost of producing butterfat and milk linked with the present interest in the organization of a number of Bull Associations in Cache County will make it possible for this county to retain the honor of being the leading dairy county of Utah.

W. S. MURDOCK.

A WEEK-END FRACAS

Little Johnnie had just started to school. He became interested in a little miss of five years and was very attentive on all occasions. One morning another boy appropriated the young miss's pencil. Little Johnnie, indignant, went over to the desk and took the pencil away from him. After school he was telling his story to his dad about the schoolmate and remarked: "I am going to lick him Friday."

"Why Friday,"

"Well, 'cause the teacher will forget all about it by Monday."—Judge.

GREAT JERSEY DEAD

All lovers of good cattle as well as Jersey breeders everywhere will regret the loss of the great cow Vive La France, who died March 16th, of blood poisoning following a case of milk fever. Vive La France was less than ten years old, being born August 8, 1913. In six years she is credited with a production of 78,461 lb. milk, 5,331.95 lb. fat. She made two consecutive year records, each above 1,000 lb., and had seven living calves. She was owned by Pickard Bros., Marion, Oregon.

"Does yo' take this woman for thy lawfully wedded wife?" asked the colored parson, glancing at the diminutive, watery-eyed, bow-legged bridegroom, who stood beside 210 pounds of feminine assurance.

"Ah takes nothin'," gloomily responded the bridegroom. "Ah's bein' tooked."

Harold Rhoades, the junior member of the firm of Rhoades and Rhoades, well known California auctioneers is the proud daddy of a boy born March 3d. The family have already decided upon the youngster's future profession and he is scheduled to make the fourth generation of auctioneers.

King Beauty Sylvia Lyons

Our young herdsire is by KING ECHO SYLVIA MODEL, whose seven nearest dams averaged 35.49 lb. butter in a week and whose first five tested daughters averaged 21.29 lb. butter in a week as junior two-year-olds. His dam is a 26-lb. three-year-old that averaged 71.5 lb. milk a day,

His individuality is equal to his breeding for he was awarded second prize at the 1922 New York State Fair in a class of sixteen bull calves.

He will be bred to daughters of WOODMONT ECHO SYLVIA CHAMPION the first prize three-year-old at the 1922 New York State Fair, whose sire is a son of Champion Echo Sylvia Pontiac and whose dam, Butter Boy Empress, made 30.27 lb. butter in a week, milked 100 lbs. a day and was first prize aged cow, first in the A.R.O. class and grand champion at the 1921 New York State Fair.

*Animals from Springdale Herd
will make good anywhere.*

B. F. JONES & SON

SOUTH MONTROSE, PA.

B. F. JONES

W. HUGH JONES

YOUNG STOCK

AT REASONABLE PRICES

SIRED BY

KING ARTIS WACONDA

His dam, Waconda Clothilde Artis, besides making a world's record in year test as a three-year-old, produced 30.16 lb. butter, 549.7 lb. milk in a week.

His sire's dam, Aaggie Cornucopia Paul, made 31.03 lb. butter, 624 lb. milk.

His sire's sire's dam, Sadie Vale Concordia 4th, made 41.06 lb. butter, 691.4 lb. milk.

His sire's sire's dam's dam, Sadie Vale Concordia, made 30.64 lb. butter, 694.3 lb. milk.

His sire's sire's sire's dam, Pontiac Clothilde De Kol 2d, made 37.21 lb. butter, 646.1 lb. milk.

Let Me Show You My Herd

SAM. T. WITMER

Union Deposit

Pennsylvania

FOR SALE or EXCHANGE

My Herdsire

KING KORNDYKE SADIE VALE LONA

No. 299662, born May 2, 1919. He is about three-fourths white, very nicely marked and in every way is a real good bull.

His dam made 23.13 lb. butter in a week, averaging better than 75 lb. milk a day. She is from a cow that produced 24 lb. butter and 619 lb. milk in a week.

The dam's sire is Granville Kriemhilt, who was from a 26.5 lb. cow and was by a son of the great old foundation cow, Canary Mercedes.

His sire, King Korndyke Sadie Vale, has a daughter that made 40 lb. butter in seven days and has a long list of other high record daughters. He was by a son of the first 37 lb. cow and his dam was Sadie Vale Concordia 4th, a 41 lb. daughter of the first 30 lb. cow.

King Korndyke Sadie Vale Lona sires individuals that will please you and every line of his pedigree shows production. The only reason I will part with him is to avoid inbreeding.

Come and see him and his daughters and you will want him.

S. E. ZOOK

Curryville, Blair County, Penna.

Dauphin County Holstein Breeders

solicit a portion of your business.

They offer you
well - grown,
well - bred
healthy
Holsteins
at reasonable
prices and
invite your
inspection.

Dauphin County Holstein Breeders' Association

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G. H. TRUCKELL,
Secretary,
Harrisburg, Penna.

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COMPLETE DISPERSION SALE

OF DR. A. A. PEASLEY'S HERD OF

40 REGISTERED HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS 40

THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1923, at 10.30 O'clock A. M.

THIS HERD IS UNDER STATE SUPERVISION

This herd consists of animals born as follows: 1-1913, 2-1914, 2-1915, 5-1916, 2-1917, 2-1918, 2-1919, 6-1920, 4-1921, 11-1922 and 2-1923 all females except 2 bull calves and herdsire, born February 8th, 1921.

THE HERDSIRE'S DAM has a four-year-old record of 25.08 lb. the seven dams in his pedigree average 29.87 lbs. butter in 7 days. He carries 37½ per cent. of the blood of the great COLANTHA JOHANNA LAD. All animals in calf are bred to this sire.

Most of these animals were bred on this farm, the first bull used was from a 27-lb. cow, the second from a 30-lb. cow and the present herdbull is the third sire to be used. The Doctor is selling this fine herd because he cannot give his personal attention on account of his profession and he finds it almost impossible to retain competent help. The sale will be held on the Doctor's farm 10 miles north of Columbus, Ohio, STOP 28 on the Columbus and Delaware Traction Line.

For Catalog write to

F. G. JOHNSTON, Sale Manager

37 West Lane Avenue

Columbus, Ohio

COME TO THIS SALE

To buy royal bred Holsteins

Allendale Farms' Reduction Sale

Saturday, April 14th, 1923

Montoursville, Penna.

25—REGISTERED HOLSTEINS—25

8—REGISTERED GUERNSEYS—8

Tuberculin Tested. Sold Subject to 60-day Retest.

Herd under State and Federal Supervision.

Terms of 8 months' time with approved notes and endorser. Four per cent discount for cash.

THESE GREAT ANIMALS TO BE SOLD

The Senior Herd Sire—from a 25-lb. three-year-old with 19 lb. as a two-year-old, and by a good 28-lb. son of Dutchland Creamelle Korndyke Lad. This bull with ten of his daughters will be sold.

A daughter of a 29-lb. cow that made 1,000 lb. of butter and gave nearly 22,000 lb. of milk.

An A. R. O. cow that gave nearly 15,000 lb. of milk in ten months, a daughter of Dutchland Colantha Sir Inka Prince, who is a full brother to Dutchland Colantha Sir Inka, with fifteen 30-lb. daughters.

The majority of these animals are of milking age and many will be fresh or soon due at sale time.

Remember—that many of the animals are in calf to a son of King of the Ormsbys from a 30-lb. cow that made 971 lb. of butter in a year as a four-year-old, and she by Pietertje Hengerveld Segis.

A son of King of the Ormsbys ready for heavy service will be sold, and his dam is a 27-lb. cow that made 953 lb. of butter and 21,488 lb. of milk in a year. Twice above 26 lb.

Location: To reach the farm, take the Montoursville trolley from Williamsport. Get off at the end of the line on Broad Street. Automobiles will meet all cars on day of sale. Sale starts at 10:30. Lunch served at the farm.

Write for Catalog to Owner.

CARL G. ALLEN, Williamsport, Pa.

Auctioneer: Col. Geo. W. Baxter, Elmira, N. Y.

Pedigree Expert: R. Austin Backus, Mexico, N. Y.

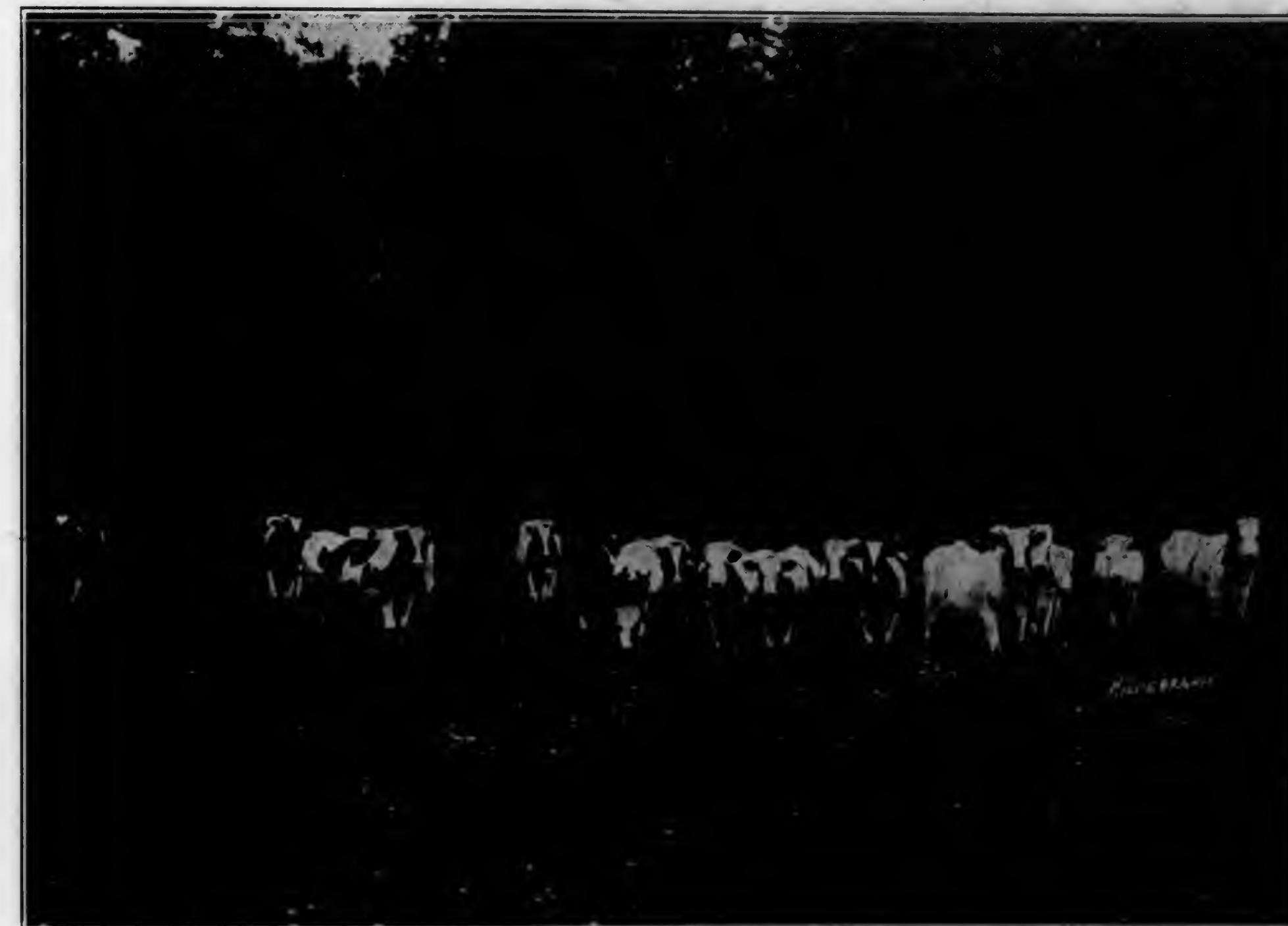
The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Vol. II

HARRISBURG, PA., APRIL 22, 1923

No. 8

Published Semi-Monthly. Price, 75c. Per Year



Published in the Interest of Breeders and Dairymen Everywhere



Entered as second-class matter April 8, 1922, at the post office at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, under the act of March 3, 1879.

Which Will Be Your Choice of These Three 26-lb. Bulls

The dams of each one of these three bulls have made an A.R.O. Record of at least 26-lbs. of butter in seven days, one of them as a four year old.

BULL No. 1 is BERKS SIR PONTIAC KORNDYKE, born Jan. 7, 1923. Priced at \$150. This fellow is $\frac{7}{8}$ white and an exceptionally fine calf for his age. He is by Chief Pontiac Segis Ormsby who was first prize Senior Yearling at the New York State Fair in 1922 and first at four other shows. His dam, Dora of Grayfields has the following records: at three years of age butter seven days 21.99-lbs. milk 471.70-lbs., at four years of age butter seven days 26.03-lbs. milk 468.60-lbs.

BULL No. 2 is BERKS PIETJE LYONS, born March 11, 1923. Priced at \$150. This fellow is $\frac{7}{8}$ black and very well built, will make a very large bull. He is by our Senior Herdsire, King Tweede Spring Farm, whose daughters are making splendid records. His dam, Mapleway Lyons Amleto Pietje has the following records: at four years of age butter seven days 23.04-lbs., milk 480.2-lbs., at five years of age butter seven days 26.51-lbs., milk 494.6-lbs.

BULL No. 3 is BERKS SIR HENGERVELD DE KOL, born Feb. 7, 1923. Priced at \$200. He is by the same sire as Bull No. 1 and very nicely marked. His dam Gwyneth of Grayfields, a daughter of a 33-lb cow, has the following records: at the age of three years butter seven days 24.29-lbs., milk 422-lbs., at the age of five years butter seven days 26.73-lbs., milk 540.8-lbs.

Pedigrees of these bulls sent on request. You will be surprised how well these bulls are bred for the money. Don't wait, Write to-day about them.

ABNER S. DEYSHER

Herd Under Federal Supervision

BERKS FARM

READING, PENNA.

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Lackawanna County Holsteins

The herds of Lackawanna County consist of stock directly descended from cattle imported direct from Holland in early Holstein days by old time Lackawanna County breeders—pioneers of the breed.

These men were capable judges and selected their animals for type, individuality and producing capacity; desirable characteristics readily apparent in the present cattle of the county.

Lackawanna cattle are healthy—many of the herds are under Federal jurisdiction.

Quotations will be cheerfully given on single animals or carloads—and it is a pleasure to show the goods.

Lackawanna County Breeders' Association

Harry B. Miller, President

Robert Winship, Secretary

FIVE CHOICE BULLS

For Sale at Farmer's Prices

No. 1, born January 3, 1922; 99% white. Dam made 16.69 lb. butter, 423.8 lb. milk in seven days at four years old.

No. 2, born January 16, 1922; 99% white. Dam made 18.68 lb. butter, 515.3 lb. milk in seven days at four years old.

No. 3, born December 18, 1922; 90% white. Dam made 22.84 lb. butter, 637 lb. milk in seven days.

No. 4, born March 31, 1923; 90% white. Dam same as No. 1.

No. 5, born April 14, 1923, 75% white. Dam (a daughter of dam No. 1) made 19.3 lb. butter 367.8 lb. milk in seven days at 25 months old, Virginia State record for a junior two-year-old.

All five bulls have the same sire whose dam, as a four-year-old, made 31.65 lb. butter, 633.1 lb. milk in seven days and is one of the best daughters of Old King Segis, one of the greatest sires of the breed, living or dead. The sire's sire is a son of Fred Field's \$35,000.00 Konigen bull.

YOUR CHOICE FOR \$100

(crated f.o.b. shipping point)

All records given are official. Herd under State and Federal supervision. Tuberculin tested 100% clean April 1922.

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POPLAR HILL FARM

Eastville,

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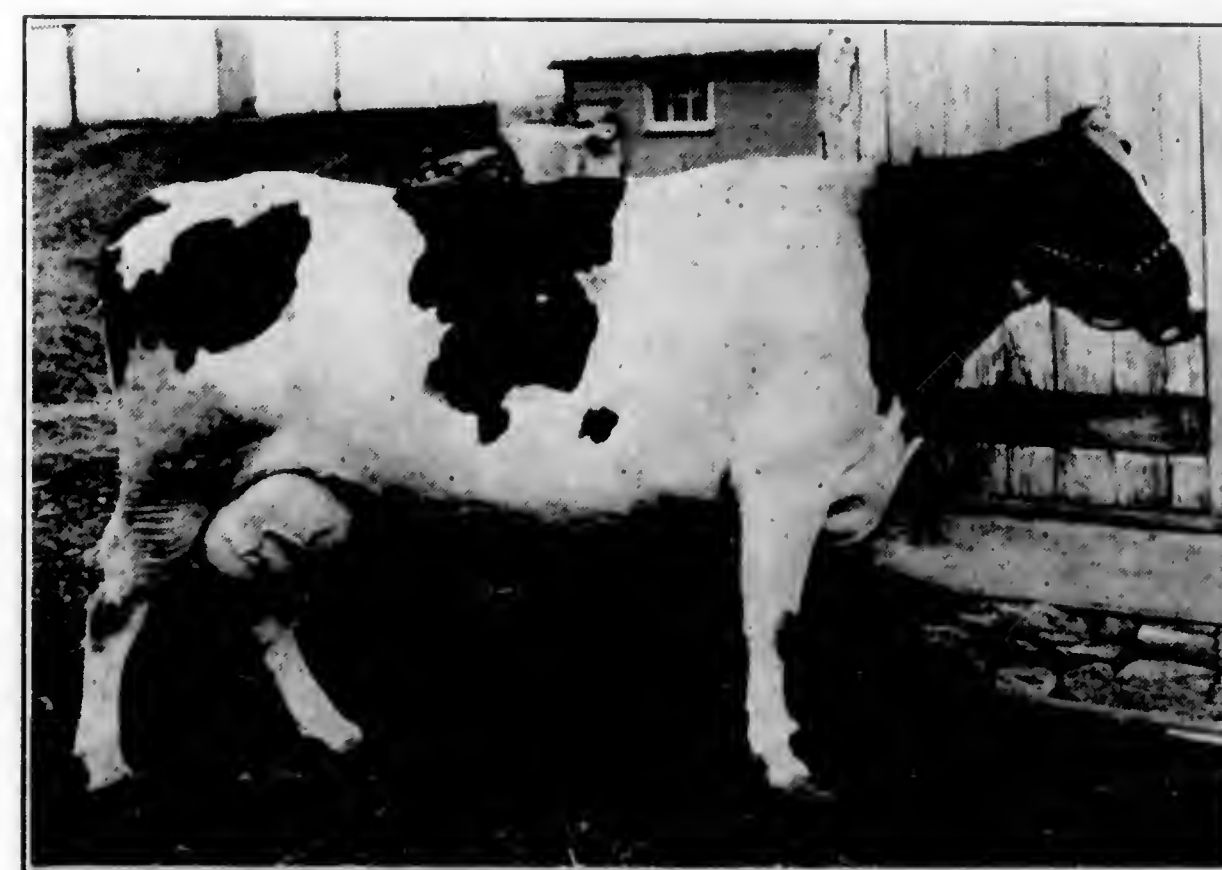
The Huntsdale Herd and Stock Farm

A Small but Growing Holstein Dairy

A SHORT distance from the pleasant village of Huntsdale, Pa., is located the Huntsdale Stock Farm, the home of W. H. Sheaffer. It is also the home of a small herd of Holsteins—small in number but great in quality. One of the members of this herd is Colantha Echo Korndyke. She is a daughter of King Lunde Pontiac Korndyke, who was by King of the Pontiacs and her dam is Mary Colantha Echo 2d, a daughter of Sir Veeman Boon, with a seven-day record of 656.3 lb. milk, 27.56 lb. butter and a year record of

placed udder show her dairy capacity, while her straight topline, broad square hips as well as her depth show that she is of the type most appreciated by Holstein breeders.

Colantha Echo Korndyke is the first cow you see when entering the Huntsdale barn and right next to her is a showy individual that would catch the eye of any critical judge. This is Fayne Pontiac Pet, a daughter of King Pontiac Pet Cornucopia and Finderne Perfection Hengerveld. This cow has an official record made as a five-year-old of 24.98 lb. butter, 577.6 lb. milk and a 30-day record of 97.24 lb. butter, 2,411.5 lb. milk while her best day's milk was 94 lb. She was a very fine daughter in the herd, Huntsdale Fayne Pontiac Pet, who was sired by Bonnymeads Butter Boy. As a junior two-year-old, in fact, at twenty-five months of age, this heifer produced 17.11 lb. butter, 408.9 lb. milk in a week and 66.35 lb. butter, 1,676.7 lb. milk in 30 days. She produced 63 lb. milk in a day and averaged 55.8 lb. a day for 30 days. She is a deep bodied heifer, is straight on the back and her milk and udder

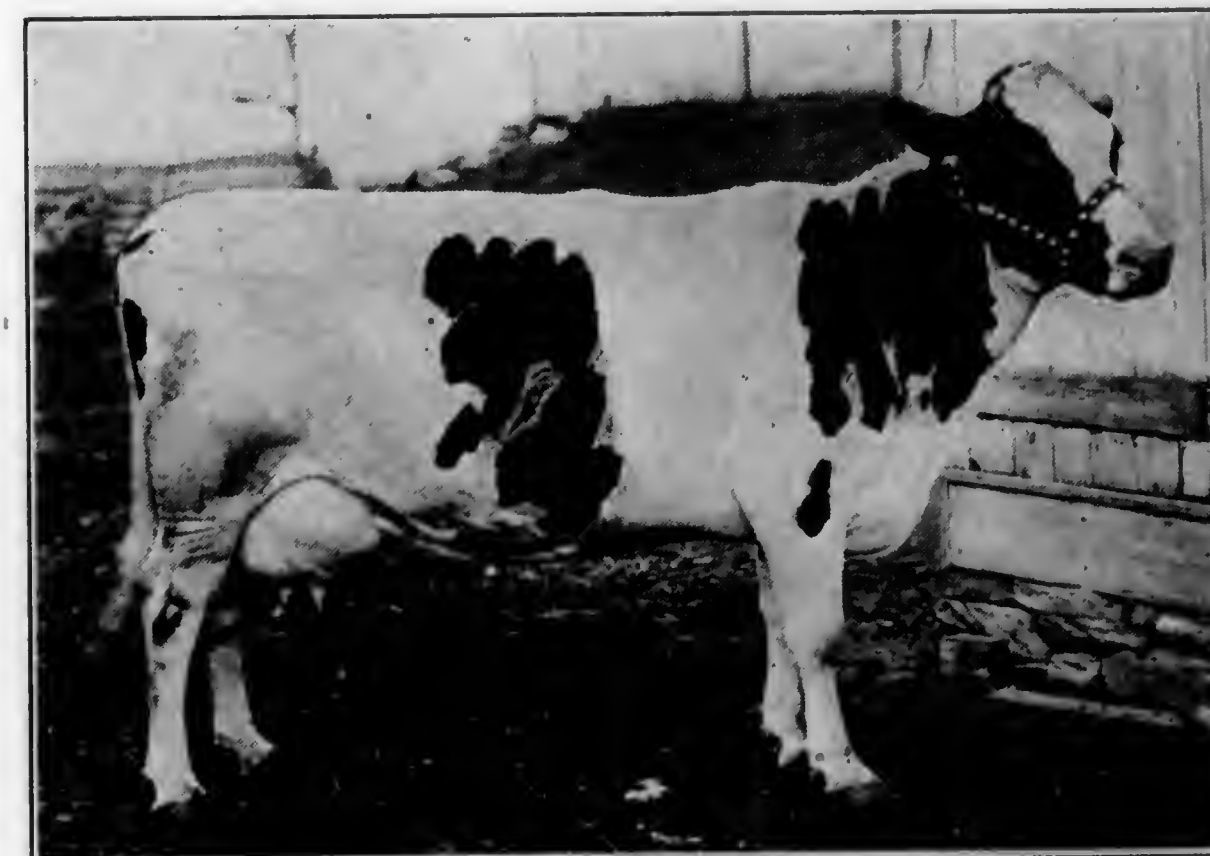


COLANTHA ECHO KORNDYKE

105.3 lb. milk in a day; 30.13 lb. butter, 689.9 lb. milk in seven days; 121.17 lb. butter, 2,861.9 lb. milk in thirty days.

786.91 lb. butter and practically 19,000 lb. milk. Colantha Echo Korndyke who previously had a record of 27.28 lb. butter, 589 lb. milk, recently freshened at the age of six years, twenty-one days and was again placed on official test in which she made 689.9 lb. milk, 30.13 lb. butter in seven days and 2,861.9 lb. milk, 121.17 lb. butter in thirty days, producing 105.3 lb. milk her best day. For twenty-one days of the month she was on test Echo averaged over 100 lb. milk a day. She made her seven-day record in less than a year from the time of making her previous 27-lb. record and these two seven-day official records made less than twelve months apart average 28.7 lb. butter, 639 lb. milk. In other words, her daily average during these two tests is 4.1 lb. butter and a trifle over 91 lb. milk. The thirty-day record recently completed is the highest strictly official record in Cumberland County for both milk and butter.

Colantha Echo Korndyke is a cow of magnificent proportions, carrying a large and well placed udder with tortorous milk veins and large clean-cut milk wells. The full eye, wide muzzle, roomy chest and capacious barrel as well as her extensive and well



FAYNE PONTIAC PET

94 lb. milk in a day; 24.98 lb. butter, 577.6 lb. milk in seven days; 97.24 lb. butter, 2,411.5 lb. milk in thirty days.

vein development is quite remarkable for an animal of her age.

Another daughter of Bonnymeads Butter Boy, who by the way was purchased from the Bonnymead Farm, near Harrisburg, Pa., is Colantha Ultra De Kol, No. 472540. This young cow was tested as a senior four-year-old and produced 82.5 lb. milk in a day, 19.84 lb. butter, 538.4 lb. milk in seven days; 78.22 lb. butter, 2,184.4 lb. milk in 30 days. She has a daughter in the herd that is in the A. R. O. list and she in turn has a heifer calf so that although this cow is only just past

her fifth birthday, she is a grandmother and the foundation animal of a three generation family which, by the way, will be consigned to the Cumberland County Breeders Sale at Carlisle, the second day of May.

Huntsdale Pontiac Vale De Kol the daughter of Colantha Ultra De Kol was sired by Allamuchy Pontiac Vale. This heifer, in her second lactation period after she had milked for thirteen months without any rest between calving, made official records of 13.12 lb. butter, 346.7 lb. milk in seven days, 53.79 lb. butter, 1,428.8 lb. milk in 30 days. Windsor Hill Queen Korndyke, as a senior three-year-old, tested no less than 231 days from freshening made 1,241.8 lb. milk, 48.99 lb. butter in thirty days. She is a very handsome cow that is capable of making splendid records.

A very fine young thing is Ormsby Tuna Lady. Tested at just 3 years, 23 days-old, she produced 21.93 lb. butter, 480 lb. milk in seven days. Her best day's milk production was 75.9 lb. She is a granddaughter of King of the Ormsbys being sired by King Ormsby Abbekerk Helena, a show bull himself, who was from Allamuchy K. A. Helena, 20.58 lb. butter in seven days as a junior three-year-old, she being by Korndyke Abbekerk. The five nearest dams of this show bull have seven-day records that average 30.67 lb. butter. It will be remembered that a daughter of King Ormsby Abbekerk Helena was shown at the Brentwood Sale when a yearling. Competing in a class of 32 heifers she won first place and was awarded a prize of \$100 and was afterwards sold in the sale for \$900, a pretty good price for a yearling heifer. Several of the younger members of the Huntsdale herd are sired by King Ormsby Abbe-



COLANTHA ULTRA DE KOL
82.5 lb. milk in a day as a senior four-year-old; 19.84 lb. butter, 538.4 lb. milk in seven days; 78.22 lb. butter, 2,184.4 lb. milk in thirty days.

kerk Helena, including a son of Colantha Echo Korndyke and a son of Fayne Pontiac Pet. These young bulls will be in the Carlisle Sale.

King Ormsby Abbekerk Helena is owned by Mr. Sheaffer's good friend and neighbor, W. A. Woods and these two gentlemen work together to their mutual advantage. The Huntsdale herd has recently been headed by King Korndyke Quality De Kol, a very handsome young bull of masculine appearance, straight on the back, deep barreled and showing lots of constitution and vigor. His dam is Pride Klaare De Kol Korndyke, who as a junior four-year-old produced 108.3 lb. milk in a day, 30.53 lb. butter, 719.6 lb. milk in

seven days; which is still the Pennsylvania champion milk record in the junior four-year-old class.

Space forbids giving individual mention to many of the other splendid animals in the Huntsdale herd. They must be seen to be appreciated. These animals are in good condition showing that their owner is a good feeder as well as a good caretaker. Asking about the feed he uses, he said that he used a mixture of Union Grains and farm-raised feed, varying the proportions according to the effect desired.

Besides breeding Holsteins, Mr. Sheaffer has some splendid Poland China hogs and they too, are worth



KING ORMSBY ABBEKERK HELENA
Sire of the junior members of the Huntsdale herd.
Owner, W. A. Woods.

looking over. While the representatives of the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN was visiting the farm and looking over the cattle, "Willis" and his Dad were called away to load a dandy gilt for a buyer who came after his purchase with a truck. If we were better posted about hog families we might write another story, but we are compelled to end right here. Yet we can say that we can add a whole lot to the cattle story and then not tell all the good things that might be said.

Advertising Milk In Ceylon

MY milk Misters and European ladies droppeth as the gentle dew and is always yours to command at the most moderate price please walk in and taste before placing esteemed order you will rejoice to buy from an honest one but soft a footstep in my direction will always be welcomed."

This appealing advertisement appeared in one of the leading papers of Colombo, the capital of Ceylon, and was inserted by a dusky Singhalese dairyman who must, at some time or the other, heard of John M. Kelley and his favorite theme. Anyway, it is very evident that he had heard of Shakespeare.

A competitor, perhaps a harder business man and certainly not as poetical inserted in the Kavta Kathikaya, another Colombo paper, the following gem of business English, "Undersigned is always at service of ladies and gentlemen requiring first class milk goods Monthly accounts to approved clients Punctual delivery guaranteed Misters."

There is no punctuation and the advertisements are strictly in accordance with the custom of the country, says George Cecil in the *Jersey Bulletin*. The results are entertaining, to say the least.

The Other Side of Dairy Farming

By J. H. Lewis

THE thriving business of to-day is based upon knowing the cost of a thing and then, when the article is sold, realizing that cost together with a profit. In the dairy business we have a slight complication. We build our own machines, the milk producer, and we also use them to manufacture the milk we sell. In a purebred herd we raise all the heifers possible and we shall continue to do so until purebreds become more numerous than grades, which will not be until far in the future. With half the cows giving heifer calves and all these calves raised, the owner soon has females to sell.

In his foundation stock, the purebred man has a larger investment than does the owner of grade cattle, but he has a larger source of income. Purebred heifers bring more than grades. This is true at any age and is especially so when the animal becomes A. R. O. for her record is regarded as indisputable evidence of her capacity. Then she will bring a good price for the money her owner has invested in her. Often he has little idea of how much this is.

In the following story, which is believed to show the state of affairs in the southwest section of Wisconsin, the writer has been aided materially by books in the keeping of Lawrence Tracy, a young and efficient dairy farmer whose picture appeared in the Nov. 22, 1922 issue of this publication. Lawrence not only uses a good system of farm bookkeeping but he sedulously follows the work of keeping up his books day by day. Entries are made while the details are fresh in the memory.

To begin with the service fee on the dam of a young calf that is to be produced, whether the dairyman owns his own herdsire or pays service fees, will amount on the average to \$25.00 per cow.

We must take into consideration that the sire is of high class breeding, and the owner had to invest a goodly sum of money when he was purchased, and in connection we must figure feed and care for one year, insurance, taxes, veterinary fees and incidental expenses.

At the same time the dairy farmer carries the hazard that his calf may be born dead, or die at birth. However, for the purpose of our story our calf arrives in normal, healthy condition.

The calves are the future herd, and the construction dates from the time they are born. If you desire size and capacity, which every good dairy animal should have, you must develop these qualities and that is accomplished through care and good feeding.

We will set a date, as a starting point is imperative. Our calf was born September 10, 1921, and should have new milk at the rate of 12 to 18 lb. per day, depending on age, size and condition. It should be fed all the good grain mixture it will eat as well as hay. The cost of the feed, bedding and care for the first four months of its existence will amount about as follows: A fair average consumption of milk will be 15 lb. per day, for 120 days at \$1.64 per cwt., the of-

ficial Wisconsin average price for milk for the state for 1921. This will amount to \$29.52; grain feed, 120 days, rate 2 lb. per day, 240 lb. at \$1.60 per cwt., \$3.84; bedding and care, 4 months, \$3.00. Total \$36.36 plus service fee, \$25.00, brings cost of calf at age of four months to \$61.36.

For the next six months, our charge should have an average of 29 lb. of skim milk per day, 3,600 lb. in six months, worth \$0.80 per cwt., or a total value of \$28.80. Grain feed, six months, \$11.52; silage, 600 lb. at \$0.35 per cwt., \$2.10; care and bedding, \$8.00. Our heifer is now 10 months old and for the next three months it will be more economical feeding her. Pasture and a little grain mixture will cost, conservatively estimated, another \$5.00 so that at 13 months of age the heifer will stand us in money, \$116.78. We are back again into the season when the animal must be housed, so back to barn calculations we must go.

No heifer should freshen before the age of 27 months, if size, type, and development is desired, characteristics which every good dairy cow must possess.

The heifer will now have to be fed for six months.

She will consume 30 lb. of silage daily or 5,400 lb. in the term, at \$0.35 per cwt., or \$18.90; 8 lb. of grain per day, 1,440 lb. at an average cost of \$1.60 per cwt., amount, \$23.04. Her bedding and care will cost us in these six months, \$18.00. Our heifer is now 19 months of age and she already costs us \$176.72.

She is again ready to go to pasture.

Pasturage for five months costs \$6.00. Total, at age of 24 months, \$182.72.

She is due to freshen in three months, is now in good condition and growing and gives promise of developing into a real dairy cow. She must, however, in the next three months, be conditioned for the hard year's work which is ahead of her. She must have 35 lb. silage per day for 90 days, 3,150 lb., at an average price of \$0.35 per cwt., or \$11.32; also 15 lb. of grain per day for 90 days, 1,350 lb. at an average cost of \$1.80 per cwt., or \$24.30; bedding and care, three months, \$5.00. The heifer now is fresh, and she is a producing cow. Up to this moment we have not received one cent of income, all going out and nothing coming in, but she is prepared now to bring in revenue. She has cost us up to this long and anxiously awaited stage in actual investment, \$223.34.

This is the money side of the proposition. It has cost \$223.34 to develop a dairy cow, but we are not through as yet. It is going to cost still more money to put official class into her before we have an A. R. O. purebred Holstein-Friesian dairy cow.

In every good cow is invested toil, treasure and blood. So far we have given the heifer the best raising that it has been humanly possible to bestow upon her. We have taken it for granted that she lived through the shaping up period and that no mishaps befell her. In all fairness to our dairymen let us take into account a few of the things that occur around most dairy barns

which frustrate the best plans, intentions and efforts of the dairy farmer.

We will overlook fire, lightning and tornado losses. Every alert business dairy farmer has the herd blanketed with ample insurance. Losses among young dairy cattle are due to white scours, black-leg, hemorrhages, septicemia, rickets, bloat, pneumonia, indigestion and many other infectious diseases and accidents. In the second six month period, or until the heifer becomes one year old, we still have these diseases to contend with. In the yearling state all the ailments mentioned, with one of the worst added. Will the heifer breed?

Every year thousands of well-bred heifers are sent to the slaughter pens to be converted into beef because they are found to be non-breeders. Through abortion also, dairy farmers sustain painful losses. Tuberculosis exacts a heavy toll in dairy cattle annually. Udder troubles are ever present and a source of endless, cruel worry. Garget, infectious mammitis, milk fever cases, blood poisoning, accidents and many infectious diseases abound, and the possibility of hoof and mouth disease is never far remote, as heavy losses occurred a few years back from this disease. Of all, none is more dangerous to the life of the cow and the herd than infectious mammitis, an acute inflammation of the udder, which attacks the gland ducts and follicles, causing deep-seated, hard, nodular swellings. One Iowa County Holstein dairyman lost a herd of 22 fine cows from this particular disease.

In addition, therefore, to the figures we have arrived at in developing a purebred dairy cow, class A, it will be but fair to add an additional \$5.00 to cover veterinary fees, a fair average to most dairy farmers, some being free to confess the average is much higher. This conservative estimate brings the cost of our dairy cow to \$228.34.

Against Extravagance

RECENTLY there has issued from the Secretary's office of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America a circular directed to Members of the Association and which seems to be propaganda in favor of the continuation of the extension work by the Association. Extension work of an educational character that was carried on by the Association for a long period should be continued beyond any manner of doubt. Generally speaking, the writer of this letter is in favor of extension work. At the same time, after reading the circular above mentioned, I feel the desire to ask what results the Extension Department is accomplishing. Is the work being done economically, in the best way and are the efforts being put forth in the most fertile field?

On the first page of the Circular just sent out from the Secretary's office, dated Brattleboro, Vermont, March 22, 1923, and signed by James A. Reynolds, Chairman of the Executive Committee, appears this paragraph:

"In this time the Holstein cow has demonstrated her-

In order to increase the value of our heifer and her offspring, we will give her an A. R. O. record of production.

A supervisor with cost of feed and incidental expense will amount to \$35.00, approximately. We have an exceptionally good heifer and she makes us a record of 22 lb. of butter in seven days as a junior two-year-old, giving about 500 lb. of milk, so she pays us back about \$10.00 in milk production, cutting the cost of the official test to \$25.00. To date then our heifer stands us with an A. R. O. record of 22 lb. and of good individual type, the snug investment of \$253.34.

Ordinarily under favorable conditions, a good purebred dairy cow will bring at public sale, with this record, from \$325.00 to \$350.00. She has a calf that will sell at two weeks of age for at least \$100.00, and the cow still has a year's dairy production in her, from which must be deducted her care, bedding, feed, veterinary fees, and all such other contingent expense as may arise.

It is a hard, rough, thorny path the dairy farmer has to tread until he arrives at the point where he can extract a bit of consolation from his business. Hard work, diligent care, great anxiety and often sleepless nights account for his time. If he succeeds in developing a high class A. R. O. heifer he is the first to congratulate himself, because the hero worshipers and those who attend the big shows see only the circus side of the industry and have no adequate idea of the effort invested in securing such results as have been pointed out here.

There are more heifers receiving care and attention and feeding that will not make the A. R. O. grade than those which do. It is all the more argument in favor of raising good purebred animals with good lines of production and breeding back of them, as these will pay back the extra cost of development once they qualify for the top producer class.

self to be the greatest of the dairy breeds, combining the highest yield of dairy products with great constitutional vigor, beauty of form and profit, under all conditions of climate and location and with her grades occupying the leading place as the producer of milk for direct use and consumption."

If this is true, and it is unquestionably true in the mind of the writer, then what need is there of Extension Work of a character that is now being conducted?

In the kingdom of Holland, which is the oldest and greatest Holstein-Friesian breeding country in the World, they breed purebreds for type and individuality and economical production. They have never resorted to the making of records as is done in America. They have, nevertheless, buyers coming from all over the world to buy their cattle and pay very good prices for them. While they have many well-written pamphlets to give visitors and travellers, they have no elaborate Extension Department such as our Association seems to see fit to establish. They seem always to confine

their efforts to extending rather than exploiting the breed.

British South Africa sent, last summer, a shipload of purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle to England where they were sold at Public Auction and brought very good prices. If a country that had been so short a time in the breeding industry as this British colony can accomplish such results, why is it necessary for us to spend such a vast sum of money to perfect and maintain an elaborate Extension Department with such a wide variation of purposes? Why is it necessary that the Extension Service should be so elaborate as to call for the attention of the Executive Committee, the Directors and President of the Association?

This work was, in the past, carried on in an excellent manner by one gentleman, Prof. Wm. M. Rider, who



EUGENE B. BENNETT
Former President of the Pennsylvania
Holstein-Friesian Club.

had his headquarters at Brattleboro, Vermont, and did his work in connection with the Secretary's office.

Further in the Circular it is stated that there are to be many pamphlets issued, devoted to Calf Club Work, Bull Clubs, Cow Testing, Judging, Advertising, Showing and County Clubs. All of these pamphlets might have their value, and when Mr. Wm. M. Rider had charge of the Extension Department and it was located at Brattleboro, Vermont, a similar list of pamphlets were available and sent out to the State and Local Secretaries, breeders and prospective breeders of Holsteins. Why was it necessary to undo the good work that Prof. Rider was doing and have the same work attempted by a group of so-called Extension Workers at ten times the cost and have it ten times less efficient or effective?

It is stated that a broad and comprehensive program for the Extension Service is laid out. It would be interesting to know just what this program contains. There is Extension Work going on in certain parts of the Country where the breed is well established and

there is no need of it and in other parts where Extension would be of great value, there is absolutely nothing being done. It seems unnecessary that there should be a District Field Man for the State of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware. Generally speaking, in these three States the prevailing breed of dairy cattle is Holsteins, either Grade or Purebreds, and there are many big establishments for the breeding of purebred Holstein cattle; Advanced Registry Testing is carried on extensively and Cow Testing Work is rapidly increasing; the exhibits at Fairs are excellent and Holsteins predominate over other dairy breeds.

The Agricultural College in Pennsylvania has recognized the ability of the Holstein breed by making most of their dairy herd Holsteins. Under such circumstance, why is a Field Man necessary? Wouldn't it be more profitable for breeders in these states—Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware—to employ an Extension Worker to devote his time in a district where Holsteins are not prevalent and thus create a market for their surplus cattle? The Southern States offer the most fertile field for doing Extension Work as there are very few Holsteins in the South and their value does not seem to be realized nor do they have the popularity that they deserve. On a recent visit to the great Southern City of New Orleans, I learned that there are very few Dairy men who keep Holsteins or seem to appreciate their superior Dairy merits.

I believe in Extension Work when conducted conservatively along educational lines for the purpose of extending rather than exploiting the breed. I am opposed to the present method of doing Extension Work as it is not only an unnecessary waste of the breeders' money, but it is working injury to the Breed, the breeders, and the Association.

I am not in favor of drawing \$93,000 from the Reserve Fund for the purpose set forth in the pamphlet recently mailed to the Members, as I am in favor of Economy and Efficiency and against Extravagance.

(Signed) EUGENE B. BENNETT.

Cattle Buying By Radio

IS the time coming when instead of advertising in breed papers and agricultural journals buyers and sellers of purebred cattle will do their preliminary business by radio? Recently, the Chamber of Commerce of Okmulgee, Okla. through the Donaldson Radio Company broadcasted an inquiry for two carloads of milkers and five bulls. Dean Rein of Cherokee, Wis. was listening in and caught the inquiry so he at once notified Walter Wurthman, Secretary of the Cherokee Holstein Breeders Association. Mr. Wurthman got into communication with the Chamber of Commerce and quoted prices on two carloads of grade Holsteins and five purebred Holstein-Friesian bulls. It is expected that a deal will be consummated.

Okmulgee boasts of having more millionaires than any other town of its size and on all the literature sent out to advertise this town appears the quotation "Where the oil flows like the wind blows."

A hick town is a place where the same man is chairman of everything.

Time to Call a Halt

I AM in receipt of a communication addressed to the members of the Holstein-Friesian Association signed by the Secretary and James A. Reynolds, Chairman of the Executive Committee, whose home and office is in Cleveland, Ohio. This communication contains the following:

Membership of the Association	22,000
Number of cattle registered, over	1,000,000
Surplus and Reserve Fund, in round figures	\$460,000
Estimated Annual Revenue for 1923	\$475,000
Cost of administering affairs of the Association, exclusive of extension and publicity work	\$348,000
An addition to Surplus and Reserve, if not otherwise expended, on December 31, 1923	\$127,000
Expenditures estimated by present Board of Directors as desirable to conduct the extension and publicity work	\$220,000

In order to do this they propose to take from the Surplus and Reserve \$93,000.00, to use for advertising and publicity.



GEORGE E. STEVENSON

As I believe it to be the right and duty of every member of the National Association to express his convictions concerning the proposed plan, I am writing you a brief outline of my opinion.

First, I am opposed to the present method of so-called extension and publicity work, for the reason that I fail to see any direct benefit to myself and associate breeders who keep small herds only as a result of this extravagance, and therefore, I object to being assessed by an extravagant transfer fee to carry out the circus advertising advocated by the present officers.

I fail to see the merit of advertising Holstein cows and the excellence of their milk in those breed papers that are devoted to Holstein breed only, and believe the only ones benefited by the kind of advertising are the stockholders or the owners of these breed papers.

Perhaps I should except from those benefited, the millionaire and large breeders who carry page advertisements in the same breed papers, in that they may secure lower rates because of their having directed the National Association's advertising toward these breed papers.

Second, I believe the rank and file of the breeders are in favor of the reduction of the transfer fees and a reduced expense account of the Officers of the National Association, and would advocate a return to the legal Board of Directors of six, in accordance with Judge Pooley's decision.

Third, I am in favor of and I will join with other members, if a sufficient number desire it, to seek the assistance of the New York State courts and ask for an injunction restraining the present illegal Board of

Directors from further depleting the surplus and reserve fund of the Association and from any further collection of the excessive transfer fee now demanded, and I am willing to assume more than my portion of all court costs and legal expense of conducting such legal procedure.

It is time for the small breeders to wake up and take charge of the National Association, or the inevitable end will be the dissolution of the organization and its disruption into smaller units.

George E. Stevenson

Veterinarians on the Lookout

UNDER the supervision of Dr. T. E. Munce, Pennsylvania's popular and capable state veterinarian, a disease prevention organization has been built which has received much commendation from veterinary authorities in other states and from Washington. The menace of foot-and-mouth disease is again and has been for some time, hanging over the livestock industry. It is now existing in Central America and in the British West Indies and experience both in this and in other countries show how easy it is to get this scourge of the livestock industry into a country and how difficult it is to eradicate. The authorities at Washington are fully alive to the gravity of the situation and, in his letter to livestock leaders of the Keystone State, Dr. Munce quotes from a letter received from Dr. J. R. Mohler, Chief of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry. Dr. Munce, of course, was writing to inhabitants of his own state but we understand that a copy of Dr. Mohler's letter was sent to the chief veterinarian of every state and the importance of watchfulness cannot be too strongly impressed. It is no time for men to lose their heads for the country is healthy now and no effort will be spared by those in authority to keep it so. Owners of livestock should coöperate with the veterinary authorities in every possible way. As Dr. Munce says "It is better to report and cause the investigation of many suspected cases than to let one escape." The letters follow, the quotation from Dr. Mohler's letter being in quotation marks.

"Ever since the close of the World War we have been flanked on every side, except the north, with an increasing amount of foot-and-mouth disease and we have feared that at any time there might be an outbreak reported in this country. Great Britain has fought the disease continuously for more than four years. In June, 1922, an outbreak appeared in Jamaica and to date more than thirty thousand cattle have been involved. More recently it appeared in Guatemala. It is believed that the infection was carried there from Honduras.

"Our danger increases as the disease draws nearer and nearer. Mexico would form a convenient bridge for carrying the infection from Guatemala and Honduras to our herds in the Southwest. Dr. L. E. Day

and Dr. Howard L. Darby have been sent to Guatemala and Honduras to investigate the situation, and permission has been asked of the Mexican Government to send a Bureau representative into that country.

"The Department has not relinquished its precaution and it is hoped that the States are ready, as the Bureau has urged repeatedly, to coöperate with it promptly in eradicating an outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease should one occur."

The 1908 and 1914 outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease were introduced into Pennsylvania through cattle shipped from Western markets and occurred during the shipping rush of the feeder-cattle season. Our cattle-shipping season is near at hand and it is extremely important for every person who comes in con-



DR. T. E. MUNCE
State Veterinarian of Pennsylvania.

tact with livestock to be on the look-out for foot-and-mouth disease.

The prevalence of foot and mouth disease in Pennsylvania would, among other things, necessitate the destruction of thousands of valuable farm animals, the placing of embargoes, and the expenditure of hundreds of thousands of dollars of State funds.

Cattle, sheep or swine with sore mouths or feet should be immediately reported to a local veterinarian or the nearest agent of the Bureau of Animal Industry for investigation. It is better to report and cause the investigation of many suspected cases than to let one escape.

Please pass the word along and thus help keep foot-and-mouth disease out of Pennsylvania.

Very truly yours,
T. E. MUNCE,
State Veterinarian.

Patience—"And did you scream when he kissed you?"

Patrice—"Of course! But he said he liked to hear me scream, so he demanded several encores!"

A St. Joseph woman has just been divorced a second time. Her first husband's name was Chance and the second Guess. Evidently a poor chance and a bad guess.

Send Fee in When Asking Permission to Test

IN announcing the semi-official monthly milk and butterfat credits of Idaho Violet Posch Ormsby in the 15th number of *Reported Tests of Holstein-Friesian Cows*, Superintendent Gardner supplements the information given in the article entitled, "The Idaho University Herd" carried in the April 8th issue of *THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN*. Mr. Gardner says that Violet is the second University cow to produce over 1,000 lb. fat in a year. The other cow is LaVerna Lincoln bred and owned by the University of Nebraska.

As both cows were bred as well as owned by the two universities the high production of each confer the greatest honor on those universities. Violet's average test for the entire year was 3.76% the high monthly average being 4.2% during February, 1923, the month ending 11 days before her year test ended. The lowest average test was 3.27% in August, 1922, the 6th month reported. The highest month for milk was April, 1922, with a production of 2,800.7 lb. for the 30 days while the high month for fat was May with 102.84 lb. for the 31 days.

Superintendent Gardner calls attention to the fact that applicants for permission to officially test cows must forward a fee of \$2.00 at the beginning of each testing year or at the first time after then that they apply for permission to test. In return for this fee, each applicant will receive a copy of the current volume of the *Advanced Register Year Book*, or as it is generally called, "The Blue Book." The words of the Superintendent are: "As was announced in No. 9 of the *Reported Tests Bulletin*, beginning April 1, 1923, our Board of Directors has established a yearly fee of \$2.00 to be paid by every breeder testing for advanced registration during any year or having tests entered in the *Advanced Register Year Book* of that year. While the fee is nominally a testing fee its real object is to determine how many copies of the *Advanced Register Year Book* of any year shall be printed to supply all likely to need the book and yet not to have a surplus left on hand. As each fee is received a receipt card will be sent advising the breeder that he will receive a copy of the current volume of the *Blue Book* when printed free of further charge. The fee is now due and should be sent in promptly by those with cows on test, as well as by those making application for permission to test. Compliance with this request will save the holding up of reports in the *Advanced Registry Office*."

A Tri-City Program

THE World's Dairy Congress will be something of a perambulating affair for the opening sessions will be held at Washington, D. C. on October 2 and 3, then the members will meet at Philadelphia, October 4, then journey on to Syracuse for meetings, Oct. 5 to 10 which will be in coöperation with the National Dairy Show. The Philadelphia visit is for the purpose of examining the work of the Dairy Councils, both State and National, Philadelphia having perfected dairy work to a degree that is worthy the emulation of her sister cities.

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Published in the interest of the breeder and dairyman everywhere.

HOWARD C. REYNOLDS, *Managing Editor*
G. H. TRUCKELL, *Associate Editor*

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April 22, 1923

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman was established for the purpose of promoting the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle and to protect the interests of the men who breed purebred cattle, basing the value of the cattle on their ability to produce and reproduce.

We stand for progressive yet conservative administration of the National Association. We stand for Honest Records, Honest Advertising, and Honest Sales. We will at all times endeavor to promote any interests that have for their purpose the advancement of the Holstein cow, the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, and the breed and breeders generally.

Price Prospects Encouraging

THE preliminary report of cold storage holdings in this country April 1st is encouraging reading to owners of milk cows. On the first day of this month the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics figures that there are four million three hundred thousand pounds of butter less than there were at the corresponding time last year and not much more than a third of the average amount in storage for a five-year period. The figures for this year are 4,791,000, last year 9,113,000 lb. and the five-year average 12,588,000 lb.

The cheese situation is not quite as good although the holdings this year are practically two million pounds below the five-year average. There are three million, nine hundred thousand pounds more in storage this year than there was a year ago. On the first day of this month there were in the various storage plants of this country 14,645,000 lb., last year at the same date there was 10,745,000 lb. and the five-year average on April 1st was 16,637,000 lb.

The approaching season of flush production and the uncertainty of relief buying were of considerable influence on the condensed and evaporated milk markets during February. From the standpoint of actual trading, a fairly good volume of business was done, but these uncertain factors of supply and demand kept the markets sensitive most of the time. Except for European relief purchases, sales for export lent very little strength to the situation. The latest export figures which cover February reveal a slight increase over January, but a material decline under the quantities ex-

ported during February last year. The first two months of this year total exports of condensed and evaporated milk amounted to 22,800,000 lb. while during the same period a year ago total exports were 38,200,000 lb. Regardless of the smaller quantities shipped out of the country this year, however, it appears that some difficulty was experienced in filling some of the relief orders during February and March, but this scarcely added any strength to the markets for the reason that with a policy established of keeping floors cleared, manufacturers welcomed this outlet as an additional means of avoiding the possibility of being caught with a surplus on hand when the new-production season gets under way. Although some apparent increase in production occurred during February except where there was severe weather in producing sections, the tendency of a good many manufacturers was to work close to orders, and this may explain the difficulty which was encountered in supplying relief buyers who came on the market unexpectedly.

Export demand is naturally of considerably influence on the markets because it offers an outlet for surplus, but domestic trade is what absorbs the bulk of the condensed milk produced in this country. Demand for domestic consumption has been generally good this year. In addition to regular trade which had been taken care of during the winter, ice cream manufacturers began to buy actively during March for the approaching season. A good many manufacturers are optimistic as to the outlook for the spring and summer, and expect that goods will move well during the next few months.

Stocks in manufacturer's hands on March 1st, were approximately 83,500,000 lb. This is a slight increase over February 1st, but in relation to March 1st a year ago, represents a decrease of 46%.

Venerable Proxy Voter

THE Pennsylvania Railroad is said to have more stock holders than has any other business corporation in the world, about ten times as many as the Holstein-Friesian Association of America has members. Yet it still clings to the proxy system and the members have shown no inclination to start a delegate system. The annual election of the company was held recently and, attached to a proxy sent in by a Mrs. Yarnall of Philadelphia was a memorandum to the effect that the stock holder was 104 years old. President Samuel Rea investigated and found that the lady had owned the shares of stock since March 1, 1877. For 46 years she had retained her stock, regardless of market fluctuations or price or dividends.

Now it is in order for some one to rise and say that under the delegate plan the lady would have been better represented. The delegate plan advocates will gnash their teeth in rage and envy when they think of Mrs. Yarnall choosing who should vote her wishes and elect the directors of her choice for nearly five decades. Evidently the venerable lady not only believes in proxies but also believes in having her say in matters.

Newrich—"A man can get along without ancestors."
Friend—"True, but his children can't."

A Chinese College with a Holstein Friesian Herd

IN twenty-two years the Canton Christian College has grown from an institution housing 20 students to one that now has 1,102 boys and girls. The Chinese consider the Canton Christian College their college and despite the rapidly changing politics of South China, the Kwangtung provincial government has never failed to give financial assistance. Of the budget of 1922, \$303,000 came from Chinese and \$90,000 came from other sources which is a remarkable record for a Christian college in a pagan land.

The college teaches the ethics of Christianity without the dogmas of doctrine. Each member of the faculty conducts the chapel services during one week of each semester and is unhampered in the selection of subjects. He may talk on religion, politics, economics, agriculture or whatever he chooses.

Most of the students come from aristocratic families but American games like football, tennis and basketball place them all on the same level. The college stands for the western idea. No officer of the old school would have degraded himself by manual labor but on Arbor Day the Governor of the province threw off his coat, took a spade and planted a tree on the campus.

Kwangtung Province makes an annual appropriation for the school of agriculture. The livestock comprises goats, swine, cattle and water buffalo and includes a herd of Toggenburg goats and Holstein-Friesian cows. Fruits and vegetables are being developed and at the present time experiments are being carried on to decide which of the 200 varieties of rice are best suited to the locality. The United States Department of Agriculture has a citrus expert at the college while two men of the staff come from the Pennsylvania and Kansas State Agricultural Colleges.

Three times a week free instruction is given young men from nearby villages and occasionally seeds and plants are distributed to farmers. This work makes but very little impression on Kwangtung province in which there are twenty-eight million people engaged in agriculture.

When the sericulture school produced silk worms of which only 3% instead of 80% were diseased, the Chinese farmers did not like them because the healthy worms ate too many mulberry leaves. To-day a sheet of 156,000 eggs from the college sells for three times the price of other eggs and the demand is greater than the supply.

The two buildings of the sericulture school were given by the Silk Association of America and Marcus Frieder of New York City. The Canton silk exchange is deeply interested in the school which is already responsible for a great improvement in Canton silk, the lustre of which is so greatly admired. Around Canton six or seven silk crops a year are possible—thirty-five days for the metamorphosis from egg to egg.

Canton is China's most progressive city and the Christian college makes a strong bond of sympathy between China and the United States. This year 120 Canton college students are studying in this country.

The careers of 400 graduates taken at random show that the college is making a good impression on the country. Of this number there were 83 educators, 36 engaged in agriculture and manufacturing, 176 in business, 45 were public officers, 10 were army officers, 18 physicians, 21 engaged in religious work and the careers of 11 were unknown.

There are 42 college buildings of which wealthy Chinese have donated 15, the funds for most of the others were given by loyal supporters in the United States. The Chinese are more apt to assist the erection of buildings—something which can be seen—than they are to give to executive work. Of the teaching staff 116 are Chinese, 48 Americans and 2 British.

The president, Chas. K. Edmunds has been with the college since 1903. He is an engineer by profession and was director of the Carnegie Institution magnetic survey in China. Chung Wing Kwong, the vice president, is a former commissioner of education for Kwangtung province and came to the college in 1900. The executive secretary, the Rev. James McClure Henry is a former pastor of Peck Memorial Church in Washington. The directors are Chinese, American, and British and included Wm. W. Comfort, president of Haverford College; Dean Warren P. Laird, of the University of Pennsylvania; Prof. David Eugene Smith of Columbia University; and Prof. Ralph L. Watts of Pennsylvania State College.

The Origin of the Holstein-Friesian Breed

THE question arises in my mind as to why the Holstein breeders do not date back to Genesis 30th Chapter and verses 31 to 42 inclusive—1746 years before Christ, where Jacob turned the trick on his father-in-law by peeling the poles and placing them in the watering troughs and drinking places so when the cattle drank they would scare at the poles and thus mark their offspring—producing ringstraked, speckled and spotted cattle, all of which were to be Jacob's wages after being disappointed in a love affair with Laban's elder daughter, Rachel, etc, etc. It is interesting reading. Look it up."

The above is from the Jersey Bulletin and was penned by a Kentucky Jerseyman named Hobson. It places the origin of the Holstein-Friesian breed 3669 years ago. If the patriarch Jacob, the father of the Hebrew race, really did originate the Holstein-Friesian breed, he certainly planned well as might be expected of one of the shrewdest men of whom sacred history tells. No wonder the Holstein cow is a profit producer, she has been bred along that line for nearly four thousand years. Mr. Hobson deserves the thanks of the present extension department for an idea that apparently has not occurred to Mr. Koenig and his staff. If it had they would have issued a special pamphlet on the fact or else inserted a so-called news item in all the papers in which the so-called breed extension advertisement appears. The members of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America owe a vote of thanks to Mr. Hobson and the Jersey Bulletin for publishing the discovery and so saving the National Association money.



How the Attempted Reserve Fund Steal Looks to the Breeder and Dairyman

A detailed analysis of the propaganda recently sent out to the members of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, signed by James A. Reynolds, Chairman of the Executive Committee. The members are not informed as to whether this document was prepared at the Chicago Extension Office where the \$93,000 asked for will be dispersed, or at the office of the Chairman of the Executive Committee at Cleveland, Ohio. The senders of this propaganda, however, want, if possible, to implicate Mr. Houghton and the Secretary's Office in their \$93,000 reserve fund steal, so they had the pamphlet printed and mailed from Brattleboro and had this fact set forth in bold type at the beginning and end of their communication.

The Junior Breeder and Dairyman

Continuous Leadership

They may tell about some novice doing more than one whose skill
Has been tried by years of practice in a place that's hard to fill,
But experience has taught us, those who have the most to give
Of their talent, time and labor for a cause that ought to live
Keep continuously active, day by day, and year by year,
Ever helping, guiding, serving, smooth the way with words of cheer.

Club work leaders most successful find their labors lighter grow
With the progress of each season, and it's well worth while to know
That they got a lot of pleasure doing things for girls and boys,
Training them for lives of service, coupling work with youthful joys.
Leaders now get inspiration from those who have longer served,
Cares and trials have surmounted and from duty never swerved.—A. L. T. CUMMINGS, *Main Club Echoes*.

A Banker and a Calf Club

By L. J. JELLISON, IN THE IOWA NORTHWESTERN BANKER

It has remained for a banker, John Rider Wallis, cashier of the Federal Bank and Trust company, of Dubuque, Iowa, to furnish the incentive that has brought the second Holstein Calf club to Dubuque county.

Purebred herds have been urged repeatedly for all of Iowa, year after year with but little result. In Dubuque County the movement was given moral and coöperative support, but until the bank officials stepped into the breach and pointed the way for 20 youngsters of Dubuque county to own purebred Holstein calves without a cent of outlay, nothing had been really done.

When Miss Mary Brueck, teacher of the Derby Grange school, conceived the idea of a calf club in her school district the matter of finance at the outset was not considered. She secured six youngsters whose parents were able to finance the purchase. Others were unable to do so. Matters stood at that stage for some time.

Mr. Wallis entered the scene, guaranteed to finance the venture and make all arrangements. He called into conference County Agent N. G. Malin to see where the calves could be procured and outlined the plan upon which the bank has offered to assist any purebred calf club in the county, or other ventures that will bring to the fore, Iowa as a purebred herd state.

The calves were bought and shipped to Dubuque. Each animal was labeled and a drawing held to decide

the ownership. Following that the bank, which had advanced funds to make the initial purchase, either accepted payment in cash for the calves, or took parents' notes dated for a period of three years in payment. Insurance to protect the bank against loss was another feature.

Payment for the calves was made from the proceeds of a calf sale held at the county fair at Dyersville in the fall of 1922. It is one of the provisions of the calf club rules that all members show their animal when matured and first offspring at the county fair. The calves were sold and payment made for the note in that manner, or cash taken.

There is a two-fold object in the plan. The first is to bring to Dubuque County the nucleus of foundation herds that in years to come will make the state rank first as a dairy and purebred stock producer. The second is to create an interest, through exhibition, in purebred herds.

Although behind the scenes the greater part of the time, Mr. Wallis is an ardent exponent of the banker meeting the farmer more than half way. The calf club that he has fostered and launched is one of his methods of inculcating a love of better animals and more valuable stock.

Every member of the club is under fourteen years of age. Their ages range from five years upwards. The work of securing the coöperation of parents in the venture, was in some cases hard tasks, but with their favor won, the interest of the youngsters came easily.

The proud possessors of purebred Holstein calves from first rate herds of Lake Mills, Wisconsin, the 20 Dubuque County youngsters have taken up the care of their purchases which will, in years to come, be the foundation of the purebred herds that Dubuque County will boast.

Chosen from the cleanest herds that could be found in Wisconsin and with an idea only as to the breeding and individuality of the calves, the herd of 20 animals has been characterized by J. P. Eves, state dairy expert, as the best representative group of foundation animals ever brought into Iowa.

"The purchase means a great deal to the Holstein breed and Dubuque County citizens in general," was the statement of N. G. Malin, county agent, before the drawing took place, "It will interest the coming generation of our men and women in pure bred cattle."

"If there were purebred cattle in Dubuque County the income and prosperity of its citizens would be multiplied ten-fold. It will develop markets and the time has come when it is necessary for the farmer to take his neighbors of Dubuque into partnership."

Painting a picture of the country from which the calves were brought to form the nucleus of Dubuque County's purebred herds of years to come, Mr. Eves told of the many farms visited in order to pick out the animals that are now housed on various farms throughout the Derby Grange district.

"It takes a great deal of care to select and choose calves for foundation animals in Dubuque County," said Mr. Eves. "Dubuque County offers a future for dairy development second to none in the state. There is cheap grass here and the county as a whole is better adapted to the handling of purebred dairy herds."

The dairy cow is economic and transfers Dubuque County products into money realizing marketable articles, easier than any other methods.

"I believe that members of the calf club here have secured the best group of calves of any in the state, bar none. They were bought at reasonable prices. Last year on an average they would have cost \$225. We purchased one animal for \$150. A full sister was sold by the same man for \$325. That will give you an idea of the bargains we secured."

"Prices of these calves will range from \$130 to \$175 depending on breeding and individuality. There should be a spirit of coöperation here, yet withal a bit of rivalry to see, a year hence, what you have made of your animals. It is a great step for you in the right direction. I wish you the success that will be yours if you treat the herds and individuals as they should be."

John Rider Wallis, of the Federal bank, spoke on the coöperation that he felt should exist between the city and country. He spoke of the 12 calf clubs in the state, and stated that four were located in Dubuque County.

Speaking of the best group of calves in the state, he declared that the bank which he represented would be ready at any time to further interest in calf clubs where purebred cattle was the object.

The Federal bank has sponsored and financed four calf clubs in Dubuque County to date, including those of Holstein and Guernsey breeds. From \$100 to \$200 was advanced by the bank on each animal. Over 600 miles was traveled to get the stock.

Every calf club member, ranging in age from five to 14 years was given an equal chance on all the animals. They were numbered with duplicate numbers placed in a hat. A drawing took place each lad taking the animal he drew.

In some instances, youths were able to pay for their animals at once. Where they were not, the bank advanced the money, and accepted the note of the parents to cover the cost with insurance on the animals.

As a result of the activity of the bank and the securing of four foundation herds here, more than 80 head of the best dairy stock in the United States has been secured for Dubuque County alone. It is one of the dreams coming to realization to make fertile hills of Dubuque County bear their just burden in making this county the ranking one in the state.

Business Firm Starts Junior Club

The George Schweser Co. of David City, Nebr., on February 10 donated a registered Holstein heifer calf to five boys of Butler County. These boys are to give the animals good care and to exhibit them this year and next year at the county and state fairs. The members of the club are: Gerald Wallace, president; Joe Porkorney, vice-president; Archie Shrader, secretary; Gerald Kindler and Boyd Wrede.

Boys Compete in Test Association

Milkers cared for by juniors carried off the two of the highest records in the Hazel Green Cow Testing Association during the month of February. Clarence Kuhl, the younger member of the firm of Leo Kuhl and Son is only 18 years old and he is the owner, feeder, caretaker and the milker of Canary, a grade Holstein that has produced 704 lb. butter in eleven months. Last month it is reported that she produced 98.9 lb. butterfat her highest day's milk being 96.2 lb. During the month of February, the dozen cows in the Kuhl dairy, a number of them purebreds averaged 64.4 lb. and dur-



THOMAS HARVEY AND HIS COW STAR
January production 1,747 lb. milk, 74.8 lb. butterfat; February production 1,815 lb. milk, 78 lb. butterfat.

ing March averaged 67.7 lb. The third cow for February in the Hazel Green Association is Star, who is owned, and cared for by the twelve-year-old boy, Thos. Harvey. She was just beaten out for second position but produced 1,815 lb. milk, 78 lb. butterfat during the month. There is quite an interest taken by breeders in Grant County, Wis. in the competition between these two juniors. The story of Star and her young owner was told in the March 8th issue of the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN, and our boys and girls will be pleased to learn that Star is still doing well.

Lady Students Have Dairy Food

Knapp Hengerveld Johanna De Kol owned by the Alabama Technical Institute and College for Women at Birmingham, Ala., was recently tested for seven days and produced 669 lb. milk and 22.7 lb. butter. She averaged 95.5 lb. per day and two different days gave 100 lb. milk. Last year in 10 months this cow produced 11,631.5 lb. milk. She was milked twice daily and given no special feed. She was born March 7, 1918 and so is not yet five years old.

The Alabama Technical Institute and College for Women has a herd of Holstein cows, five of which are registered. During the past 12 months five purebred heifer calves have been added to the herd. The college developed this dairy to supply the students with pure milk. At present each girl is furnished one quart of milk per day, besides what is used in cooking the food. Ice cream supplied three times a week is also part of the dietary. The dairy is also used to illustrate the course in dairying which is an elective study. During the Summer school many women and girls find this course attractive.

Preparing for the Fall Fair

A conference was held at the St. Laurence Inn, Gouverneur, N. Y., March 23, by the representatives of Ayrshire and Holstein breeders and Prof. H. L. Sosline instructor in the agricultural department of the Gouverneur High School. The subject discussed was the calf club, to which five boys, members of the agricultural class have already pledged themselves.

A special prize contest will be staged at the coming fair of the Gouverneur Agricultural and Mechanical Society. Calves entered must be born since February 1 of this year and the time limit for joining the club and participating in the contest was set at May. Everett Lumley has offered a purebred Holstein heifer calf as a prize to be given to the boy or girl exhibiting the best calf of any breed at the fair. This year the animals will be judged without considering the cost basis. The boys will keep individual records, not only for the benefit of the club but also for the personal experience they will thus gain.

Louisiana Boys Did Well

Louisiana competed for the first time in the dairy cattle judging contest at their recent Fort Worth Exposition and livestock show. The new team made a splendid showing obtaining second place in dairy cattle judging and winning the loving cup for the highest team score for judging Holstein-Friesians. One of the four Louisiana boys, John D. Sobert of Assumption parish won the gold medal for the highest score, all breeds considered.

Texas was first in judging all classes with a score of 2,235 out of a possible 3,000. The Louisiana boys were second with 2,158 points and Oklahoma was third with 2,120 points. This is the first time boys from Louisiana have competed in stock judging against other college teams. Judging contests have been conducted each year at the Louisiana state fair, but they have been confined to boys of the state.

Lenawee Boys Receive Cups

The cups won by boys of Lenawee County at the Michigan State Fair were received March 23 by the county club leader, Miss Marjorie Place. Theodore Knopf of Blissfield won the cup for the best Holstein-Friesian male. Gerald Emaus of Jasper received the cup for exhibiting the champion steer. This cup was given by a Detroit cattle man and is very handsome.

The Lenawee clubs are regretting the loss of Miss Place who has been club leader for several years and who has been very successful in that position. Her resignation became effective the middle of April.

Starting A Calf Contest

A purebred Holstein calf contest was started March 9, 1923 at the County Farm, Downey, Cal. About 150 were present. The program consisted of an explanation by the county club leader of the purpose of the contest and he introduced each one of the members. There was a formal acceptance on behalf of the club

of a purebred heifer given by Mrs. Anita M. Baldwin. This will be the prize for which the nine boys will compete. E. H. Agee of Rivera told how the breeders of purebred Holsteins are advocating and supporting calf clubs, then a committee consisting of Messrs. Agee, Frank Pellissier and Wm. R. Harriman scored the 10 calves on the basis of individuality, size and condition. This committee will serve in a supervisory and advisory capacity and can be consulted by the boys at any time.

Maine Junior Work Increasing

Junior work in the state of Maine is showing a decided gain over the corresponding period of last year. Returns received at the extension service office of the College of Agriculture show an enrollment of 1,596 on April 1st compared with 1,306 a year ago. This is for all boys and girls club activities.

Penobscot County shows the highest percentage of gain the present enrollment being four and one quarter times that of April 1st last year; while Waldo County has trebled its club members during the year.

Oxford has the largest enrollment with 231; Waldo is second with 203; York is third; Cumberland fourth; and Penobscot is fifth. Ten countries are ahead of their enrollment of a year ago.

Will Resume Index Publication

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN cattle owners and others who have had occasion to use volume 48 of the Holstein-Friesian Herd-Book soon noticed that this volume lacks the usual index for the animals. All other volumes thus far issued have had one index for males registered therein, one for females and one for the breeders and owners mentioned in the recording data. The printed index of animals, alphabetically arranged by names, was omitted for the purpose of reducing the cost of the book and allowing room for more entries in a volume we were informed.

The experiment did not meet with unanimous approval. If the user of the book does not know the breeder of an animal or in whose name the animal was registered, the only way to find the recorded particulars is to hunt, laboriously page by page, until the desired information appears. There are a number of other disadvantages but this to our mind is the chief one. We are therefore glad to learn from Secretary Houghton under date of April 12th, that the animal index will appear in future volumes including the books in preparation. While we are strong for reduction of expenditures we believe this is one case where the saving was overbalanced by the loss of efficiency and we are glad to announce that the old practice will be resumed.

It was the stranger's first and positively last visit to the not-so-thriving community of Waxhaw.

"Much doing around this town?" he asked on his arrival.

"I reckon not so much," admitted a veracious native. "Last Thursday a man fell dead in the post office and we didn't discover the body till the next Tuesday."

Business Transactions of Our Association

The business report of the Secretary's office for the first quarter of 1923 shows a slightly encouraging condition in Holstein circles. The Association has taken in more money than it did in the first three months of either 1922 or 1921. This, of course, is largely due to the fact that the transfer fee is three times the amount it was in the first quarter of last year. The earnings from the transfer certificates is not, however, three times as large. During the first quarter of 1922, there were 25,515 transfer certificates issued, an average of 8,505 a month. During the first quarter of the present year there were 24,564 certificates issued, an average of 8,188. The transfer certificates indicate the condition of the business much more clearly than does any other table and it is a pity that speakers and writers who pretend to know what is going on in the Holstein world do not study this table a little more carefully, learn the truth and then tell it.

In January of this year there were nearly 1,000 certificates less issued than during January, 1922. During February there was an increase of practically 500 and during March a corresponding decrease, so that the grand total for February and March of the two contrasted years are almost the same. February shows a gain. This is the first month since August, 1922, that there has been a gain over the corresponding month of the previous year, and these two months are the only ones since the transfer fee was trebled at Kansas City which have shown any gain over the corresponding month of the previous year.

The number of registrations during the first three months of the year was 33,033 which is 1,730 less than the registration for the first quarter of 1922. The number of new members show quite a gain over the first three months of 1922 and exceeds by eleven the first three months of 1921. This is encouraging but we believe that the true condition of affairs is shown best by the number of transfers made; in view of the fact that so many months have shown a decrease we can at least congratulate ourselves that for the past two months the business is at least holding its own.

EARNINGS, REGISTRATIONS, TRANSFERS AND DUPLICATES

Months	1923	1922	1921
January	\$37,078 50	\$26,543 75	\$35,695 75
February	35,131 50	26,227 50	35,789 75
March	41,997 50	30,557 00	40,942 75
April	28,672 00	38,895 25	38,895 25
May	25,841 00	30,471 25	30,471 25
June	24,067 00	25,252 50	25,252 50
July	23,972 00	16,344 50	16,344 50
August	26,575 50	15,186 50	15,186 50
September	24,775 50	18,612 75	18,612 75
October	28,416 75	25,825 00	25,825 00
November	28,001 75	20,757 75	20,757 75
December	38,534 00	26,144 00	26,144 00
Totals	\$332,181 75	\$329,917 75	\$329,917 75
Mo. Av.	\$38,069 17	\$27,681 81	\$27,493 14

EARNINGS TRANSFER

Months	1923	1922	1921
January	\$18,250 00	\$7,119 25	\$15,206 75
February	17,405 50	5,762 00	14,457 75
March	18,905 00	6,988 50	16,300 25
April	7,175 50	10,027 75	10,027 75
May	6,620 50	13,066 25	13,066 25
June	7,476 00	10,256 00	10,256 00
July	11,616 00	5,757 50	5,757 50
August	12,428 00	4,341 50	4,341 50
September	11,273 50	4,830 75	4,830 75
October	12,908 75	6,186 00	6,186 00
November	14,500 75	5,873 75	5,873 75
December	19,098 50	7,606 00	7,606 00
Totals	\$122,967 25	\$119,910 25	\$119,910 25
Mo. Av.	\$18,186 83	\$10,247 27	\$9,992 52

NUMBER OF CERTIFICATES ISSUED

Months	Registrations			Transfers		
	1923	1922	1921	1923	1922	1921
Jan.	10,426	10,709	11,336	8,347	9,326	10,291
Feb.	9,846	11,196	11,677	7,823	7,356	9,397
March ..	12,762	12,858	13,353	8,394	8,833	10,638
April	11,568	12,080	.....	9,538	10,997	.....
May	10,142	9,258	.....	8,771	8,938	.....
June	8,802	7,847	.....	8,972	8,752	.....
July	6,540	5,749	.....	6,435	6,517	.....
Aug.	7,646	6,070	.....	5,738	5,136	.....
Sept.	7,471	7,530	.....	5,072	5,531	.....
Oct.	8,739	10,967	.....	5,733	7,662	.....
Nov.	7,482	8,050	.....	6,897	7,599	.....
Dec.	10,619	10,337	.....	9,159	10,229	.....
Totals .	113,772	114,254	.....	91,830	101,687	.....
Mo. Av. .	11,011	9,481	9,521	8,188	7,652	8,473

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATIONS AND FEES

Months	1923	1922	1921
Jan.	202 \$5,050 00	144 \$3,600	190 \$4,750
Feb.	203 \$5,075 00	133 \$3,325	208 \$5,200
March ..	210 \$5,250 00	172 \$4,300	206 \$5,150
April ....	.....	125 \$3,125	160 \$4,000
May ....	.....	100 \$2,500	151 \$3,775
June ....	.....	80 \$2,000	102 \$2,550
July ....	.....	96 \$2,400	59 \$1,475
Aug. ....	.....	104 \$2,600	110 \$2,750
Sept. ....	.....	83 \$2,075	80 \$2,000
Oct. ....	.....	123 \$3,075	131 \$3,275
Nov. ....	.....	135 \$3,375	127 \$3,175
Dec. ....	.....	145 \$3,625	132 \$3,300
Totals .	.....	1,440 \$36,000	1,656 \$41,400
Mo. Av. 205	\$5,125 00	120 \$3,000	138 \$3,450

DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE MARCH PRICES

According to a statement issued at the offices of the Dairy-men's League Coöperative Association, April 13th, the pool price for March milk at the 201-210 mile zone testing 3% butterfat will be \$2.13 per 100 pounds. The prices which individual farmers will receive will vary according to butterfat, freight differentials, etc.

This the association states may be considered a record price for March milk in the territory covered by the League. It is 53c higher than the price received by pooling dairymen in March a year ago. With the exception of the three abnormal war prices years of 1918, 19 and 20, it is the highest price which dairy farmers who deliver to the New York market have ever received for their March milk. The comparison seems still more favorable when we consider that the pool price represents milk that is marketed in all forms whereas the prices of years previous to the pool represented only fluid milk.

The March report of the association shows that the total volume of sales through the association plants during February, 1923, was more than double that of February, 1922, or a total of \$1,394,557.40 for this February as against \$649,621.75 in last February. Nearly \$1,000,000 of this amount represents sales of fluid and skim milk and cream through association plants as compared with only \$280,000 in February a year ago. The total volume of sales for February, 1923, as reported by the association amounts to \$5,925,371.53.

"How come yuh ain't wukkin' to-day? Benn fiahed?"
 "N-n-naw. De man I wukked foh kinda resigned from me."
 "Whatcha mean—resigned from yuh?"
 "Resigned from bein' mah boss."
 "Uh-huh."
 "How come yuh ain't wukkin' yoh own se'f? Has yuh been fiahed?"
 "N-n-naw. De comp'ny I wukked fon done gwine out o' business."
 "Which business is it gwine out of?"
 "De business of lettin' me wuk foh it lak I was."—Life.

CLUB ACTIVITIES

CALENDAR OF HOLSTEIN DOINGS

April 30—Salem, N. J., Meeting of Salem-Cumberland-Gloucester Asso.
 May 17—Belvidere, N. J., Warren County Association.
 Oct. 2-5—Washington, D. C., World's Dairy Congress.
 Oct. 6-13—Syracuse, N. Y., National Dairy Show.

A SPENDID SHOWING

The Hancock County Farm Bureau is coöperating with the Federal and the Maine State Animal Husbandry Department in an effort to eliminate all cattle which react to the tuberculin test. During the past year more than 1,000 animals were tested of which only 13 reacted.

ALL OFFICERS RE-ELECTED

The Kent County Holstein Breeders' association met March 17 at Grand Rapids, Mich., reelected their entire board of officers which are as follows: President, D. R. Edgerly of Jenison, Vice president, J. Neal Lamereaux of Comstock; secretary-treasurer, Dudley Waters of Grand Rapids; directors, Otto Fischer of Caladonia, J. W. Spanenberg of Sparta, T. Blanchard of Cedar Springs, John Buth of Grand Rapids.

PLAN MORE LOCAL CLUBS

The Tipton County Holstein Breeders' Association met March 23 in the office of the county agent at Tipton, Ind., and elected officers as follows: C. E. Findling, president; J. S. Batzner, secretary-treasurer, and James Robinson was elected director to represent the Holstein breeders in the Tipton County Livestock Breeders' Association. It is planned to build local clubs throughout the county.

PRIZES GIVEN BY HENRICO CLUB

The Henrico Holstein Club will exhibit at the Virginia State Fair next fall and a committee has been appointed to arrange for this as well as to select herds to represent the county. Prizes were given to Gertrude Drinker, Elizabeth Nuckols and Helen Drinker for essays on "A Trip to the Seward Holstein Farm at Petersburg." The club voted an appropriation of \$50 to be given as extra Holstein prizes at the Henrico County Fair which will be held at Varina previous to the Virginia State Fair.

LEWIS CLUB HAS NEW SECRETARY

At a meeting of the Lewis County Holstein Club held at Chehalis, Washington, March 24th, Thomas Nisbet resigned as secretary and E. A. Donaldson who formerly was secretary was elected to the position. H. R. Shoultes, state and county president presided. State Secretary Geo. A. Gue said that prices were good, heifer calves are hard to get and things look better for dairying than in any other line of farming. Fieldman W. E. Meyers said there would be an excursion of Oregon breeders and club members to the State of Washington about June 26th.

WALKER RE-ELECTED

At a recent meeting of the Virginia Holstein Breeders' club, Frank S. Walker of Woodberry Forest was elected president, a well-deserved honor. Some idea of the quality of Mr. Walker's herd can be gained by looking over the cover illustration of the April 8 issue which shows this great aggregation of Holstein beauties at pasture. J. A. Clarkson of Brookwood was elected first vice-president; James McL. Ruffin, Petersburg, second vice-president; G. L. Oliver, Richmond, secretary-treasurer; E. E. Wamsersie, Orange; J. A. Clarkson, Brookwood; G. L. Oliver, Richmond; Joseph A. Turner, Hollins; Dr. G. L. Smith, Newport News, and J. W. R. Wingfield, Albermarle, directors.

DALLAS CLUB HAS SPECIAL MEETING

At a special meeting of the Dallas Holstein club held at the town hall, Dallas, Wis., March 30th, an extensive program was discussed. L. W. Jewitt was elected as club leader in the place of Fred Johnson and Wm. Owens as secretary-treasurer in place of Jos. Hansen. The club endorsed the method of sales through the county association in which a commission is charged members on the sales made for them. A community meeting and movie show will be held late in April and the Dallas community dairy show will be staged in June, while Dallas Holsteins, both grades and purebreds will be seen at the Baron County Fair next fall.

ANOTHER HEIFER FOR STATE COLLEGE

The Washington County Holstein Association met at Washington, Penna., March 27 and heard several good addresses and also presented a purebred Holstein heifer to State College.

Washington County has been the home of good cattle since 1879 when Messrs. Henderson, Buchanan and Paxton founded herds. John G. Paxton one of this trio of early breeders made a brief talk. Talks were given by John A. Bell, Jr., President of the Pennsylvania Federation of Holstein-Friesian Clubs; John M. McKee, now state Deputy-Secretary of Agriculture; Fieldman A. N. Crissey and Professor A. A. Borland of State College. Accredited herds, testing for production and county advertising were the subjects urged.

The following officers were chosen to serve for the ensuing year: President, John W. Quincy, Houston; vice-presidents, H. A. Jones, Fredericktown, R. L. Carter, Hickory, and A. W. Mawhinney, Cecil; secretary J. Clarence Paxton, Houston; treasurer, W. G. Wilson, Eighty-Four; executive committee, John Paxton, Houston and C. A. Daisey, West Brownsville.

LINN BREEDERS ENJOY GOOD PROGRAM

The Linn county Holstein cattle club held a well attended annual meeting in the county agent's rooms at Albany, Oregon, March 15. C. R. Evans of Halsey was elected president for the ensuing year; H. L. Grimes of Harrisburg, vice-president; G. A. McCart of near Harrisburg, secretary and treasurer; J. P. Ashton of Albany and J. F. Somers of Scio were selected as directors.

Prof. R. C. Jones of the Oregon Agricultural College spoke on the value of Cow Testing and Bull Associations. L. J. Allen state calf club leader talked on Holstein Calf Club work. "Publicity Relative to Holsteins" was the subject of E. A. Rhoten of the Pacific Homestead. Horace Addis of the Oregon Farmer explained the Anti-Oleomargarine Bill. County agent A. C. Heyman told of Big Value in Purebred Sires. W. E. Myers, Holstein fieldman for the northwestern states said that contrasted with the conditions in the grain districts, the dairy industry appeared to a much greater advantage.

ADVERTISING NOT EVERYTHING

A dairy booster meeting promoted by the Cameron Holstein Club brought together one of the largest gatherings ever seen in the village of Cameron, Wisconsin. The Barron County movie and several other productions were shown on the screen. County Agent W. A. Duffy discussed recent developments in dairy progress and the Wisconsin Dairying Incorporated program of the Banker's Association. Mr. Duffy said that "if the plan of using the money collected in the dairy advertising fund, shall be used to promote the development of coöperative marketing of our dairy products, as well as advertising, I see no reason why we, as dairymen, cannot give this plan our whole-hearted support."

A very fine dinner was served at noon by the Black and White Auxiliary. Several hundred people enjoyed the dairy products of butter, cheese milk and ice cream which together with Holstein advertising matter graced the tables.

MAINE BREEDERS ELECT OFFICERS

The Maine Holstein Breeders and the Maine Dairy Breeders held their annual meetings, on March 30th during Farmers' Week at Orono.

The Holstein breeders listened to an address by Earl J. Cooper. They decided to have a field day a little later and will place the arrangements in the hands of a committee.

C. L. Blackman, field secretary of the New England States Holstein Association in a speech which was well applauded by the breeders present said that there was a place for all the four great dairy breeds and that Holstein men should endeavor to advertise the quality of their own breed and not knock the other breeds. He spoke of the health of Maine Holsteins and said that breeders in other states were learning this and also the fact that they were sold at reasonable prices.

The officers elected were: C. L. Longley, of Plymouth, president; Harold J. Shaw, of Sanford, secretary-treasurer; C. L. Pike, Lubec, L. E. McIntire, East Waterford, A. E. Hodges, Fairfield Center, Executive Committee.

HARDIN COUNTY TO HAVE CALF CLUB

The Hardin county Holstein Breeders' Association and the Community Club held a joint gathering at Iowa Falls, Iowa, March 22 and took further steps in making a purebred Holstein heifer calf club a sure thing in Hardin county.

Following luncheon Mayor Burt Gilchrist spoke on dairying in Hardin County and praised the calf club idea. Fred E. Ferguson of the State Dairy Association said that the most certain way to start dairying is through calf clubs. The Dairy Heifer Calf club is a three year proposition and the boy who goes through three years of club work has taken interest in the business and has a start for a dairy herd. He stressed the importance of dairying to keep up fertility of the soil. W. H. Dreier of Eldora, a young Holstein breeder told of the world's records held by Holstein cattle and the good points of the breed. A short talk was also given by Niels Nielson of Eldora, the tester for the Hardin county Cow Testing Association.

Ray Finster of Eldora was elected president of the Association. Charles Mark of Iowa Falls was reelected secretary and treasurer and Fred Bruenmeyer and W. H. Dreier were elected directors. A calf club committee was also appointed.

BUCKS COUNTY BREEDERS BOOSTING!

One hundred thirty attended the Bucks County booster dairy meeting at Perkasio, Penna., Saturday evening, March 24th. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Bucks County Holstein Association with the First National Bank of Perkasio coöperating. County agent P. H. Sprengle pledged every effort on the part of his office to extend dairy improvement in the county. Prof. J. W. Bartlett delivered a very instructive

illustrated lecture, "The Relation of Show Type to Production." The breeders present made many favorable comments on this feature.

W. W. Wetmore, secretary of the Holstein-Friesian Coöperative Association of New Jersey outlined the aims and purposes of his club. Allen N. Crissey district representative of the National Association spoke on the stability of the dairy industry and stressed some of the good points of the Holstein breed. Refreshments were served and musical selections rendered by the Perkasio quartet and the Doylestown Glee Club.

The recently organized Cow Testing Association has started operating and with renewed interest in Calf Clubs on the part of the breeders and the bankers of the county, we hope to see the list of boys and girls with calves increased considerably.

FOR PENNSYLVANIA BREEDERS ONLY

The Pennsylvania Federation of Holstein-Friesian Clubs has reached the decision to promote a state show herd to compete at the National Dairy Show, which will be held at Syracuse, early in October.

Pennsylvania ranks third as a Holstein state being exceeded only by New York and Wisconsin. Early in the history of the breed in the United States, Pennsylvania animals were looked upon as possessing the highest type of conformation and in the days when the famous Huidekoper herd was in its prime it had no superior. The majority of Pennsylvania herds are run on the breeder-dairyman plan, perhaps we should have said the dairyman-breeder plan as the owners value the animals according to their ability to produce under general farm conditions while in some other states more emphasis has been placed on the ability to make high records. The consequence is that when a good judge has an opportunity to look over some of the herds in the Keystone State he is surprised and delighted to find that so many of the cows possess high class individuality and show evidences of being large producers. It may be recalled that at the National Sale in Syracuse, 1921, the second prize cow came from a very small Pennsylvania herd and that she won her position in competition with members of large herds of many states. At the various shows connected with the Brentwood Sales, Pennsylvania animals have ranked high. Yet Pennsylvania animals are seldom seen at the great cattle shows and, as the Keystone state does not have a state fair, outsiders seldom learn of the real quality of the Pennsylvania herds.

The State Federation desires to let the breeders know that Pennsylvania animals rank with the best of any state and for this purpose is endeavoring to get breeders, whether members of the Federation or not, to exhibit at the National Dairy Show this fall. From the animals brought out a State Show herd will be selected which will compete with the herds from other states.

The animals must be from accredited herds or accompanied by a test temperature chart. Entry blanks can be obtained from the Federation secretary, W. Hugh Jones of South Montrose, Pa. and should be secured at once. The well known Pennsylvania breeder and judge, B. F. Jones, is to select the chosen herd and will arrange all details. If the cattle are forthcoming, this fact assures that the selected herd will be a formidable competitor for the valuable state herd prizes.

TO BE SHOWN AT SYRACUSE

The United States Department of Agriculture will have a number of exhibits at the National Dairy Show which will be held early in October at Syracuse, N. Y. The largest one will be 100 feet long, and will be the largest and most extensive single exhibit feature ever undertaken by the Department. It will portray the development of the dairy industry in this country and will combine newly developed features in the line of portable exhibits. Its construction is being supervised by Charles A. Corwin and Paul J. Fair, both of whom have done some of the finest work of this kind in the world for the Academy of Science in San Francisco and the Field Museum in Chicago. Mr. Corwin recently finished painting the cyclorama of the battle of Chateau Thierry for exhibition in Boston.

The central feature of the exhibit will be a model in relief of a dairy farm, showing three stages of development comparable to the progress of the dairy farming industry as a whole. The foreground of the exhibit will be done in miniature model form, showing the type of animals on the farm, buildings, trees, etc., and this merges into a background so painted that it is difficult for the eye to distinguish where the modeled material leaves off and the painting begins. This type of habitat exhibit has the property of giving much more depth and realism to the scene than would be otherwise possible.

Practically every bureau in the department has contributed something in the way of information and matter to be used in making this a great educational exhibit, for there is scarcely a branch of the department whose work does not have some bearing on or connection with the dairy industry. The first scene of this large feature will depict the average dairy farm as it was in the past before the advent of scientific agriculture and improved methods. While there are many dairy farms still in this stage—where scrub stock are kept, where unsanitary conditions are the rule, where antiquated machinery and equipment are still in use, and where haphazard methods of feeding are practiced—the next picture shows the improvement brought about by the adoption of some of the improved practices. In this stage, which is called the present, are seen the purebred dairy cattle, well-constructed barns and silos, power machinery, good roads and fences, and better feeding practices. The third and last scene marks a still more ideal stage in the future of

the industry which would be possible if all the present-day knowledge was put into practice. The whole presents an inspiring picture of the improvement of dairying through the use of improved practices, better machinery and equipment and also shows what may yet be expected in the near future, with the development of better marketing systems.

FARMERS BORROW HALF BILLION

A dispatch from Washington says that the War Finance Corporation up to March 1st, 1923, had made loans for agricultural and livestock purposes in the aggregate sum of \$453,917,574. The classification of these loans shows that livestock loan companies had received \$84,607,018, banking and financial institutions \$183,983,106 and coöperative marketing associations \$185,327,450.

Classification of the loans by products show the following:

Grain	\$36,790,189.31
Cotton	81,847,626.79
Sugar Beets	11,458,000.00
Sugar Cane	35,000.00
Rice	10,250,000.00
Canned Fruits	300,000.00
Dried Fruits	1,250,000.00
Peanuts	2,044,634.00
Tobacco	52,500,000.00
Hay	260,000.00
Seeds	50,000.00
Gen. Agric. Purposes	158,416,746.63
Livestock	98,715,378.16

Up to March 1st the War Finance Corporation had loaned to various exporters, coöperative marketing associations and financial institutions \$58,374,255 since July 1st, 1921, for the purpose of financing exports. Coöperative marketing associations received \$5,262,183 of this amount. Nearly \$6,000,000 of this amount was loaned for the purpose of financing exports of grain; \$3,246,000 for exporting tobacco; \$1,120,000 for exporting canned fruits; \$1,000,000 for exporting meat products; \$1,000,000 for exporting condensed milk and nearly \$41,000,000 for exporting cotton.

The total loans made by the War Finance Corporation from January 4th, 1921, to March 1st, 1923, which total embraces loans made for export purposes and for domestic purposes amounted to \$512,291,830.

COMING HOMESTEAD SALE

The Homestead Club will put on the first sale of Holsteins of the Homestead strain at Watertown, Wis., May 31st. The sale will be managed by Francis Darcey, who is the Club Secretary.

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The best combination on earth from both points of view—beautiful to look on—profitable to the uttermost.

Every feature of the spotted cow may be learned from THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN. Likewise, every feature of the old fashioned Spotted Poland China sow may be learned from the *Spotted Poland China Journal*, 600 Wulsin Building, Indianapolis, Indiana, Fred L. Obenchain, Managing Director. One year, \$1.00; three years, \$2.00. The same address brings you all the information in regard to recording the old-fashioned Spotted Poland China Breed in the National Spotted Poland China Register formed during the fall of 1913; incorporated under the laws of Indiana early in 1914.

The assets of the Association to-day are around forty-five thousand dollars. They do not owe one single dollar. They have a publicity department for the benefit of their breeders free to all members. They give a twenty-four hour service

of recording pedigrees. They appropriate all of their profit for prices in county, district, state and national shows, so far as we have been able to ascertain, this is the only swine record in the United States that has done a greater business in 1921 than they did in the year 1920. In 1922 their gain over 1920 was 53%. Their membership fee is \$5.00. Write for full particulars. Address The National Spotted Poland-China Record, FRED L. OBENCHAIN, Secy.-Treas., 600 Wulsin Bldg., Indianapolis, Indiana.

Cow Testing Association Reports

PUREBREDS SHINE IN WISCONSIN

Purebred Holsteins made a good showing in the Wisconsin testing associations during the month of February. In the Thorp association a registered Holstein owned by John Barth was first with 1,739 lb. milk, 66 lb. fat while the Barth herd led with an average of 1,196 lb. milk, 42.8 lb. fat.

The Peterson Bros. purebred dairy consists of 19 cows averaged 40.1 lb. butterfat in the Taylor-Blair-Etrick association while a registered Holstein owned by A. P. Ofsdahl led with a production of 63.1 lb. fat as a four-year-old.

The Osterkamp Bros. herd of twelve registered Holsteins led the Almena association with an average production of 1,551 lb. milk, 51.7 lb. butterfat while a three-year-old member of this herd, Susie produced 65.1 lb. fat, 1,916 lb. milk, the highest record reported.

Twelve Holsteins owned by Cornelius Seblon led the Viroqua association with an average of 44.2 lb. butterfat, 1,206 lb. milk and members of this herd took first, second, third and fifth places with seven Seblon cows reported in the list of the first twelve. The leader made 64.6 lb. butterfat from 1,747 lb. milk while her stablemate made 63.5 lb. fat from 1,764 lb. milk.

The high cow in the Cedarburg-Grafton association was owned by Otto Kohlwey. She was a two-year-old and produced 1,677 lb. milk, 63.7 lb. butterfat. The seven Kohlwey milkers averaged 1,428.2 lb. milk, 48.4 lb. fat.

The first and second places in the Lakefield association are taken by cows owned by Blank Bros. The leader made 1,529 lb. milk, 73.3 lb. fat and her stablemate made 1,500 lb. milk, 58.5 lb. fat. Blank

Brothers' eleven pure bred averages 1,018 lb. milk, 38.8 lb. fat.

The Bender herd made a fine showing in the Watertown association. One member took first place with 106 lb. fat, 2,867 lb. milk and her stablemate took third place with 68 lb. fat, 2,268 lb. milk. Eight other cows in this herd exceeded 50 lb. Second place was taken by a grade Holstein with 74.5 lb. fat.

The high cow in the Dunn County association is one of John Farmer's purebred Holsteins with a record of 1,556 lb. milk, 59.1 lb. fat in the twenty-eight days.

Walter Holtz has a dairy of 21 registered and grade Holsteins which was high herd in the Oconto County association with an average of 1,243 lb. milk, 43.5 lb. fat, while in the Waseca association the individual leader was a purebred owned by Roy Hecht with 58.87 lb. fat from 1,338 lb. milk.

An eight-year-old owned by E. H. Braatz of Brandon led the Ladoga association with 1,392 lb. milk, 62.6 lb. fat while a seven year-old owned by J. F. Braatz & Son is third with 60.1 lb. milk from 1,538 lb. milk. In the Sabin association the J. W. Lawton purebred herd is first with a herd average of 1,227 lb. milk and 42.5 lb. fat and has the high cow with 2,058 lb. milk and 74.1 lb. fat.

In the Delafield association first place for herd was taken by the dairy of J. A. Hurtgen with an average of 1,198 lb. milk, 41 lb. butterfat. A Hurtgen cow was high with 58.3 lb. fat from 1,324 lb. milk and a stablemate was second with 1,688 lb. milk and 57.4 lb. fat.

In the Avoca association the leader, owned by F. W. Schwingle purebred 1,597 lb. milk, 54.3 lb. fat. Other purebreds ranked high.

The first month's work in the Vesper association showed good cows enrolled. Johanna, a purebred owned by Epa DeBoer produced 1813 lb. milk, 77.9 lb. fat. A year ago she was high cow of the Arpin association and her record of 671 lb. fat is the highest in the country. Mr. DeBoer's seven cows averaged 47.1 lb. fat and 1291.2 lb. milk with a test of 3.7%.

E. Jay Roxby Castine in February made 90.7 lb. fat in the Eau Claire association and during March, the second month of her lactation, she produced 98.58 lb. Her stablemate, E. Jay Aagie De Kol beat her, however, with a production of 100.58 lb. fat and became the first cow in Eau Claire county to make 100 lb. as Castine was the first 90 lb. cow. They are owned by Theodore Mathiew of Chippewa Falls. The Mathiew herd is first with an average of 44.11 lb. fat, 1144.07 lb. milk.

In Barnum County, first place was taken by Toma Belle 4th owned by R. L. Flathers. She producing 1,486 lb. milk, 53.4 lb. fat.

In the Greenleaf association, Cora, owned by Henry Benecke led for both milk and butter with 1,880 lb. milk, 65.8 lb. butterfat. A two-year-old owned by Arthur Davis gave 1,380 lb. milk, 45.5 lb. fat. The L. J. Larson herd of grades and purebreds averaged 1,200 lb. milk, 40.4 lb. fat for the fifteen cows.

The purebred Daisy owned by Cook and McDowell was high individual in the Eau Claire No. 1 Association with 60.5 lb. fat. The Geo. B. McLellan herd of purebreds averaged 960 lb. milk, 33.7 lb. fat.

The registered Holstein herd of Wm. Piltz led the Rudolph association with an average of 1,255 lb. milk, 45.4 lb. fat.

The champion butterfat producer in the Pulaski association was owned by J. Malczewski, with a production of 1,956 lb. milk, 74.3 lb. butterfat. Registered Holsteins were third and fourth.

NEW YORK STATE TESTING

Livingston County made a splendid showing in the final month of 1922, furnishing the five highest producers in the New York State testing associations. J. C. Cooley, of Groveland Station, owned the leader, a purebred Holstein named Topsy Neptune Edna. She was a four-year-old and produced 95.9 lb. fat, 1,956.8 lb. milk. She just beat out for first place Sam Barber's noted grade, Aaggie, this cow making 95.8 lb. fat, 1,996.4 lb. milk in the final month of her association year. She was followed by two of her stable mates, the three-year-old, Babe, making 93.5 lb. fat, 2,396.3 lb. milk and the five-year-old Daisy producing 91.4 lb. fat and 1,661.6 lb. milk. A grade Jersey is in fifth place with

91.4 lb. fat, 1,202.8 lb. milk made as a four-year-old.

The January list is headed by a purebred Holstein, Pioneer, owned by the Laurel Stock Farm, at Goshen. Although only two years old she produced 90.9 lb. fat, 1,856 lb. milk. Another purebred owned by W. B. Harbeck & Sons, of Black Creek, is in second position with 88.8 lb. fat, 2,777 lb. milk. Jessie, a grade Holstein, owned by J. C. Cooley, of Groveland Station, is third with 88.3 lb. fat, 1,931.3 lb. milk, and this cow is 11 years old. Ed. Bingham, of Spencers, has a purebred in fourth position with 86.5 lb. fat, 2,217 lb. milk, while fifth place is taken by a grade Holstein owned by P. E. Trask, of Hamilton, with 86.4 lb. fat, 1,289.4 lb. milk. The leaders for this month come from five different associations, while for the previous month they were all from Livingston County. Orange County furnishes the leader, Allegany, second; Livingston, third; Tioga, fourth, and Madison, fifth.

The incomplete reports for February are headed by a purebred Holstein owned by James Stewart and enrolled in the Monroe Association. She has to her credit 1,923.6 lb. milk, 11.6 lb. fat. The second cow is also a registered Holstein owned by F. R. Masten and enrolled in the Harlem Valley Association. She is credited with 95.8 lb. fat, 1,915 lb. milk. The highest milk producer listed is owned by J. B. Harbeck & Sons and has 2,343 lb. milk to her credit and 84.3 lb. fat.

WISCONSIN COW TESTING

Holsteins show prominently in the February report of Wisconsin cow testing association work. There are 123 associations reporting. The leader in 43 instances is a purebred Holstein and in 43 others a grade Holstein making 86 in all, or more than two-thirds. Seventeen leaders are grade Guernseys and four purebred Guernseys. Two are grade Jerseys and four purebred Jerseys. Milking Shorthorns, one purebred and

three grades head four associations. A grade Ayrshire heads one, a Brown Swiss heads one, while a couple are headed by native cows.

The state leader is a purebred Holstein from the Harvest Farms, Mayville. This cow is credited with 104.9 lb. fat. She is the only animal with more than 100 lb. fat. There are five others above 90 lb. and they are all of the Holstein breed.

Leo Kuhl & Son, of Hazel Green, has a purebred that is in second position with 98.9 lb. fat. The third cow is a grade Holstein owned by J. Brethouwer, 96.4 lb. fat. Fourth is a grade Holstein owned by Wm. Jaehnig, of the Farmington Association, with 94.9 lb. fat. Fifth is a registered cow owned by J. F. Mayer, of the Richfield Association, with 92.9 lb. fat, while the other cow is a purebred Holstein owned by Theo. Mathiew, of Chippewa Falls, with 90.7 lb. fat.

There are eight herds that average over 50 lb. of fat during the month and one above 60 lb. and they are Holstein herds in every instance. First place is taken by the 12-cow dairy of Leo Kuhl & Son with an average of 1,756 lb. milk, 64.4 lb. fat. This is a purebred herd. The 13-cow dairy of Wm. Jaehnig is second with an average of 59.1 lb. fat, 1,526 lb. milk.

KENTUCKY TESTING

Thirty-one Kentucky cows, 22 Jerseys and 9 Holsteins, owned by 14 dairymen in 9 different counties won a place for themselves on the February honor roll by producing more than three pounds of butter during the time they were on official test. During the month, 127 cows consisting of 105 Jerseys, 21 Holsteins, and 1 Guernsey were tested. The first place was taken by Lady A. Johanna Ormsby, owned by Hubert Conner of Burlington, with a production of 131.9 lb. milk, 4.63 lb. butterfat. The Kentucky Holstein Farms of Bardstown, had seven on the honor roll.

FOUR REAL GOOD ONES

During the third year of the Farmington, Wisconsin Testing Association which closed February 28, a total of 404 cows in 36 herds made records which averaged 8,505 lb. milk, 309.2 lb. fat. Last year the average was 8,501 lb. milk, 300.5 lb. fat. Four Holstein cows each produced over 600 lb. fat. The three highest are owned by Wm. Jaehnig, one making 686.8 lb. fat, another 686 lb. and the other 627.2 lb. the fourth cow, owned by W. H. Gruhle, produced 620.6 lb. fat. Nine cows made between 500 and 600 lb. fat and 38 made between 400 and 500 lb.

The average of 300 lb. fat or more was attained by twenty-four herds, the eleven Holsteins owned by Wm. Jaehnig averaging 14,248 lb. milk, 504.3 lb. fat. The eight cow dairy of Carl Aurig was second with an average of 10,512 lb. milk, 421.7 lb. fat. The fifteen registered Holsteins owned by W. Gruhle, was third with an average of 11,015 lb. milk, 385.7 lb. fat.

MARK THE DIFFERENCE

Five good grade Holstein cows have earned Truman Denny of Lonepine Montana, \$100 net in one month according to the barn milk sheet which has been summarized by the state dairy specialist. Mr. Denny's net return includes the returns from both butterfat and skim milk, after deducting the cost of feed, figuring butterfat at the price paid by the Plains Creamery and skim milk at 50 cents a hundred pounds.

There is a difference even in this small herd for two of the cows earn their owner \$54 while the remaining \$46 is produced by the other three. The highest producing cow gave 1,680 lb. milk, 67 lb. butterfat, the value of this production being \$40.67 while the feed cost was \$10.85 or a profit of \$31.82. The lowest producing cow gave less than half as much and made a net profit of \$13.87.

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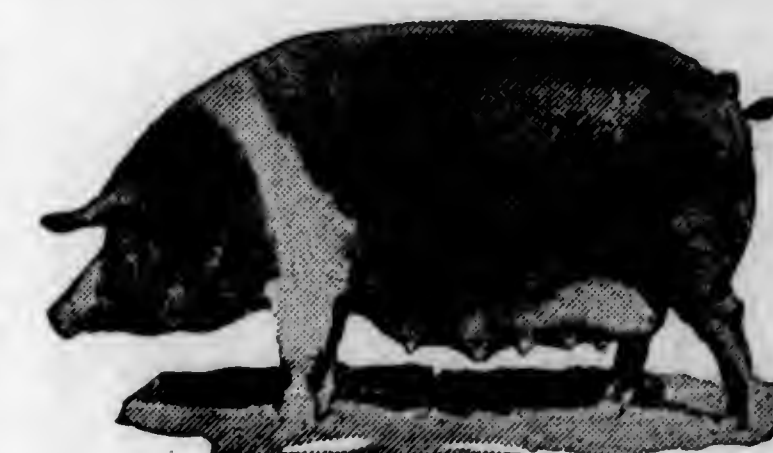
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E. C. STONE, Secretary

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TWO-YEAR-OLD IS LARGEST PRODUCER

The Hardin County Testing Association completed a year's work with the closing of February. During the year 494 cows have been tested but only 294 have completed tests of nine months or more. Of the other 200 milkers 34 were sold for beef, 16 for dairy purposes while the others were heifers which freshened during the year or cows purchased from outside the association. The average production for the 294 animals was 7,063 lb. milk, 276.2 lb. fat. The leading producer is a two-year-old purebred Holstein owned by Roy N. Finster of Eldora, Iowa. She produced 14,014 lb. milk, 532.4 lb. fat, a remarkable record considering that it was made under ordinary farm conditions. An eight-year-old grade Holstein owned by W. F. McCord of Iowa Falls is second with 14,395 lb. milk, 514 lb. fat.

UTAH SNOWBALL

The average milk production of the 377 cows tested in the Richmond Lewiston, Utah, Association was 773 lb. and the average butterfat production 27.6 lb. Forty cows exceeded 40 lb. butterfat during February and 82 cows were between 30 and 40 lb. The average cost was \$7.05 for feed for the month while the average feed cost per 100 lb. milk was 94 cents.

The registered Holstein cow Snowball, owned by A. C. Fisher led for the month with 1,788 lb. milk, 66.1 lb. butterfat. The twelve cow dairy of L. A. Hendrick led in the first division with an average of 1,008 lb. milk, 32.6 lb. butterfat. This herd consists of grade Holsteins as does the seven cow dairy of Cyrus Bullen with an average of 1,090 lb. milk, 32.6 lb. butterfat. The feed cost for the Fisher herd was \$6.76 and for the Bullen herd was \$6.81.

GRADE LEADS IN MISHICOT

A grade Holstein cow, owned by Oscar Witte, topped the Mishicot, Wis. Association for March, with 68.5 lb. butterfat. The herd of J. P. Meyer, was high with an average of 40.9 lb. fat. During the month 381 cows were tested of which 83 made 40 lb. fat. or more.

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HOLSTEINS SHINE HERE

The East Snyder County, Pennsylvania Cow Testing Association completed the fifth month of its first year of operation and is going strong.

Of the ten leading cows for the month, five were grade and three purebred Holsteins and two were Guernseys, these being the first among the leading ten for the five months that were not Holsteins. The average for the leading ten cows is 1,375 lb. milk, 49.8 lb. butterfat, the average test being 3.62%.

The high herd for March was owned by George Gemberling of Selinsgrove, whose eleven cows produced 15,300 lb. milk. The high cow for the first five months is a grade cow Daisy, owned by D. E. Nagle, Selinsgrove, with over 8,300 lb. milk, and 300 lb. butterfat and is still going strong.

Of the 205 cows milked were seventeen producing over 40 lb. fat and four over 50 lb., 37 produced more than 1,000 lb. milk and 14 more than 1,200 lb. milk.

There is a marked increase in interest taken in the dairy industry among the members of the association. The majority of members are now feeding better balanced rations than they have been feeding before. WM. A. MARKLEY.

MACHINE MILKED TEN YEARS

During the 28 days of February, 306 animals in the Pioneer Association averaged 831 lb. milk, 31.2 lb. butterfat, reports the tester, Anton Christiansen. Thos. Hanses of Cedar Falls, Iowa, again had the high herd when his fifteen purebred Holsteins averaged 1,355 lb. milk, 44.37 lb. fat. Grade Holstein herds were second and third. The highest producer is a grade Holstein belonging to Entz Farm Company. She produced 1,400 lb. milk, 61.6 lb. fat. The thirteen year-old grade Holstein, Bertha, owned by Elmer Callies was second with 1,397 lb. milk, 61.5 lb. butterfat. This cow who was a leader in the association several years ago when in another herd, has been fed heavily and milked by machine the past ten years without any ill results.

There is only one member of the association who has not tested for tuberculosis or signed up for testing. During January the association led all others in Iowa in high average production and an even higher average figure was shown in February, considering the number of days in the month.

GOOD UTAH HOLSTEINS

The three best cows in the Utah County Association for February were Holsteins owned by John H. Moyle, of Salt Lake City, Utah. Thelma produced 1,909.6 lb. milk, 64.92 lb. fat; Duchess produced 2,010.4 lb. milk, 64.33 lb. fat; and Rose, produced 1,526 lb. milk, 64.09 lb. fat. Two cows belonging to Walter and Milton Holdaway, of Lake View, produced 64.05 lb. fat and 63 lb. fat respectively. The Holdaway herd consisting of 17 cows averaged 1,293.7 lb. milk, 46.3 lb. fat for the month.

NINE HOLSTEINS IN FIRST TEN

Two hundred and one cows in twenty-six herds were tested in the Sullivan County, Pa., Testing Association for the month of March. Eleven of these produced more than 50 lb. butterfat and 21 produced more than 1,200 lb. milk in the month, reports tester F. A. Boyle. The leader was a grade Holstein, Mike, owned by C. V. Driscoll, with a production of 1,634 lb. milk, 63.7 lb. fat. Mr. Driscoll had three cows in the leading ten. Mr. C. N. Shaffer owned the animals taking second and third places. They were grade Holsteins and produced 61.1 lb. butterfat from 1,609 lb. milk and 59.6 lb. butterfat from 1,454 lb. milk respectively. All but one of the leading ten cows were black and whites, either purebreds or grades, while the ten averaged 56.1 lb. fat from 1,480 lb. milk. Harrington & Co. and C. N. Shaffer each had a purebred on the honor list.

BUYING PUREBRED SIRES

The 383 cows on test in the Cerro Gordo County, Testing Association for the month ending March 15, averaged 28 lb. butterfat, 727 lb. milk. Seven cows exceeded 50 lb. fat. The leader was a high grade Holstein owned by J. A. Moser of Manley, Iowa, she producing 59.2 lb. fat. Two purebred Holstein sires were purchased during the month, one by Art Dobel, Manly, the other by C. F. Schneider, of Hanlantown.

FRAIN OWNS THE LEADERS

A purebred Holstein owned by Frank Frain of Winamac, Ind., led the Tri-County Association for the month of March, she producing 87.5 lb. fat. Mr. Frain's herd took first place, his eighteen head averaging 42 lb. for the month. There are 302 animals in 25 herds being tested by Revere Smith of Culver, whose advice on feeding is being greatly appreciated.

EHLERS THINKS THIRTEEN LUCKY

Sarcastic Mercedes Lassie, owned by E. G. Ehlers, of Twin Falls, Idaho, produced 93.9 lb. fat in the Pioneer Association during February. The average for the 220 cows tested was 704.4 lb. and 29.5 lb. fat. Thirteen is not an unlucky number for Mr. Ehlers for his dairy averaged 40.4 lb. fat and stood first on the list.

EDGAR COUNTY TAKING HOLD

Despite the fact that February is the shortest month in the year, it gave Edgar County its first 2,000 milk record. For Ralph Kerrick of Eldridge Illinois, has a Holstein which in the 28 days produced 2,008 lb. milk, 72.2 lb. butterfat. Ten cows in the association made over 50 lb. butterfat for the month an especially fine showing for a county just beginning to get a grasp on the dairy business.

FEEDING DURING THE EARLY PASTURE SEASON

With the pasture season approaching, the dairyman must give attention to the effect that pasturage has upon his feeding operations. When the cows are turned out to pasture, ordinarily the amount of grain fed is reduced. Many farmers feed no grain at all at this time.

This is probably not the best practice, as pasture grass is a strong stimulant to milk production and the cows are likely to run down in flesh, unless provided with some grain. Such an effect, while not apt to show up at first in the milk pail, will result in reduced milk production later on, when the pasture begins to dry up. Then it is very difficult to keep cows from falling off materially in milk yield, even with heavy grain feeding, unless they are in good condition of flesh. To avoid this, some grain should be fed during the early pasture season. For cows of average production, it should amount to at least one-third to one-half of the amount of grain that they were receiving when in the barn.

But, if grain is to be given, what should be the character of the grain mixture? Does it need to be as complicated and contain so much expensive high protein feed as the grain mixture usually given during the winter? The answer to these questions must be no.

The building of a grain mixture depends entirely upon the kind of roughage with which it is to be fed. Pasture grass is a high protein feed and furthermore the proteins which it contains are of the highest quality. It usually is rich in mineral matter and in addition contains something which stimulates the assimilation of mineral matter. It is a succulent, highly digestible feed and except for a lack of fat or energy-producing nutrients, is almost a perfect feed for milk production.

This deficiency can be made up by feeding a simple energy-providing grain mixture in the amounts suggested above. It is as follows:

200 lb. wheat bran.
100 lb. ground oats, or standard wheat middlings.
300 lb. hominy, cornmeal or ground barley.

This mixture contains no high protein feeds. Based on the prices quoted this month, its cost wholesale would be \$36 per ton, a saving of about \$7.50 per ton over the grain mixture below which is suitable for feeding with timothy hay and corn silage:

200 lb. wheat bran.
400 lb. ground oats.
200 lb. hominy, cornmeal or ground barley.
700 lb. gluten feed.
200 lb. cottonseed meal, 43 per cent.
300 lb. linseed oil meal.

In a ration made up of pasture grass and a grain mixture containing no high protein feeds, the protein content will always equal or exceed the amounts called for in feeding standards for cows

producing as high as 60 lb. of milk daily, as long as the pasturage is plentiful, green and succulent. However, as soon as the pastures begin to dry up and get short, the grain mixture must be changed in such a way as to include some high protein feeds. In addition, more grain must be given per cow.

Ordinarily, the pastures remain green and succulent until the last of June and occasionally even longer. When this time draws near the ration service will contain suggestions for feeding which will take into consideration this change in the condition of the pastures.—New York State News Letter.

SATISFIED CUSTOMERS MEAN REPEAT ORDERS

About four years ago Samuel Young, of Lansing, Michigan, bought from us a son of Sir Prilly Segis out of Ormsby Korndyke Armin, the then 32-pound daughter of Ormsby Korndyke Lad who since made three yearly records averaging a thousand pounds, her best year being 1,231.35 pounds of butter.

He bred this bull on his herd and after a while sold off his original cattle so that his herd to-day is made up entirely of the daughters of this bull. Mr. Young is very proud of these daughters and says they are not only great individuals but without any exception large producers.

He now has come to us again and has bought a young son sired by Ormsby Sensation out of Beaver Dam Ormsby Johanna, another young thirty-pound daughter of Ormsby Korndyke Lad with a yearly record at the age of three and one-half years of 1,110.23 pounds of butter and 25,516.51 pounds of milk, both being New York State Records when made. Her dam is one of the good daughters of Aaggie Cornucopia Johanna Lad.

This young bull is a splendid animal in every way, full of vigor, and style, and exceedingly well grown, with sires in his pedigree like Ormsby Sensation, Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes 37th, Ormsby Korndyke Lad and the great century sire Aaggie Cornucopia Johanna Lad and with such dams as Wisconsin Forbes 5th, Spring Brook Bess Burke 2d, and Beaver Dam Ormsby Johanna, Mr. Young has a right to expect results in his breeding operations.

We are very proud that Mr. Young has come back to us for a sire the second time, for, a satisfied customer is the best recommendation.

We are greatly interested in the future development of Mr. Young's herd, which, being made up of animals of such excellent breeding has a right to make a splendid showing.

BEAVER DAM STOCK FARM.

Mrs. Thrift—Remember, that there must be no extravagance while I am away.

Mary—Yes, ma'am.
Mrs. Thrift—And be sure to take off Tommy's spectacles when he's not looking at anything.

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FREEMARTIN MAKES WORLD'S RECORD

Owners of all breeds of purebred cattle are likely to take an interest in Woodbine Rosa Prilly, number 743139, for this heifer is a freemartin that has not only freshened but has made a year record of 955.2 lb. butter from 27,160.5 lb. milk. This is the world's milk record for a junior two-year-old and this heifer was two years and four months old when she freshened. Many owners of purebred dairy cattle do not trouble to raise a freemartin heifer, but the Bridgeford Holstein Co., decided to take the chance with Woodbine Rosa Prilly, as her dam had a 30 lb. official seven day butter record and her sire was King Segis Alcartra Prilly the great show bull formerly owned by the Bridgeford Co. and sold by them to Col. Fred Pabst. The heifer, however, did get with calf but because she was a freemartin she was not given any special care and was in pasture right up to the time she freshened and did not have any previous grain ration. It was soon evident that she was a producer so she was entered in year test and made a world's record for milk production. During the year it is reported that she gained several hundred pounds in weight. She carried another calf approximately five months of the time she was on test and is due to drop her second calf in June.

A SPLENDID AVERAGE

The herd of 88 Holstein cows owned by the State hospital at Worcester, Mass., averaged 10.801 lb. milk during the past year. This is believed to be the best showing ever made by so large a Massachusetts herd.

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PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

April 24—Munger, Mich., Peter Bogard & Son, Dispersal Sale, R. Austin Backus, Mgr.
April 25—Wolcott, N. Y., E. Washburn & Son Dispersal, E. M. Hastings, Sale Director.
April 26—Elmira, N. Y., W. T. Smith & Son, Reduction and Consignment sale.
April 26—Visalia, Cal., Walter F. Mitchell Sale.
April 30—Elkhorn, Wis., Walworth County Breeders' Semi-Annual Sale.
May 1—Janesville, Wis., Rock County Holstein Breeders' Semi-Annual Sale.
May 2—Carlisle, Pa., Cumberland County Breeders' Annual Sale.
May 2—Clintonville, Spring Consignment Sale, Waupaca County Breeders, A. B. Rowe, Sec'y.
May 2—Monroe, Wis., Green County Holstein Breeders' Semi-Annual Sale.
May 3—Lake Mills, Wis., Lake Mills Holstein Breeders' Sale.
May 4—Madison, Wis., Dane County Holstein Breeders' Semi-Annual Sale.
May 7—Fond du Lac, Wis., Holstein Breeders' Sale Co., S. H. Bird, Mgr.
May 8—Earlville, N. Y., New York Spring Sale, New York Holstein-Friesian Ass'n.
May 12—New Douglas, Ill., First Semi-Annual Quality Holstein Sale, O. Westerheide.
May 15—Menomonee, Wis., Dunn County Annual Purebred Stock Sale.
May 17—Belle Mead, N. Y., Belle Mead Bull Association Consignment Sale.
May 30—Wheeling, W. Va., Homeview Farms Dispersal Sale.
June 4—Mentor, Ohio, Pinery Farms, Annual Sale.
June 7—Cleveland, O., National Cooperative Holstein Sale, Ohio Holstein-Friesian Association, Mgrs.
June 8—Norwich, Conn., Plain Hill Farms Annual Sale, The O. S. Peck Co., Mgrs.
June 9—Mentor, Ohio, T. D. Morley, Dispersal.
June 12—Owatonna, Minn., Taylor & Christgau Sale.
June 14—Thorpe, Wis., W. H. Krause Annual Bred Heifer Sale.
Aug. 30—Montrose, Pa., Susquehanna County Breeders' Second Annual Sale.
Oct. 3—Syracuse, Mich., Tenth Annual Sale of the Howell Sales Company of Livingstone County, W. Griffin, Sec'y.
Oct. 4—Marshfield, Wis., 18th Semi-Annual Sale, Central Wisconsin Holstein Breeders Association.
Oct. 20—New Douglas, Ill., Holstein Breeders' Consignment Sale, S. E. Gehrig, Mgr.
November 5—Elkhorn, Wis., Walworth County Breeders' Fall Sale.
November 12—Elkhorn, Wis., Walworth County Breeders' Bull Sale.
Nov. 15—Kansas State Association Sale, W. H. Mott, Mgr.

LAST CALL FOR

Cumberland County Holstein Breeders' Sale, Carlisle, Pa., May 2d.

Meeting of the Salem-Cumberland-Gloucester Association, Salem, N. J., April 30th.

PICKING FOR THE JUNE SALE

The well-known Holstein breeder, B. F. Jones of South Montrose has been making a tour of the state inspecting the animals to be sent from Pennsylvania to the proposed sale at Cleveland in June. Mr. Jones is possibly the most noted judge of the Keystone State and sharply differentiates between natural conformation and flesh or high condition. Many of the animals that have been offered at some of the greatest sales of the country have been so fat that defects in conformation were covered and the unsuspecting purchaser has, after taking the animals to his own home and keeping them there for a time under usual farm conditions, been greatly disappointed to find out that his purchases were really animals of inferior type, the defects having been, at the time of the sale, covered by a layer of fat.

If the state consignors follow Mr. Jones' advice, and he has the authority to reject the offerings if they do not, the Pennsylvania offerings at the June sale will be worth while.

THE BELLE MEAD BULL ASSOCIATION

In the fall of 1917 a farmers institute was held in the village of Harlingen. One of the speakers at that meeting was Joel H. Winkjer who spoke on the advantages of cooperative bull associations. It seemed as though his seed was sown on barren soil for no immediate results followed. However, five years later, in 1922, the Belle Mead Bull Association was formed. At the time of organizing probably none of the members of the Association had Mr. Winkjer's talk in mind. Nevertheless it can be regarded as the maturing of the seed sown five years earlier.

The chief advantages that Mr. Winkjer mentioned were ability to own better sires and division of cost of keeping bulls. But the members of the Belle Mead Bull Association, Inc., have found several others. Not the least of these is a promotion of sociability among the members. Occasional meetings are held at which plans are made for the future of the bull and the development of his daughters. Sometimes the ladies surprise us at these meetings with lunches that make us forget bull rations and think of angel food.

The latest out-growth of these meetings is a plan to hold a Holstein-Friesian sale on May 17th, at J. V. D. Bergen's Maple Lane Farm, at Belle Mead. We have asked some of our fellow breeders to set in with us at this event and they have responded so nobly that the sale promises to be an epic in Somerset County Holstein History.

Among those who have accepted our invitation to put some good Holsteins in this sale are Bloomingdale Farms, Nevius Bros., Fred A. Quick, Thomas H. Mettler,

Benjamin Hageman, and J. Irving Stryker, and a few more yet to follow. The members of the Association who are, Judge Nelson Y. Dungan, J. V. D. Bergen, Willis E. Stryker, Henry Staats, Peter P. Van Nuys and Sidney I. DeHart, will consign some of their best animals of their herds.

Included in the sale will be at least five daughters of King Echo Pietje Model "the bull with the perfect pedigree," granddaughters of King Valdessa Pontiac the famous Bell Farm sire, King Pontiac Hengerveld Fayne, the hundred thousand dollar bull and Colantha Johanna Lad 8th, who is the greatest living sire of heavy milkers. There will be cows bred to King Model, whose daughters are all better than their dams. Also cows bred to King Master and King Echo Pietje Model. Several record cows and daughters of record cows, at least one 27 lb. cow and a few real good young bulls will be offered.

Our secretary has for the past two years spent a lot of time travelling about the country in club work. This time we have made a special effort to have a good number of calves suitable for club members in the sale, thus avoiding a lot of travel, and affording each boy or girl a large number to select from and a chance to make comparisons.

Mark May 17th, on your calendar as Holstein Holiday, and come to Belle Mead and get acquainted with us to our mutual benefit. King Echo Pietje Model will be there to greet you. At the close of the day return to your home with your possessions increased.

SIDNEY I. DEHART, Pres.
Belle Mead Bull Association, Inc.

CALIFORNIA BREEDERS GUARANTY SALE

The California Holstein cattle owners tried to surpass themselves in their offerings to their 1923 sale and the cattle consigned were of very high quality. The 34 animals brought \$22,325 an average of \$656. The 29 milkers averaged \$649 and the five bulls averaged \$700. The top price was \$2,500 for Anoakia Pontiac Beets 2d, consigned by the Santa Anita Rancho and struck off to W. J. Higdon and Sargent Bros. of Tulare. She has a year record of 27,372 lb. milk and 1,142.64 lb. butter. Sargent Bros. also purchased Anoakia Princess May for \$1,350. The third cow sold, Blanche Nudine Clothilde Walker, was purchased for \$1,100 by the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce for presentation to the California Junior Republic at Chino. The Santa Anita Rancho consigned four cows which realized \$5,650.

The top price for a male was \$1,175 for Sir Aaggie Creamcup Mead consigned by W. J. Higdon and purchased by Burr Farm. Fred Hartsook took six animals for an average price of \$608. A. M. Dunn of Los Angeles bought a number of animals while the Kern County Union High School took one cow for \$525 and another for \$500. A majority of the animals went into the southern part of the state.

The following list shows the animals bringing \$500 or more together with the names and addresses of the purchasers:

Consigned by Santa Anita Rancho, Santa Anita	
Anoakia Pontiac Beets 2d, W. J. Higdon and Sargent Bros., Tulare	\$2,500
Blanche Nudine Clothilde Walker, California Junior Republic Chino	1,100
Burbank Roderick Aralia, F. L. Pellisier, Whittier	700
Anoakia Princess May, Sargent Bros., Tulare	1,350
Consigned by Toyon Farm Association, San Francisco	
Lady Aaggie Echo Hengerveld, Fred Hartsook, Lankershim	600
Toyon Aaggie Lady Mead, Fred Hartsook	600
Manoa Netherland De Kol, male, Frank Helm, Fresno	850
Consigned by Dr. W. H. Ketchum, Palo Alto	
Manoa De Kol Korndyke, Agee Bros., Riveria	750
Maud Netherland Waybe De Kol, Frank Helm, Fresno	900
Consigned by Frank Hatch, Modesto	
Maid Tuebie Segis, Fred Hartsook	550
Consigned by W. J. Higdon, Tulare	
Johanna Gelsche Walker, Sargent Bros.	525
Eloise Ormsby Walker, Sargent Bros.	600
Sir Aaggie Creamcup Mead, male, Burr Farm, Los Angeles	1,175
Consigned by Earl Graham, Compton	
Aralia Pontiac, Los Angeles County Farm	525
Bridgeford Holstein Company, Patterson	
Miss Alcartra Pontiac Segis, A. M. Dunn, Los Angeles	550
Jennie Korndyke Walker 2d, Reni Brulleay and R. A. Condee, Chino	575
Consigned by Agee Bros., Riveria	
Paragon Ormsby Segis Valdessa, W. R. McClintock, Santa Anna	600
Consigned by H. G. Ball, Tulare	
Pady Pontiac Zenobia, Howard Smith, Tulare	500
Consigned by Walter F. Mitchell, Visalia	
Zampa Maguerite 2d, Kern County High School, Bakersfield	500
Fayne Spring Farm Pontiac Veeman, Ed. Deuel, Bakersfield	500
Consigned by F. L. Hogue, Modesto	
Eva Colantha Hubbavale and two calves, Fred Hartsook	700
Consigned by Berylwood Stock Farms, Hueme	
Frau Colantha Meechthilde, Fred Hartsook	800
Francy Marie Pontiac Prague, Kern County High School	525
Consigned by D. Carmigana, Dos Palos	
King Hengerveld Prilly Inka, male, E. C. Graff, Oakland	525

THE CUMBERLAND COUNTY BREEDERS SALE

The Cumberland County Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Association will hold their annual sale at Carlisle, Pa., Wednesday, May 2d. This is the sixth of a series and the consigners and managers aim to make this surpass all previous events. During the past few weeks three 30-lb. cows have been developed in Cumberland County and a number of state records have been made. Animals closely related to these new 30-lb. cows will be offered in the sale as well as others related to cows that have recently made state records in sub division B—the dairymen's division. Several of

(Concluded on page 296.)

MARKETING A HIGHCLASS PRODUCT

The Tillamook County Creamery Association reports that during 1922 the Tillamook dairymen received 59.9 cents per pound for their butterfat, the milk being made into cheese. During the year, the associated creameries made 92,774 boxes of cheese and received for this cheese the sum of \$1,706,186.49.

Tillamook County was handicapped by unfavorable climatic conditions during the spring and summer, yet the secretary, Carl Haberlach reports that Tillamook County cheese averaged nearly 6½ cents a pound above the Wisconsin average for the past year and also that California took 65 per cent of the Tillamook cheese manufactured. He gives credit for these results to the good cheese manufactured, the reputation the Tillamook product has established, a generous advertising campaign and an efficient corps of brokers. From reading the report, we believe that efficient marketing had a great deal to do with the returns for when prices were low, part of the product was put in storage and was marketed when prices showed an improvement.

PUREBREDS REPLACE SCRUBS

The first prize of \$1,000 in the Kansas Better Bull Contest was won by Franklin County, the cattle owners of that county replacing 161 scrub sires by purebreds. Rawlins County was second with 123 scrub bulls replaced and so won \$500. Clay County with 108 replacements won the third prize of \$300, and the fourth prize of \$200 went to Decatur County with 107 replacements. Agricultural commissioner, Geo. W. Catts working with the Kansas City Chamber of Commerce awarded the prizes.

The Better Bull Contest has been supervised by the following committee from the College of Agriculture: Harry Umberger, chairman, Karl Knaus, Dr. C. W. McCampbell, Roy Kiser, Professor J. B. Fitch and L. C. Williams.

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COMES BACK FOR SECOND BULL

One of the grand old matrons in the Maple Grove Herd at Centerville, Penna. is Hillview Retta Veronica 109072. She has an official seven day butter record of 431 lb. milk, 15.09 lb. butter and has four daughters in the A. R. O. list. She is a persistent and regular breeder and has given her owners thirteen fine calves. Number 12, is a very nice young bull sired by Maple Grove Segis Glista King was purchased by Park E. Wood of Townville, Penna. This is the second bull Mr. Wood has selected from Maple Grove Stock Farm a sure sign that he is a satisfied customer.

Maple Grove Segis Glista King, sire of Mr. Wood's new herdsire, is a son of Model Daniel Glista who was bred in the Cornell University herd and was by Model King Segis Koningin from Glista Dinah a 25.70 lb. daughter of Glista Coreva a 34 lb. cow that two consecutive years exceeded 31 lb. butter in seven day official test, each time making right around 600 lb. milk. She is the second highest record cow in the University herd and is closely related to Glista Ernestine, the only cow that ever made a 30 lb. official seven day butter record seven different years.

WIRTH GETS GOOD BULL

Walter Wirth, of Batesville, Ind., recently purchased a very nice young bull from the Cray Farms, Warren, Penna. The sire was a son of Meadowsdale Helena De Kol Burke 3d a three-times 30-lb. cow, her highest record being 34.93 lb. butter made as a six-year-old. She is said to have weighed 1,945 lb. just before she freshened as an eight-year old and made her third 30-lb. seven-day butter record. The dam of Mr. Wirth's bull produced 25.11 lb. butter, 652.3 lb. milk in a week.

Since the bull was delivered, Cray Farms Christina, sister to the sire of the Wirth bull, has completed records of 30.40 lb. butter in seven days, averaging 91 lb. milk a day and 119 lb. butter in thirty days from 2,560 lb. milk, calving as a senior two-year-old. Just twelve months ago she made 28.21 lb. butter in a week as a senior two-year-old.



King Segis Patent Lock



King Segis Bull Staff and Rings.

Descriptions, prices and sample tags on application.
H. A. MOYER, Inc. Syracuse, N. Y.

PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

(Concluded from page 295.)

the members of the Cumberland County Holstein Breeders Association are also members of the Cumberland County Cow Testing Association and their animals have made remarkable records, a splendid indication of the true value of the animals to the man who has to depend on his dairy and farm for a livelihood.

The sale will consist of fifty head of tuberculin tested Holsteins selected by a competent committee. Included in the number will be a daughter of King of the Pontiacs something that now-a-days is seldom seen at public sales. Catalogs may be secured from R. L. Shenk secretary of the Cumberland County Association. His address is Newville, Pa.

THE REESE DISPERSAL SALE

The T. L. J. Reese dispersal sale held at Montoursville, Penna., March 15 brought together a number of interested buyers as the herd was fully accredited and Mr. Reese advertised that he had been 20 years breeding purebred Holsteins and never had a reactor.

There were only 18 head in the herd and three of these were small calves. The total was \$3,055.00, an average of \$169.72. The calves brought \$50.00, \$67.50 and \$75.00 respectively. The top price was \$290 which M. D. Welshans of Jersey Shore paid for Agnes Korndyke Lyons, an untested daughter of Duke Pontiac Korndyke Segis Lyons. The next price was \$265.00, which Henry W. Eves of Millville paid for Maud Pontiac Pietertje Sethje, a very nice heifer coming three years old. The Herd bull, Blacres Adam Ambrosia went to J. Harry Rakestraw of Williamsport for \$230.00 which was a very low price for this good son of Cornucopia Ormsby Lad. The auctioneer was Harry Scott of Canaseraga, N. Y. The names and addresses of the purchasers with the names of the animals they purchased and the prices paid follow:

Blacres Adam Ambrosia, male, 2 yrs., J. Harry Rakestraw, Williamsport, Pa.	\$230.00
Walker Pontiac Lyons, 4 yrs., Geo. T. Swartz, Montoursville, Pa.	175.00
Agnes Korndyke Lyons, 5 yrs., N. D. Welshans, Jersey Shore, Pa.	290.00
Fanny De Kol Segis Lyons, 6 yrs., Bruce Opp, Opps, Penna.	120.00
Clorinda Clothilde Butter Girl, 7 yrs., Clyde G. Sallada, Montoursville, Pa.	227.50
Jennie Lind Emporia, 11 yrs., Geo. T. Swartz,	130.00
Lorena De Freule De Kol, 4 yrs., Geo. T. Swartz,	227.50
Elnora Hartog Eva, 4 yrs., Cyrus Casner, Hepburnville, Pa.	152.50
Maud Pontiac Pietertje Sethje, 2 yrs., Henry W. Eves, Millville, Pa.	265.00
Johanna of Maple Ranch 2d, 9 yrs., Geo. T. Swartz,	100.00
Daisy Hengerveld Sadie Vale, 3 yrs., J. B. Michael, Muncy, Pa.	200.00
Mechthilde Davis Pontiac McKinley, 7 yrs., H. D. Snyder, Hepburnville, Pa.	185.00
Cornucopia Mary Pontiac, 4 yrs., J. B. Michael,	160.00
K. H. Colantha Fayne, 5 yrs., O. P. Van Kirk, Orangeville, Pa.	205.00
Colantha Creamelle Princess De Kol, 4 yrs., C. G. Sallada,	200.00
Princess Glista, 3 mo., J. Harry Rakestraw,	75.00
Ormsby Pontiac Ambrosia, 3 mo., J. P. Michael,	62.50
Lady Korndyke Veeman, 4 mo., Geo. T. Swartz,	50.00

HONOLULU BUYING PURE-BREDS

A shipment of sixteen purebred Holstein cows purchased by W. H. Miller, the San Francisco agent of the Matson Navigation Company, from several Holstein breeders of Stanislaus County, went from San Francisco the first week in March, consigned to the Oahu Railway and Land Company at Honolulu. Mr. Miller announced that the company was erecting a large dairy barn and just as soon as it was completed they would be in the market for some more purebred Holsteins.

GOOD BULL HEADS GOOD HERD

King Johanna Pontiac Vale, the good bull that stands at the head of the herd owned by Gramps & Fredericks, Fort Plain, N. Y., is a son of a 30-lb. four-year-old. His dam Aetna Wayne Johanna made 30.54 lb. butter from 553.6 lb. milk. She was sired by a son of Colantha Johanna Lad 8th, whose daughters and granddaughters are making good both in test work and in the general dairy. The sire of this bull is full brother to Idleaze Pontiac Lass, who made 42.50 lb. butter in seven days when only four years and fourteen days old, producing 715.5 lb. milk. Of course, everyone knows she

is a daughter of King of the Pontiacs. The two nearest dams of King Johanna Pontiac Vale has seven day records that average 36.09 lb. butter.

While it is not the intention of the owners of this good herd to endeavor to make the highest possible seven day records as they believe that a cow is first of all a dairy animal and kept for all-the-year-round production and reproduction and so increase the breed yet there are a number of good record cows in this herd. Queen Segis Pontiac Bijou as a four-year-old produced 24 lb. butter in seven days. She milked 81.2 lb. milk her best day and averaged 3.848% fat. Mottled Twisk Bijou De Kol 2d made 21 lb. butter in a week averaging 3.54% fat. Her best day was 77 lb. milk. The two-year-old Fort Plain Queen Pontiac produced 19.5 lb. butter in a week and averaged 3.98% fat.

EASY OF ACHIEVEMENT

Josiah Johnson, a Mississippi darky, who is something of a professional invalid, recently made this announcement to his wife:

"Maria, de doctah done tole me dat ef I ain't careful I's gwine to be spendin' twenty-fo' houahs a day in bed."

"Huh! Dat would jest be addin' a couple of houahs to yo' regular occupation!"

CONCERNING EMERGENCY HAY CROPS

In the March Wisconsin news letter, Professor R. A. Moore, agronomist at the University of Wisconsin, gives some good advice to the farmers of his state, most of which is applicable to conditions in all the northern states where emergency hay crops may be needed on account of frost or heaving killing out the meadows. So we are passing a good thing along:

Now is the time for each and every farmer to watch his clover fields: If the clover seeding of last year should be killed no dairy farmer can afford to purchase much outside high priced protein feed, nor can he feed his stock on timothy and blue grass. If clover and alfalfa are killed by the freezing and thawing of the Spring it is very essential that the farmers get in a leguminous crop at the earliest possible moment. There are two crops in particular that we are recommending at this time, which we feel are very essential for all dairy farmers.

Where the clover and alfalfa has been a failure, plow up the land and put in soy beans. These are usually drilled in about June 1st, with the ordinary grain drill, stopped up at intervening holes, so that the beans are placed from 24 to 30 inches apart between the rows; drop the soy beans about two inches apart in the row. Where beans are planted in rows one bushel will plant two acres for seed purposes. Beans may be broadcasted if the soil is free from weeds, at the rate of one and one-half bushel per acre. In the northern counties the early black soy bean is profitable. In the central and southern counties plant the Manchu or Itosan variety. Soy beans should be cut for hay just as the plants are beginning to develop pods. They are cured quite similar to clover. All classes of live stock take readily to soy beans.

Another emergency crop should be peas and oats. Canada field peas and oats sown at the rate of about one and one-half bushel of each per acre is about right. These can be sown in the early Spring or a little later in the Spring if they are to go on ground where clover had been killed out. Usually the field peas are used, but the Horsford canning peas can be used if necessary. Peas and oats should be cut for hay just when the oats have nicely headed out. The peas will usually be in blossom at that time. Hay is made readily and is handled the same as other hay crops. All classes of livestock take very readily to a mixture of peas and oats.

TAG IS TIMESAVER

During the testing campaign in Steuben County, New York, the veterinarians and their helpers used the Ketchum Clincher Ear Tag exclusively as well as the Ketchum Branding Irons. There were 32 veterinarians engaged in this work and they used nearly 50,000 tags. It was estimated that considerable time which means money was saved by the use of the Ketchum tagging system owing to the ease and quickness of operation.

WEED-HURST

The herd of purebred Holsteins at Weed-Hurst Stock Farm, Otto, New York consists of seventy head and certainly the owners, Burdick & Son have every right to consider the Weed-Hurst herd as being absolutely free from tuberculosis as the herd has been tested no less than seven times in eleven years without finding a reactor.

Quite a number of the younger cows in the herd are daughters of King Silver Etta Dutchland, who is a son of the famous Dutchland Colantha Sir Inka. The work of the daughters of this bull are too well known to need repetition here. We need just say that he has two daughters that have each made over 1,000 lb. butter in a year, has fifteen above 30 lb. butter and is a son of Colantha Johanna Lad from the 30.88 lb. four-year-old Lady Princess Beets.

The dam of King Silver Etta Dutchland is Fancher Farm Silver Etta Segis Rose. As a junior four-year-old this cow made an official record of 21.84 lb. butter from 457.6 lb. milk. She is from a 20-lb. cow and was sired by King Aaggie Segis, whose daughters include the 46-lb. four-year-old Fancher Farm Maxie and who was by King Segis from Segis Aaggie De Kol Beets, whose 7 day record of 32.06 lb. butter was world's record in class at time of making.

The Burdicks have intensified the blood of Dutchland Colantha Sir Inka and the calves are sired by Eagle Boy King Korndyke, a grandson of the famous old "Dutch." Eagle Boy is from Queen Annie Korndyke Colantha, a 25-lb. cow that averaged well over 80 lb. milk a day during the week of her test and who has two good record A. R. O. daughters. Her dam is Yankee Annie Korndyke a 27.94 lb. cow whose dam has a 20 lb. record.

The sire of Eagle Boy King Korndyke is King Sadie Vale Supreme by King Korndyke Sadie Vale from K K S V Topsy 40.38 lb. butter in seven days as a three-year-old with an average of 81.2 lb. milk daily. Her dam is a 33 lb. four-year-old daughter of King Segis De Kol Korndyke. The seven day records of the seven dams appearing on a four generation chart of Eagle Boy King Korndyke average 31.23 lb. butter.

ONE RESULT OF LOWER PRICES

The value of plow lands in the United States has decreased 26 per cent in the last three years. The average value of all plow lands in the United States on March 1st in 1920 was \$90.01 an acre; on March 1st, 1923, \$66.53. The largest decreases occurred in the Mississippi Valley states where land reached a very high valuation. The smallest decrease occurred in the New England states, where the drop was only \$2 to \$4 an acre. The average price of plow lands was over \$100 an acre on March 1st, 1923, in only three states, Iowa, Illinois and California, the average in those states being \$153 in Iowa, \$126 in Illinois and \$113 in California.

NEW YORK GRADE MAKES 1,000 LB. FAT

The great Holstein grade cow, Aaggie, owned by Sam W. Barber, of Scottsburg, N. Y., has completed her year record, making 23,061.7 lb. milk, 1,014 lb. fat, with an average test of 4.3 per cent. During the year Aaggie consumed 13,285 lb. of ensilage, 1,508 lb. hay and 9,502 lb. of grain. The total cost of her feed was \$187.95 and she is reported as earning her owner \$345.09 profit. She was milked three times a day and certainly received good care and feed. In the 12th month of her lactation year, she is credited with a production of 95.8 lb. fat, 996.4 lb. milk. She was enrolled in the Livonia Association which operates in part of Livingston County and of which L. P. Zumstein is the tester. Mr. Barber has a herd of 25 cows, mostly grade Holsteins and during 1922 they averaged 11,314.3 lb. milk, 457.9 lb. fat.

Farm accounting or keeping books on farm operations is now being taught in the eighth grade in public schools of 21 Ohio counties. The scholars will be learning something that will be of use to them in after life and at the same time, gaining just as much in mental development as if they were figuring the age old transactions between James and John.

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Crestmont Ormsby Alcartra

as a junior two-year-old, produced 15,883.1 lb. milk, 722.98 lb. butter in 305 days, making a state record in that class. As a junior three-year-old she produced 22,000 lb. milk and 960 lb. butter in 305 days, a

WORLD'S RECORD.

She is a daughter of my herd bull KING PONTIAC ALCARTRA WAYNE.

Remember that I am raising sons and grandsons of this great sire.

Let me price one to you.

HARRY C. GATES

Canton, Penna.

By Your Bull from an Accredited Herd

GOOD RECORD AT ELMRIDGE

Some excellent records were recently completed in the ElmrIDGE Herd of which J. Irving Stryker, of Millstone, New Jersey, is owner. Ridgedale Johanna Fayne, as a senior two-year-old, made 24.29 lb. butter and 601.3 lb. milk in seven days producing 91 lb. of milk and over 3.5 lb. of butter her best day. This heifer is of good size, is of strictly dairy type and she is a real show animal. Under average farm conditions her owner states that she is producing 75 lb. of milk a day.

Mr. Stryker's herd consists of only twelve registered females of milking age but they include some splendid individuals, while the recently completed record indicates that production and individuality are combined. The herdsire is Sir Model Alcartra Fayne, the bull Judge Moscrip placed second in the two-year-old class of his All-American selections. Sir Model is by the Bloomingdale herdsire, King Model, a son of King Segis Champion and Mabel Segis Korndyke the first 40 lb. heifer. His dam is from a 32-lb. cow sired by a son of King of the Pontiacs. Here we find individuality and fashionable bloodlines in combination.

BLESSED WITH TWINS

Kirkpatrick Bros. of Reedsburg, Wis., had the pleasure, on going into their barn the morning of Feb. 17, to find a nice pair of bull calves in the box stall of Myrtle Piebe Johanna 3d, who, less than a year ago, made a seven day official record of 30.73 lb. butter 620 lb. milk, two different days of the test milking 92 lb. She is less than seven years old now and has produced seven calves, three heifers and four bulls all living to-day. Her latest sons were sired by Johanna Kayewood Korndyke a son of Kayewood Joyce Korndyke 39.39 lb. butter in seven days.

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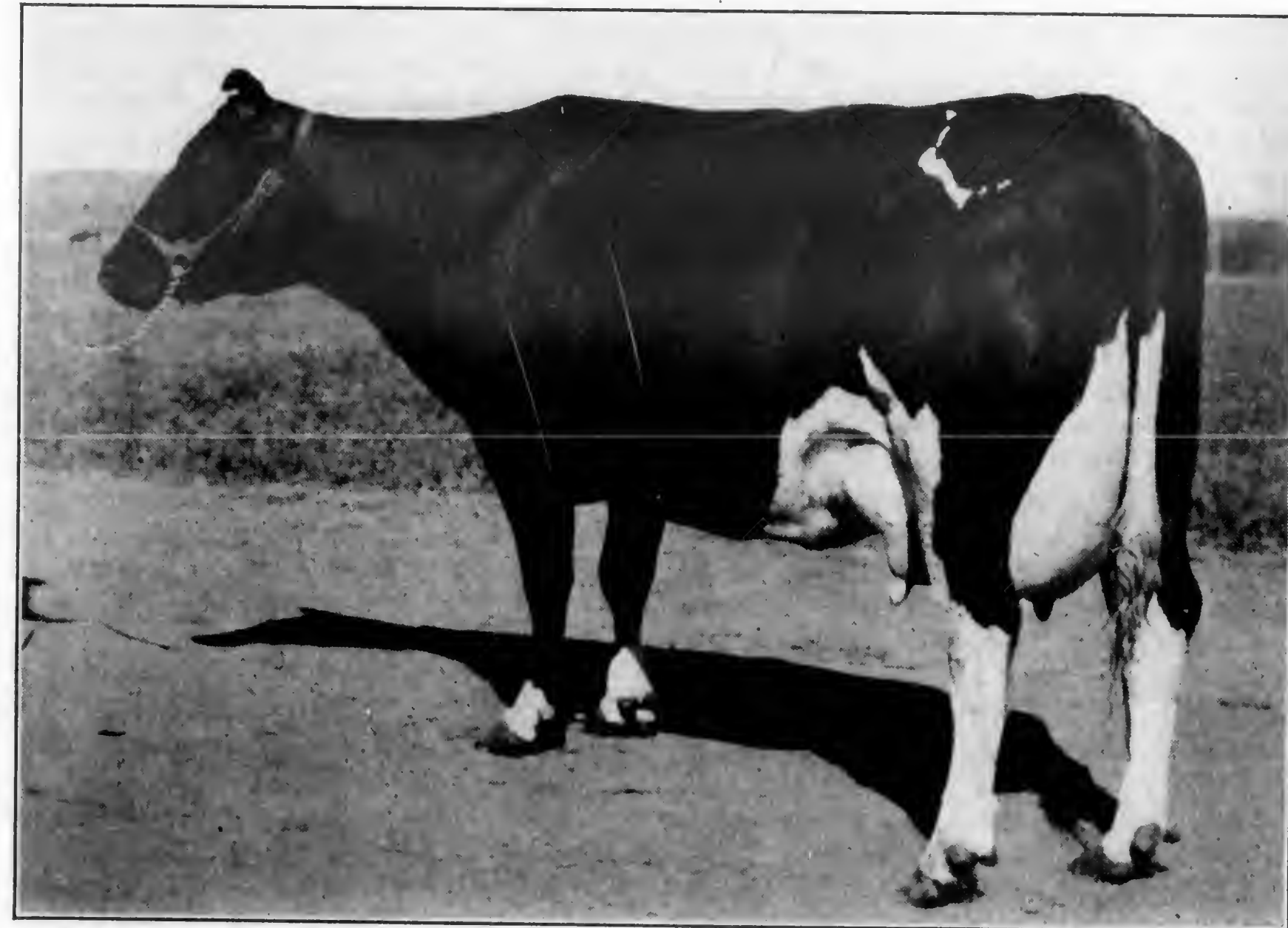
IRIS DE KOL CANARY INCREASES RECORD

Iris De Kol Canary, No. 414027 has become a 30 lb. repeater by increasing her record of 32.16 lb. butter made as a four-year-old to 39.65 lb., reports her former owner Mark Hunt of Great Falls, Montana. Iris is a daughter of Canary De Kol Oak, a son of Canary Paul Fobes Oak Homestead. Her dam, Iris of Shrewsbury 3d is a 20-lb. daughter of Pontiac Zephyrus, a son of Hengerveld De Kol.

Iris De Kol Canary was owned for a time by Mr. Hunt and she dropped him

As she was born January 11, 1917, evidently she was tested as a six-year-old this time. She dropped her previous calf January 6, 1922. Two seven-day records averaging 35.905 lb. butter in less than fifteen months is certainly a great performance, or a brace of great performances, whichever way you like to say it.

When Mr. Hunt sold his farm and herd it was to Mr. Richard T. Ringling. About December 1st, the Ringling Ranch housed 68 purebred Holstein-Friesian cows, and about 520 high-grade Holsteins. There were at the time we heard, 20 bulls on the ranch among them being Canary



IRIS DE KOL CANARY

39.75 lb. butter in seven days as a six-year-old; 32.16 lb. butter in seven days, as a four-year-old. Owned by Fred Hartsook, Lankershim, California.

two good sons, then he sold her to David G. Maxwell, who took her to California and in his herd at Hollywood, she made her first official record as a senior four-year-old, of 621.6 lb. milk, 32.16 lb. butter. When Mr. Maxwell dispersed his great aggregation of Holsteins the last two days of August, 1922, Iris was struck off to that good California breeder Fred Hartsook of Lankershim for \$1,500. Mr. Hartsook purchased several of the best members of the Maxwell herd and it is in his great establishment that she has just made her record of 39.65 lb. butter.

LUTHERAN HOME HAS GOOD HERD

The Norwegian Lutheran congregations of Dane County, Wisconsin, were recently called upon to raise \$4,000.00 for the purpose of enlarging the dairy barn at the Skaalen Home for the Aged. The Home is situated near Stoughton and owns a small but big-producing herd of purebred Holsteins and a number of fine official records have been made including a 36-lb. seven-day butter record by Porcelain Thora Baker.

The superintendent of the home, the Rev. B. J. Larsen, wishes to make the institution largely self-supporting by means of the Holstein herd. At the

present time the dairy barns are crowded, there are no box stalls and some of the animals have to be housed in small out-buildings which adds to the cost of herd operations.

LOGIC

"Did it ever occur to you," said the minister, "that thousands and thousands of people on earth die every day."

"Yes, parson, it has," said the person addressed, "and what is more, it has set me thinking."

"Indeed! And what has been the result of your thinking?"

"I have come to the conclusion, sir, that living is a very dangerous thing."

KEEP THIS FARM IN MIND

The Carmil dairy and stock farm consists of 143 acres of rich, fertile soil and is situated about six miles from Santa Maria, Cal. The owner and manager is Carl McCullers. There are 85 acres of alfalfa which was sown about a year ago. This is irrigated from a well 104 ft. deep, the water being 30 ft. down. The irrigation pump will supply 1,600 gal. of water a minute. There is a nice herd of purebred Holstein cattle, a number of which have been prize winners at the state fair. The herdsires are Pietertje Segis Jannek and Maxwellton Pietertje Mercedes. The former is a son of King Segis Pontiac Jannek, formerly owned by James J. Jeffries. The five nearest dams of Maxwellton Pietertje Mercedes have year records that average more than 1,300 lb. of butter.

At the present time there are 25 cows in milk with 16 heifers that will freshen this coming summer. One of the cows is Elmwood Segis Sadie with a seven day record made as a four-year-old of 32 lb. butter. There are several daughters of Sir Ormsby Skylark in the herd and these, of course, are half sisters to the former world's champion, Duchess Ormsby Skylark, the first cow to make 1,500 lb. of butter in a year. Another is Cornucopia Paul Segis Fayne, champion at the Sacramento Fair last fall. It is planned to give most of the cows long time records, and nearly all the young animals are from cows that have produced 1,000 lb. or more of butter in a year.

REPORTING BY RADIO

One thing at a time is well, even in radio. Recently a reporter on the Floodwood Bugle tried to receive news messages from two country correspondents at the same time. One was broadcasting news of a wedding, the other of a public sale advertisement. Following is the receiver's finished copy:

"Beginning at nine o'clock amidst attractive decoration of spring flowers. Mr. Andrew A. Lemon and Miss Helen Eaton were disposed of at public auction on my farm, which was one of the most charming events one and one-half miles east of her father, who is located at a vantage point, near the Logan-Nelsonville pike.

The bride was gownned in a becoming tarpaulin, 10x16 ft. with large oval shaped mounds of good baled hay, and the following property to-wit: One Holstein bull, two years old, led the procession down the aisle scattered other articles too numerous to mention before background of farm impressive ring ceremony was said by six Poland China pigs, registered and tubercular tested, pastor of the First Baptist church of Floodwood. One set single buggy harness with a drop effect of trailing arbutus and her bridesmaid complete with tugs and bridle made it one of the most complete and charming events of its kind that will work single or double of the season. The groom was handsome in seven tons of clover and alfalfa mixed hay and diamond studded harrow with 42 teeth. His best man was

one Delaine Ewe, a former schoolmate at Ohio University.

Only intimate friends of 16 milk cows were present, including 14 registered Holsteins, the father and mother of the groom, six miles, and one good road scraper. Many beautiful and useful household articles such as sixteen quarts of tomato preserves, one brass kettle, beautiful cut glass tin cans, one church, one baby crib, one electric toaster and six bushels of eating potatoes were received by the charming auctioneer, A. M. Mooney. The decorations of also six cylinder uncle and two white calves will be served on the grounds by the members of the Ladies Aid of the Floodwood church. The wedding took place at high noon and will last until all goods are sold. Terms, Nine months time with approved security as is the custom at sales of this kind with interest at a six o'clock supper at the Ambrose Hotel, Logan.

After the nuptial knot had been tied with 200 feet of hay rope the happy couple left on one good John Deer manure spreader for an extended trip through 60 shocks of fodder to be hauled by the purchaser. After a honeymoon through the east they will be at home to their friends with one good baby buggy, 16 Rhode Island Reds and 30 bushels of corn in the crib.

All sums of \$5.00 cash but more time will be given the groom who is the son of one dapple gray gelding weight 1,400 lbs., age 7 years, well broke and works in any place. They have one cozy covered wagon with 3-inch tires, and dump bed fitted for housekeeping on East Mulberry street. The bride has had many beautiful parties given in her 60 bushels of onion sets and her many friends wish her much joy and 3 garden hose, same as new. The bride attended Ohio University and is a member of 7 stands of bees."

COLORADO SIRE LAW

On April 1st of this year, the purebred sire law went into effect in the state of Colorado. This law prohibits owners from permitting inferior stallions over the age of two years or inferior bulls over the age of one year to run at large. It says that, "any bull shall be considered an inferior bull that is not a purebred." The law, which was passed two years ago also says "Nor shall any owner or agent allow or permit any Jersey, Holstein, Guernsey or Ayrshire bull or bulls to run at large in this state under any pretense whatever."

POCKET BUTTER BOXES IN BERLIN

Pocket butter boxes are becoming popular with restaurant patrons in Berlin. Butter is no longer served by restaurants because of the high price, and it is becoming quite the thing for women to produce silver butter boxes from their hand bags. The men also are provided with butter boxes made in imitation of a small book. Fresh butter is available in the markets but most people are using oleomargarine. —Dairymen's League News.

Statement of the ownership, management, etc., required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912, of THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN, published weekly at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, for April 1st, 1923.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, COUNTY OF DAUPHIN.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the state and county aforesaid, personally appeared HOWARD C. REYNOLDS, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the business manager of THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, (and if a daily paper, the circulation) etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse side of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business manager are:

Publisher, THE BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN PUBLISHING CO., Harrisburg, Pa.

Editor, Not any.

Managing Editor, HOWARD C. REYNOLDS, Harrisburg, Pa.

Business Manager, HOWARD C. REYNOLDS, Harrisburg, Pa.

2. That the owners are: (Give names and addresses of individual owners; or, if a corporation, give its name and the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of the total amount of stock).

OWNER: THE BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN PUBLISHING COMPANY are:

E. E. SOUTHWORTH, Clarks Summit, Pa.

MARK T. MILNOR, Harrisburg, Pa.

EUGENE B. BENNETT, New Haven, Connecticut.

HOWARD C. REYNOLDS, Harrisburg, Pa.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) There are no bonds, mortgages, or other securities outstanding against THE BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN PUBLISHING COMPANY.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear on the books of the company, but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona-fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is (This information is required from daily publications only.)

SWORN TO AND SUBSCRIBED BEFORE ME,

this 27th day of March, 1923.

HOWARD C. REYNOLDS,

Managing Editor.

[SEAL] MARLE P. WILBAR, NOTARY PUBLIC.

My commission expires January 20, 1927.

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TOMPKINS S. C. REDS—Eggs for hatching \$3.00 and \$2.00 per 15. Four pens. Fertility guaranteed. WEST VIEW FARM, COLUMBIA CITY, IND.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN and Park's Rock Eggs, \$2.00 per 15; Owens Reds, \$3.00 per 15. L. D. CLARK, BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

FREE RANGE S. C. BLACK LEGHORN EGGS; 15 eggs, \$1.50; 30 eggs, \$2.75. 100 eggs \$7.00. L. W. VENOY, BARBOURSVILLE, W. VA.

WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS. Selected Stock guaranteed to be right. Shipped on approval. Address F. M. REYNOLDS, FACTORYVILLE, PA.

DAY-OLD CHICKS. Thousands per week. Better hatched, vigorous chicks. Circular free. OLD HONESTY HATCHERY, Box 1, NEW WASHINGTON, O.

SINGLE COMB MOTTLED Anconas of real quality and heavy Egg Strain. Eggs \$1.50 per 15, prepaid. F. S. BOWEN, ROUTE 2, BELLEFONTE, PA.

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MAMMOTH WHITE PEKIN DUCKLINGS. Sold in quantities of twenty or more. Best Pekin hatching eggs. No better stock in America. PINE RUN DUCK FARM, NORTH FRANKLIN STREET, WILKES-BARRE, PA.

OWEN'S STRAIN Single Comb Rhode Island Reds Eggs, \$2.50 per 15. Several choice Cockerels at \$3.50. Light Brahma Bantam Eggs, \$1.50 per 15. B. S. KLUGH, DILLSBURG, PA.

BABY CHICKS AND PULLETS FOR SALE. Big Type Single Comb White Leghorns, from year old hens. Blood tested free from Bacillary White Diarrhea. Write for Price on May Chicks. Ten weeks old after May 1st. ACKERMAN BROS., AMBOY, IND.

HATCHING EGGS AND BABY CHICKS. S. C. White Leghorns. From my own trapped and highly productive stock. Fertility and safe arrival guaranteed. Prices reasonable. Circular free. MAX E. TREIBER, UPPER BLACK EDDY, PA.

BABY CHICKS AND HATCHING EGGS from thoroughbred Silver Laced Wyandotte, Barred Rock, S. C. White Leghorn, R. C. & S. C. White Wyandotte. 100% safe arrival guaranteed. Write for free circular and price list. BALDRIDGE POULTRY FARM, SEAMAN, OHIO.

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AIREDALE PUPS—Three months old, eligible for registration in A. K. C. W. J. BIDDLE, R. 7, CARLISLE, PA.

FOR SALE—Shepherd, German-police pups and dogs, registerable \$40.00 up. Shipped on approval. Imported dog at stud. Fee, \$50. DR. H. O. HELMER, COOPERSTOWN, N. D.

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LIVE STOCK

CHESTER WHITE HOGS. Write your wants. R. L. MUNCE, CANONSBURG, PA.

TWENTY-FIVE Fresh Cows and Close Springers \$47. Forty Young Cattle \$32. W. HUNDLEY, BOYDTON, VA.

FOR SALE—Forty purebred Holsteins all ages. Four to freshen soon. Tuberculin tested. A. L. MOATS, JAMESTOWN, PA.

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HOLSTEIN HEIFER and bull calves. Purebred, registered and high grade. Splendid individuals and breedings. Delivered to you, \$25 and up. Your inquiry will be given our best attention. BROWN-CROFT FARMS, McGRAW, N. Y.

SPOTTED POLAND-CHINA HOGS Stock for sale. Also Old English Shepherd dogs, the kind that drives your stock and protects your home. WM. F. NEIBARGER & SON, R. 8, NEWARK, OHIO.

LIVE STOCK

CHESTER WHITES. All Ages. Either Sex. Prices Right. SELLERS FARM, RAYLAND, OHIO.

FOR SALE—13 Tubercular tested cows, 9 registered Holsteins, two in advanced registry, 4 grades. E. J. PHILLIPS, BOLIVAR, N. Y.

CHESTER WHITES, Bred sow for April farrow. Pigs all ages, best breeding. Shipped on approval. OSCAR FATE, EDISON, OHIO.

NOW IS THE TIME to place your order with me for a nice bull calf. Write for prices and particulars. Herd Federally accredited. ELLIS ELLSWORTH, MESHOPPEN, PA.

FOR SALE—Sold my herd. Must sell the sire, a fine son of Conantha Johanna Lad 8th. Born May 2, 1918. Come and see his daughters and you will want him. J. E. SLYDER, SEVEN VALLEYS, PA.

TWO SPLENDID yearling registered Holstein heifers \$100 each. Fine registered heifer calves \$40 each. Well-bred, good-size, nicely marked. Write for chart pedigrees. CARPENTER & CARPENTER, EAST RANDOLPH, N. Y.

Big Type Chester Whites Pigs, 10 weeks to 8 months, pairs and trio, no kin, sired by 1000-lb. boars. Boars a specialty.

OAKDALE FARM, CLYDE B. THOMAS, BOONSBORO, MD.

MADE GOOD WITH HOLSTEINS

Landing in Poplar Bluff, Missouri, some twelve years ago without any funds, Joe Prickett went to work on a farm and soon branched out for himself. To-day he owns the 100 acre farm on which he lives and he also owns a Holstein herd which Professor Harmon of the Missouri Agricultural Extension Service has called the best herd of dairy cows in Southeast Missouri. The average production of the herd is 7,528 lb. One cow has produced just over 11,000 lb. milk in a year and another came very close to the 11,000 lb. mark. Poplar Bluff is in the great valley between the St. Francis and Black rivers, a region consisting of 127,500 acres which is now drained by the Inter-River Drainage Project which cost two million dollars but has brought under cultivation some of the best agricultural land in the southeastern section of the state.

SUCCESS CROWNS FIRST ATTEMPT

One of the first men in Sauk County, Wis. to recognize the value of Holstein cattle was Fred C. Kruse of Loganville and his good opinion of them still holds good. One of the first A. R. O. tests he made, however, was on Queen Pontiac of Roseland about a year ago in which this animal, then a junior four-year-old, produced 30.27 lb. butter from 547.5 lb. milk. She was kept on year test which recently closed and she produced 20,040.3 lb. milk 1050.5 lb. butter in 365 days. Her performance is all the more gratifying to her owners as she was bred and developed at Roselands. Her sire, Canary Segis Inka Homestead was in service in the Kruse establishment for several years. There are breeders who have tested cows for years and have been unable to make a record of a thousand pounds. Well done, Mr. Kruse.

WASHINGTON DAIRY NOTES

A number of meetings are being held in various parts of the state in the interest of better dairy stock and a bull association is being organized in Clallam county. Nine dairymen, each with a large herd, have signified their intention to join. It is planned to have four bulls.

Chinook Piebe David, a young purebred Holstein bull has been purchased by a farmer in the Pasco district and a bull association is being considered. Twenty-seven dairymen owning 530 cows have signed up for the Grays Harbor testing association and boys and girls dairy clubs are being organized in Skagit county. A standard for the clubs has been set with 350 lb. of butterfat for two-year-old dams and 500 lb. butterfat for mature dams.

During the past three months 31 purebred dairy animals have been placed on farms in Thurston county. Sommers Brothers of Little Rock leased from George J. Galvin of Centralia the well known bull Chimacum King Korndyke Boon, a son of Chimacum Wayne Boon, sired by Chimacum King Korndyke Sadie Vale. Chimacum Wayne Boon produced 1134.07 lb. butter in a year.

In Yakima county six standard dairy clubs have been formed with 47 boys and girls enrolled. The Extension Service of the State College report that 70 boys and girls have already enrolled this year in dairy club work.

STATE CHAMPIONS BURNED

A J. Collins of Sabetha, Kansas, suffered a severe loss when his big Holstein barn burned about three o'clock in the morning on Sunday, March 11. While his splendid Holsteins were gotten out of the barn, two were so badly burned that they died soon afterwards and 19 had badly burned udders. The cows were heavily bedded with straw and this catching fire, while it had a tendency to drive the animals from the barn, inflicted some terrible injuries. There were 42 head in the stables.

Both of the injured cows were state champions and one had a 32-lb. seven day butter record. The origin of the fire is unknown. The loss financially, is covered by insurance.

At a recent meeting of the directors of the King County cow testing association, a plan was adopted for the sale of calves from cows in the association. The plan calls for two classes of bulls, five classes of cows and nine classes of calves. Calves will range in price from \$8.00 to \$25.00, depending upon the butterfat records of the dam and sire. Only calves belonging to this year's members of the testing association will be sold. In many respects this plan resembles the one adopted by the Clallam county cow testing association. Dairymen belonging to the latter association have been unable to supply the demand for their high grade calves from good butterfat producing cows.

BUY SHOW BULL IN COMPANY

Four progressive dairymen of Huntsville, Utah formed a company for the purpose of purchasing a high-class Holstein bull. They settled on a handsome young fellow in the herd of C. F. Potter of Ogden. His dam is Maple Grove Gladi Korndyke. The bull himself was a blue ribbon prize winner at the Ogden Livestock Show last January. He is a grandson of Weber Sir Pontiac Aaggie who was grand champion at the Ogden Show and who was the grand champion at Salt Lake City last year.

The four owners of the young show bull are James Surridge, Joseph Smith, Thomas A. Burton and Louis Wangsgard. They are to be congratulated upon their businesslike action. The best is none too good when planning for the future of a herd.

HER EXPERIENCE

At the East Side Sunday school in New York City the teacher was talking to her class about Solomon and the visit of the queen of Sheba.

"When the queen of Sheba came and laid jewels and fine raiment before Solomon, what do you suppose he said?" she inquired.

One small girl who had evidently had experience in such matters promptly replied:

"How much do yer want fer the lot?"

The wife of a certain great linguist, upon returning home unexpectedly, one day caught her husband in the act of embracing the maid.

"Why sir," exclaimed the wife, "I'm surprised!"

"Mrs. Blank," replied the great scholar in his most calm and dignified manner, "when will you ever learn to use the English language correctly? I am the one who is surprised. You are amazed." —Boston News Bureau.

Keystone Plum Johanna



1052.96 lb. butter in a year is the dam of the sire, and the granddam of the dam of my junior herdsire ORIGIN SIR NAPOL CORNUCOPIA. She produced 29.35 lb. butter in 7 days and during the year made 22,190.7 lb. of milk testing 3.8% fat. We are breeding for her type and producing capacity.

A. W. DOWNTON STARRUCA, PENNSYLVANIA

CONSERVATION AND LEGUMES

By W. C. COFFEY

Conservation must necessarily be a large feature in any constructive agricultural program for a state or nation. As a rule, the term suggests simply preservation, and it is undoubtedly true that no program has yet been put over which succeeds in preserving all of the producing power of our virgin soil, in countries of great expanse such as the United States. This being the case the definition of conservation should go farther than the mere idea of preservation. It should include a consideration of methods whereby the natural inheritance of the human race, such as the soil, may be improved.

The ambitious, efficient farmer desires to leave to his children a better inheritance than he received; that is, the feeling of turning over to his children acres that will produce more wheat, more corn, more hay, than these same acres would produce when they came into his hands. It is easy to predict what would become of our agriculture if we did not have a considerable percentage of farmers who possess the ambition and the efficiencies necessary to make the land more productive as the years go by. In any great industry, such as agriculture, there is sure to be a percentage who are not efficient; they cannot keep even with the game, they live by taking away more from something than they give back to it. In agriculture, they almost invariably take away more from the soil than they return to it.

In soil robbing or depletion, one of the elements, which is lost very rapidly, and which is vital to plant life, is nitrogen. It is only within comparatively recent times that a cheap method of restoring this element to the soil was discovered. The great agriculturist, Sir John Lawes, of the Rothamsted Experiment Station, England, once wrote to Prof. Manley Miles of the Michigan Agricultural College "that, within his

lifetime, England had well nigh exhausted the guano beds of the South Sea Islands." He also pointed out how these beds had been thousands of years in forming, and that there must be some natural process of nitrogen fixation by wholesale discovered soon or the civilized world would decline from lack of food. A short time after this letter was written, four years, I think, Helreigel made the wonderful discovery that the bacteria which attach themselves to the roots of leguminous plants are able to fix atmospheric nitrogen so that it becomes available to the plant, and thereby adds to the store of nitrogen in the soil. This discovery pointed the way to our salvation in soil fertility so far as the element of nitrogen is concerned.

While we are addressing ourselves chiefly to the bearing of the growing of leguminous plants on the fertility of the soil, we must not forget that it is almost impossible to conduct a prosperous animal husbandry, or dairy husbandry without making use of the products of these plants. Years ago, before anything was known about leguminous plants from a scientific standpoint, England had a large sheep husbandry which she conducted with great difficulty. Had it not been for the exceedingly high price for wool, and the protection which the English government gave the industry, it would have been impossible to maintain it. Huguenot refugees from France introduced to England the root and clover crops. Almost immediately there was a great step up in the prosperity of the sheep industry because these crops kept the sheep properly nourished through the winter months.

The more widespread use of leguminous plants means a better dairy and livestock industry, and if the manurial products from these plants are properly conserved and applied to the land, the maintenance and increase of the nitrogen content of our soils. If this is done, we shall be led to observe the other considerations necessary in keeping our soils in proper balance with respect to elements of fertility. Therefore, we shall have made a great step-up in conservation, the infallible sign of progress.

STATE CHAMPION IN HOSPITAL HERD

The farm owned by the State Hospital at Massillon, O., is an important feature in the maintenance of the hospital. The herd contains 161 Holsteins, one of which is Stark Fayne De Kol, 22,741.1 lb. milk and 993.41 lb. butter. She is the Ohio State champion of her class. There are nearly 500 hogs and during the last nine months 78,242 lb. of pork were dressed, considerable of which was sent to other institutions. Last year the farm produced more than 4,000 bu. of tomatoes, 2,400 bu. of potatoes, 297 lb. of cabbage and 2,000 bu. of beans.

At the present time the Massillon hospital has a population of more than 2,000 and the institution is appraised at \$1,600,000. The hospital grounds consist of 1,216 acres of some of the most fertile land in Stark County.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE FROM A PHYSICIAN'S STANDPOINT

By Dr. W. H. KETCHUM IN THE LOS ANGELES CULTIVATOR

When I was a boy back in Ohio where I was raised on a farm father had one cow, his best, that made ten pounds of butter in seven days and she was considered some cow.

As years rolled by I left the farm and entered medical college where the uses for milk became of great interest especially in the sick room, milk being the principal diet in many cases of illness. One day after being in practice several years I was called to see a baby who was literally starving to death. In spite of the fact that they had used milk from various sources nothing seemed to agree with the baby. After trying several artificial foods without success the baby was given up. The baby had no particular disease except the fact that all foods seemed poison to it. One day a good old lady suggested to me that "Holstein milk was what that child needed," explaining that her child had suffered the same way and was only able to take Holstein milk. Our teaching was to the effect that milk was milk and if fresh and clean then all was well, but the old lady stated that there was a difference in the types of milk and after persistent urging on her part we tried Holstein milk and to the surprise of every one in the house it stayed down, and the baby would cry for it and in a short time began to take on flesh and eventually got well. Then the thought came to me, why the difference?

Some children drink any brand of milk and thrive, while others will not. There are so many things in this world about which we know so little and this is one of them. After this interesting experience with Holstein milk I began boosting it for baby milk and finally purchased a herd of 18 cows and a bull.

TURNING BACK TO THEIR OLD LOVE

It is estimated that more than 1,000 cows are being shipped monthly into Salt River Valley, Arizona. This has always been a good dairying section but when high prices were being paid for cotton, ranchers in the Valley sold their dairies and made cotton fields of their pastures and meadows. When the slump came, prices they received for their cotton was way below the cost of production and as fast as they are able, they are turning to the good old dependable Holstein dairy cow.

HOLSTEINS BURNED

Eighteen head of purebred Holsteins, together with three horses and considerable farm equipment were burned March 29 on the farm of Fred L. Davis which is situated three miles from Chautauqua, N. Y. The cause is not known as the barn was not electrically wired and no one had been in the building with a lantern or light as far as it was known. The fire broke out at one o'clock in the morning. The loss is partially covered by insurance.

King Beauty Sylvia Lyons

Our young herdsire is by KING ECHO SYLVIA MODEL, whose seven nearest dams averaged 35.49 lb. butter in a week and whose first five tested daughters averaged 21.29 lb. butter in a week as junior two-year-olds. His dam is a 26-lb. three-year-old that averaged 71.5 lb. milk a day.

His individuality is equal to his breeding for he was awarded second prize at the 1922 New York State Fair in a class of sixteen bull calves.

He will be bred to daughters of WOODMONT ECHO SYLVIA CHAMPION the first prize three-year-old at the 1922 New York State Fair, whose sire is a son of Champion Echo Sylvia Pontiac and whose dam, Butter Boy Empress, made 30.27 lb. butter in a week, milked 100 lbs. a day and was first prize aged cow, first in the A.R.O. class and grand champion at the 1921 New York State Fair.

*Animals from Springdale Herd
will make good anywhere.*

B. F. JONES & SON

SOUTH MONTROSE, PA.

B. F. JONES

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YOUNG STOCK

AT REASONABLE PRICES

Sired by

KING ARTIS WACONDA

His dam, Waconda Clothilde Artis, besides making a world's record in year test as a three-year-old, produced 30.16 lb. butter, 549.7 lb. milk in a week.

His sire's dam, Aaggie Cornucopia Paul, made 31.03 lb. butter, 624 lb. milk.

His sire's sire's dam, Sadie Vale Concordia 4th, made 41.06 lb. butter, 691.4 lb. milk.

His sire's sire's dam's dam, Sadie Vale Concordia, made 30.64 lb. butter, 694.3 lb. milk.

His sire's sire's sire's dam, Pontiac Clothilde De Kol 2d, made 37.21 lb. butter, 646.1 lb. milk.

Let Me Show You My Herd

SAM. T. WITMER

Union Deposit

Pennsylvania

Polled Holsteins For



*Beauty
Safety
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Don't overlook the fact that Keystone Beauty Plum Johanna produced 25,787.5 lb. milk, 1,294.71 lb. butter in a year as a four-year-old in strictly official test, an unequalled performance. Her blood is being concentrated and intensified in Origin Herd.

A Polled Bull will improve the production and individuality of your herd as well as the fat-percentage in the milk.

Let us demonstrate this to you.

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solicit a portion of your business.

They offer you
well - grown,
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inspection.

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D. B. YORK

BROOKSIDE STOCK FARM,
TROY, PA.

The Cumberland County Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Association

will hold their

SIXTH ANNUAL SALE at HERTZLER'S GARAGE, Carlisle, Pa.
WEDNESDAY, May 2d, 1923

and will offer you

50^{Head} of Selected, Tuberculin Tested, Registered Holsteins
For You to Set Your Price on Them

Cumberland County has lately developed **THREE** 30-lb. cows and captured several **STATE MILK RECORDS**. This blood will be represented in the sale. We also will offer you a daughter of King of the Pontiacs and some great young cows, promising heifers and valuable young bulls.

Write now for catalog to

R. L. SHENK, Secretary

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PENNSYLVANIA

HUNTSDALE STOCK FARM

LOOK FOR OUR CONSIGNMENT TO THE

Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Sixth Annual Sale
at Carlisle, Penna., May 2, 1923



It Includes This A.R.O. Cow

Colantha Ultra De Kol 472540

19.84 lb. butter; 538.7 lb. milk in seven days; 78.22 lb. butter, 2,184.4 lb. milk in thirty days. 82.5 lb. milk in a day as a four-year-old.

Also her A.R.O. daughter and a heifer calf from her, making three generations. Both milkers bred to **KING KORNDYKE QUALITY DE KOL**, our newly purchased herdsire, whose dam, as a junior four-year-old, produced 30.53 lb. butter, 719.6 lb. milk in seven days, 108.3 lb. in a day, and is Pennsylvania milk champion of her class.

There are two young bulls, one from our greatest cow, **COLANTHA ECHO KORNDYKE**. 105.3 lb. milk in a day, 30.13 lb. butter in seven days. His 12 nearest dams average just under 27 lb. butter. The other is from **FAYNE PONTIAC PET**. 94 lb. milk in a day, 24.98 lb. butter, 577.6 lb. milk in seven days, 97 24 lb. butter, 2,411.5 lb. milk in thirty days. His 11 nearest dams average over 30 lb. Both bulls are by King Ormsby Abbekerk Helena, one of the best sons of **KING OF THE ORMSBYS**.

HERD PASSED CLEAN T. B. TEST IN MARCH.

W. H. SHEAFFER,

Huntsdale, Pennsylvania

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

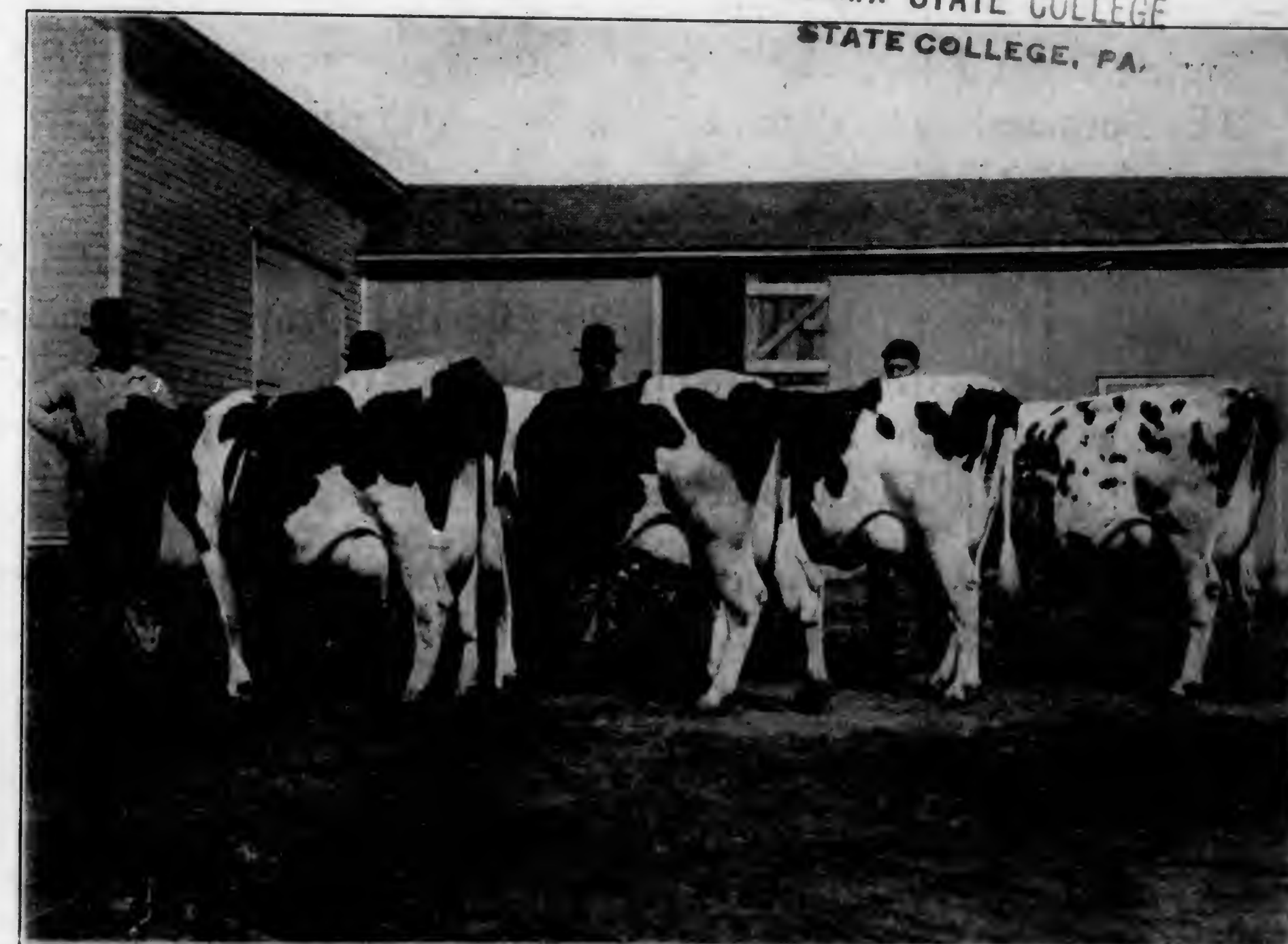
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PENNA. STATE COLLEGE
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Published in the Interest of Breeders and Dairyman Everywhere



Entered as second-class matter April 8, 1922, at the post office at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, under the act of March 3, 1879.

A GRANDSON OF 37th By KING TWEEDE SPRING FARM

A grandson of Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes 37th,
a bull that is noted for his 1000-lb. daughters.

BERKS HENGERSVELD ORMSBY

born March 25, 1923, a nice little individual, being
seven-eighths white and well grown for his age.

HIS SIRE:—King Tweede Spring Farm who now has 17 A.R.O. Daughters, is by Spring Farm King, who is one of the best proven sons of King of The Pontiacs. The dam of King Tweede Spring Farm has an A.R.O. record of 30-lbs.

HIS DAM:—Magadora Ormsby, with an A.R.O. record of 22.01-lbs. and 509.4-lbs. of milk as a four year old, is by Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes 37th, who has 43 A.R.O. Daughters and 18 A.R. Sons. The dam of Magadora Ormsby has an A.R.O. record of 20.26-lbs. of butter and 333.2 lbs. of milk as a three year old.

This bull traces to some of the greatest animals of the breed, including Spring Brook Bess Burke 2d, with 1290.94-lb. of butter and 24,918.1-lb. of milk in a year, and old Spring Brook Bess Burke with 34-lbs. of butter in seven days and Pietertje Maid Ormsby with 35-lbs. of butter in seven days. Also such sires as Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes with 71 A.R.O. Daughters and 41 A.R. Sons,—this bull also has 63 semi-official record daughters;—and Sir Ormsby Hengerveld De Kol with 69 A.R.O. Daughters and 33 A.R. Sons.

*Write us concerning this fellow immediately, he is
priced for quick sale. His pedigree sent on request.*

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Herd sire—MODEL DARIUS KING SEGIS, will be sold with 6 of his daughters and 5 sons—he is a son of the noted Clara Clothilde Lyons who made 23.50 lb. of butter in 7 days as a two-year-old, and who held all the world's milk records from 30 days to 305 days as a two-year-old; she in turn is from a 30 lb. daughter of a 32 lb. cow, both of which gave over 677 lb. milk in a week. This bull is just two years old. His sire is from a 30 lb. cow with 647 lb. of milk.

FOURTEEN daughters of TITUSDALE ROSE DE KOL KING whose dam is an 18.75 lb. two-year-old daughter of a 26 lb. cow. His sire is from a 30 lb. cow.

FIVE daughters of KING JOHANNA KORNDYKE CORNUCOPIA whose sire is from the former four-year-old world's champion for year butter production.

BE SURE TO ATTEND THIS SALE. Write for catalog to owner—

S. C. Jayne, Laceyville, Pa.

Auctioneer: Col. Geo. W. Baxter, Elmira, N. Y.

Pedigree Expert: R. Austin Backus, Mexico, N. Y.

FIVE CHOICE BULLS

For Sale at Farmer's Prices

No. 1, born January 3, 1922; 99% white. Dam made 16.69 lb. butter, 423.8 lb. milk in seven days at four years old.

No. 2, born January 16, 1922; 99% white. Dam made 18.68 lb. butter, 515.3 lb. milk in seven days at four years old.

No. 3, born December 18, 1922; 90% white. Dam made 22.84 lb. butter, 637 lb. milk in seven days.

No. 4, born March 31, 1923; 90% white. Dam same as No. 1.

No. 5, born April 14, 1923, 75% white. Dam (a daughter of dam No. 1) made 19.3 lb. butter 367.8 lb. milk in seven days at 25 months old, Virginia State record for a junior two-year-old.

All five bulls have the same sire whose dam, as a four-year-old, made 31.65 lb. butter, 633.1 lb. milk in seven days and is one of the best daughters of Old King Segis, one of the greatest sires of the breed, living or dead. The sire's sire is a son of Fred Field's \$35,000.00 Konigen bull.

YOUR CHOICE FOR \$100

(crated f.o.b. shipping point)

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The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

comprises practically all the lands and countries in which the good old Black-and-White Cow is found. Affiliated with no political body or organization, we depend upon our own staff and news correspondents who are practical breeders, yet in the March 8 issue we carried news items or articles telling of Holstein and dairy activities in

Twenty-six States and Four Foreign Countries.

In the March 22nd issue, we had news from

Twenty-three States and Six Foreign Countries,

as well as from the District of Columbia.

In the April 8th issue, the District of Columbia was again represented as well as

Twenty-seven States and Six Foreign Countries.

Then, in the April 22nd issue, besides Hawaii, The District and

Thirty States,

we carried Holstein news from

The West Indies	Mexico	China
Central America	Guatemala	Great Britain
England	Honduras	Germany

And, relying upon the support of all really interested in the growth and development of the Holstein breed and the betterment of the Holstein industry,

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The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

VOL. II

HARRISBURG, PA., MAY 8, 1923

No. 9

Alcartra Clothilde Pietje

The Story of a Cow Who Was Given a Chance and Made Good

THE first and only New Zealand cow to make 30,000 lb. milk in a year is Alcartra Clothilde Pietje. American breeders are greatly interested in the record as the cow is a descendant of animals imported into New Zealand from this country and traces to ancestors which rank with the best in the American registry. The charted pedigree shows that her sire is a grandson and her dam a granddaughter of the well-known sire, Prince Hengerveld Pietje, who has a long list of Canadian daughters with high records and who ended his life in an Illinois herd. This bull was by Pietje 22's Woodcrest Lad from Princess Hengerveld De Kol, 33.62 lb. butter in 7 days, the highest record daughter of Hengerveld De Kol.

A similar relationship exists between the parents of Alcartra Clothilde Pietje and Alcartra Polkadot Ormsby who has a seven-day butter record of 31.24 lb., has two 30-lb. daughters and is one of the daughters of the famous foundation cow Alcartra Polkadot, who has a 29-lb. record herself and has three daughters above the 30-lb. mark. Alcartra Clothilde Pietje is an inbred cow, her sire and dam having 75% the same blood and a glance at her pedigree will show that her ancestors include many animals which were considered among the best of past days and whose descendants may be found in the leading American herds to-day. Her grandsire, King Alcartra Pietje, was imported from this country as were the parents of her two granddams.

When Alcartra Clothilde Pietje started her test, she lacked ten days of being eight years old. The New Zealand regulations differ considerably from ours. In that far country a mature cow to compete in a test must have given birth to a calf fifteen months prior to the calf she drops at the beginning of the test then, after completing the test, she must again give birth to a calf fifteen months or less from the date of commencing her test, that is, three months after finishing her year record. By these strict regulations our New Zealand cousins aim to insure the cows will be bred regularly and that animals will not be kept dry for a long time before they freshen in order to fatten them up and thus make a record that does not truly indicate the capacity of the animal. The requirements of another calf three months after the close of the test year is similar to the Canadian regulation on this subject. As with us, the feeding of milk or milk products to a test cow is forbidden.

The year record of Alcartra Clothilde Pietje is 31,312.5 lb. milk and 1,145.24 lb. fat or, on the 80% basis, 1,431.55 lb. butter. Her highest day's milk was 112

lb. and her best month was 3,351 lb. milk with 126 lb. fat. She was milked three times a day, the New Zealand test regulations forbidding four times a day milking. Fourteen days after finishing her test Alcartra gave birth to two beautiful heifer calves so that, under these conditions, her great performance is all the more remarkable. Her owner says that the twin calves carry the highest record backing of any calves in the southern hemisphere, for three dams back of them have year records that average just over 1,000 lb. butterfat.

The New Zealand champion was never housed for a single night during her test and was out day and night in all kinds of weather. The winter climate of Mangatoki is cold and windy while the farm on which this cow was tested is situated under Mt. Egmont which is covered with snow the whole year round. Many of the New Zealand records have been made on grass alone or



ALCARTRA CLOTHILDE PIETJE
31,312.5 lb. milk, 1,431.55 lb. butter in a year. New Zealand Friesian Champion. Every one of her great-grandparents was born in America.

else with very little grain but Mr. Marx partly adopted American methods by feeding grain to this cow, the maximum amount being 30 lb. a day. At each milking she was given a box of pulped roots, mostly mangels. She had practically no hay as she appeared to dislike fodder in this form. The feed she responded to best was plenty of young grass and green oats.

Alcartra Clothilde Pietje, as her picture shows, is an animal of splendid type. She has been exhibited at some of the leading New Zealand shows and has never been beaten. Mr. Marx describes her as a small cow with a tremendous body. She is very finely boned with sharp shoulders, has a long fine neck, good head and strong wide muzzle, a square rump and is remarkably wide across the hips.

The New Zealand champion is owned by Vernon Marx of Mangatoki, and that this gentleman is a working dairyman is shown by the fact that with the help of one man, he milked and cared for seventy cows beside caring for Alcartra while on test and did all the farm work including the raising of green and fodder crops. Just how he managed to do all this we do not know but we certainly are in accord with his statement in which he says "I think that you will agree with me when I say that the conditions under which Alcartra put up her record were very much against a large record especially as she carried twin calves for more than eight and one-half months of the time she was on test."

Alcartra Clothilde Pietje was the first purebred cow owned by Mr. Marx. She was in a grade herd when he purchased her, was then five years old and had never had a mouthful of grain until she came into his possession. When he started her in test he had never had any experience whatever in feeding grain to a cow, preparing an animal or handling one while on test. That he is an apt scholar and handled a great cow is shown by the remarkable record made, credit for which must be evenly divided between the cow and the man who saw her inherent capacity and is responsible for her development. Hats off to Alcartra Clothilde Pietje and her owner, Mr. Marx.

PEDIGREE OF THE NEW ZEALAND CHAMPION:

EXTENDED PEDIGREE OF THE FRIESIAN

Sex—Female

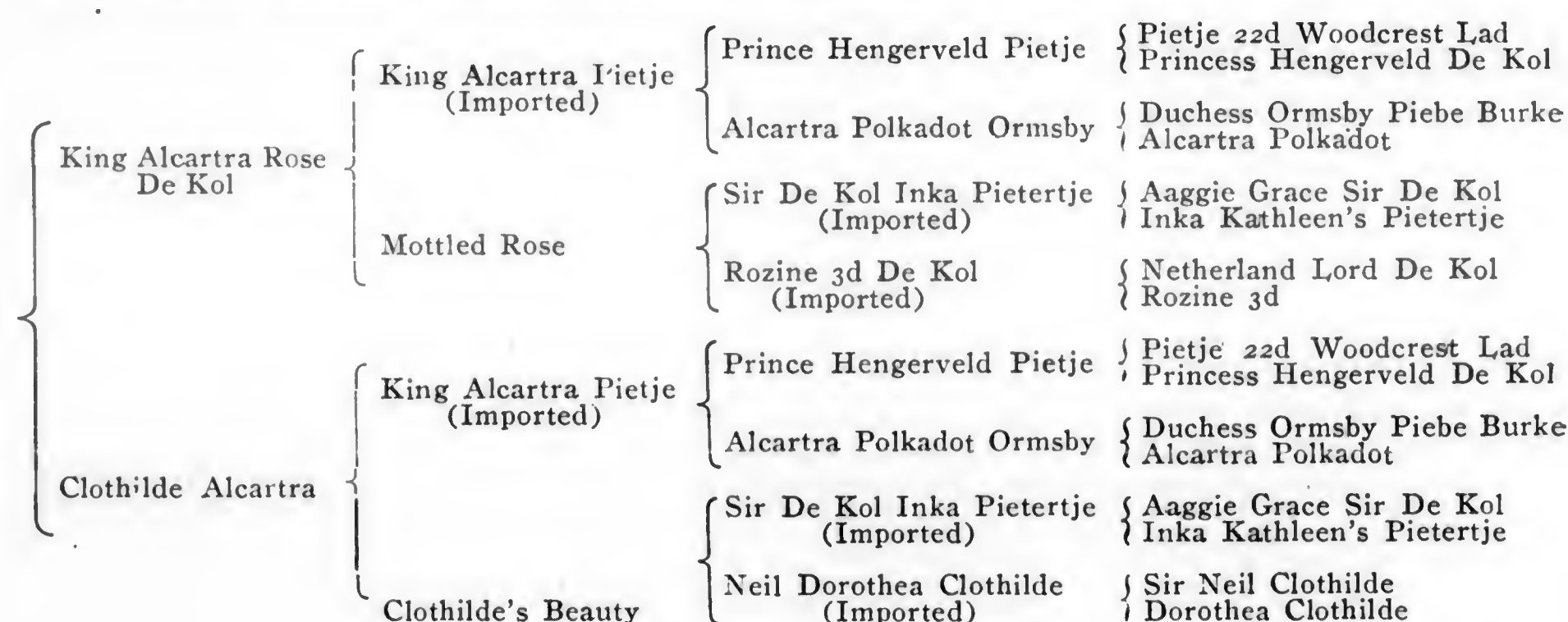
Named—ALCARTRA CLOTHILDE PIETJE

Born—25th Oct. 1913

No. 1165, Vol. 4, N. Z. F. H. B.

Owner—Vernon Marx

Address—Mangatoki, N. Z.



Trying to Solve Breeders' Problems

THE University of California some time ago purchased a herd of cattle from the New Jersey Experiment Station and is now carrying on a breeding experiment in cooperation with the dairy division of the United States Department of Agriculture. The New Jersey station started an experiment with three Jersey bulls and eighteen purebred Jersey cows. The three Jersey bulls are Lucky Fern, Pogus Torono Experimenter, and Gravity's Exile of Lusscroft. The females are divided into three groups, and each group is mated with one of these bulls. The first generation of female progeny of each bull is bred back to their sires. The females resulting from this mating, that is, the second generation of inbred females will be mated again with their sire and the resulting progeny will carry 87.5 per cent of the blood of this bull. After the first generation of inbred animals have been mated back to the sire, they are then bred to each of the other bulls in the experiment and the same will be done with the second and third generation. It will thus be possible to make a direct comparison for the three generations of inbred heifers can be compared with the three generations of out-crossed heifers.

Complete records are being kept on every animal: first, for production; the amount of milk and percentage of fat is taken daily; second, for size and development; the animals are weighed and height measurements are taken monthly, starting at birth; these measurements are taken at the withers; third, for constitutional vigor and for this measurement of

heart girth is taken monthly; fourth, for reproduction. Complete breeding records are kept. This includes data on size, and vigor of calves, age at sexual maturity, sterility, susceptibility to abortion and sex ratios. The general conformation of all the animals is recorded by means of pictures taken periodically.

When selecting the animals to experiment, great care was taken to see that none of the animals showed any weakness whatever. No other selection will be made during the progress of the experiment.

This experiment is designed to find out the merits of the three general systems used by cattle breeders— inbreeding, line breeding and out-crossing. The experimental herd of cattle is being kept on the University Farm at Davis, California, under the supervision of Prof. W. M. Regan.

The New Jersey Experiment Station is conducting a similar experiment in which line breeding as a method of fixing and insuring the transmission of milk production is being compared with outcrossing. It is hoped that when these experiments are completed some valuable information will be available which may be used by breeders of purebred cattle in solving some of the many problems that have to be met.

"So you saw them married, did you?" "Yes." "Was it a quiet wedding?" "I should say so. Both the bride and groom were so scared they could hardly speak above a whisper."

Quality Means More Profit

By H. M. Jones, South Dakota Dairy Specialist

A PRODUCT of quality usually brings a good price. People want it and will often pay more for a product of good quality than to take a poor product at any price. Hence, the wide spread which exists between the best and the poorest butter and cheese found on the market.

The dairyman, who is striving to get the highest possible price for his cream or butter, is giving close attention to the care of his products and finds that it pays to do so. The difference between success and failure in many a small creamery can be traced to the difference in price between a 92 score butter and an 88 score butter. A recent report of the Minnesota creameries for one month serves to illustrate the spread which exists. The following are the data given for groups of creameries paying the highest, medium, and lowest prices:

Number of creameries	Price paid for butterfat	Price rec'd for butter	Pounds butterfat rec'd
7	.56	46.92	22,021
26	.50	45.85	10,448
5	.39	40.00	4,699

The amount of cream received by the last group of creameries was small because they could pay only 39 cents for butterfat. This low price was necessary because they were getting only 40 cents for their manufactured butter. Now, if the farmers patronizing those low paying creameries would cooperate in delivering first class cream, butter would bring more on the eastern market, the creamery could pay more for cream, the volume of business would probably increase as a result and there would be more profit all around.

Under many circumstances it is impractical to deliver any other than sour cream. The small dairymen and those living some distance from a cream station or creamery are justified in selling sour cream. On the other hand those producing a large volume of cream or living close to a market have a splendid opportunity to increase their revenue from cream without increasing their output simply by improving the quality of it.

Ice cream factories and many creameries pay a premium for sweet cream. Fortunate is the man who lives near enough to one of these establishments to make daily deliveries of cream. Some creameries establish grades and pay a premium for all who deliver the highest grade. There may be grades for sour cream as well as sweet.

This matter of quality is almost entirely in the hands of the farmers themselves. If all the patrons of a creamery will cooperate in bringing first class cream, it will pay them to do so. Conservatively speaking, butter made from the best sour cream brings five cents a pound more on the market than that made from ordinary cream. The patron gets the benefit of this increased value because there is no greater handling charge for the good butter. This difference of five cents a pound would amount to about \$100 a year for an average herd of ten cows.

Reasonably clean surroundings, good cooling facil-

ities and frequent delivery are all that are necessary to furnish the better product. These details can be met in one way or another. Sunning and scalding the utensils is the first step in producing good cream.

As a rule too little attention is given the milk and cream before and after separating. The separator must be washed twice a day if a good product is to result. Immediate cooling of the cream is necessary. Stirring is just as essential as cooling, stirring every ten minutes for an hour giving the best results. The mixing of warm and cool cream is a poor practice and results in a great deal of low grade cream.

In the matter of delivery, neighbors have cooperated with good success in hauling cream for each other. With three parties taking turns at making deliveries, it means only one trip a week for each one, yet the cream of each one reaches market every second day.

It is often said that there is no encouragement to produce superior cream because there is no difference in price. Where communities have taken hold of the matter in an united effort they have succeeded in improving the quality to such an extent that they receive an exceptionally good price for their butter in prints for local trade, or in tubs on the eastern market. Incidentally, their creamery always ranks near the top in the state scoring contests.

In the care and cooling of milk and cream on the farm is an opportunity to increase the receipts for butterfat by fully five cents a pound. The greatest benefits accrue when all of the patrons of a creamery unite in bringing good cream and thus increase the demand for every pound of butter put out by their creamery. The extra trouble and expense in producing cream of high quality is no item at all in comparison to the benefits derived. Prices, and therefore the profits, are governed by demand. Good quality creates the demand.

Feeding Advice from Washington

PROF. H. H. WING, the head of the Animal Husbandry Department of Cornell University, has repeatedly said that if one-third of the dairy cows in the United States were to be suddenly destroyed and the feed that they are now consuming be added to the rations now fed to the other two-thirds that, in all probability, the production of the reduced dairies would be even greater than the production of the whole dairies at the present time.

The feeding experts of the Federal Department of Agriculture evidently think along the same lines and they intend to supplement the "Better Sires—Better Stock" campaign with another campaign in which the slogan will be "Better Feeding of Livestock." The government experts have been receiving inquiries on livestock problems and a large proportion of these inquiries sought information on feeding.

To meet such demands, the Department offered an individual feeding service. One of the principal features of this service will be a "Feeding-Problem Sheet" which farmers may obtain from their county agents,

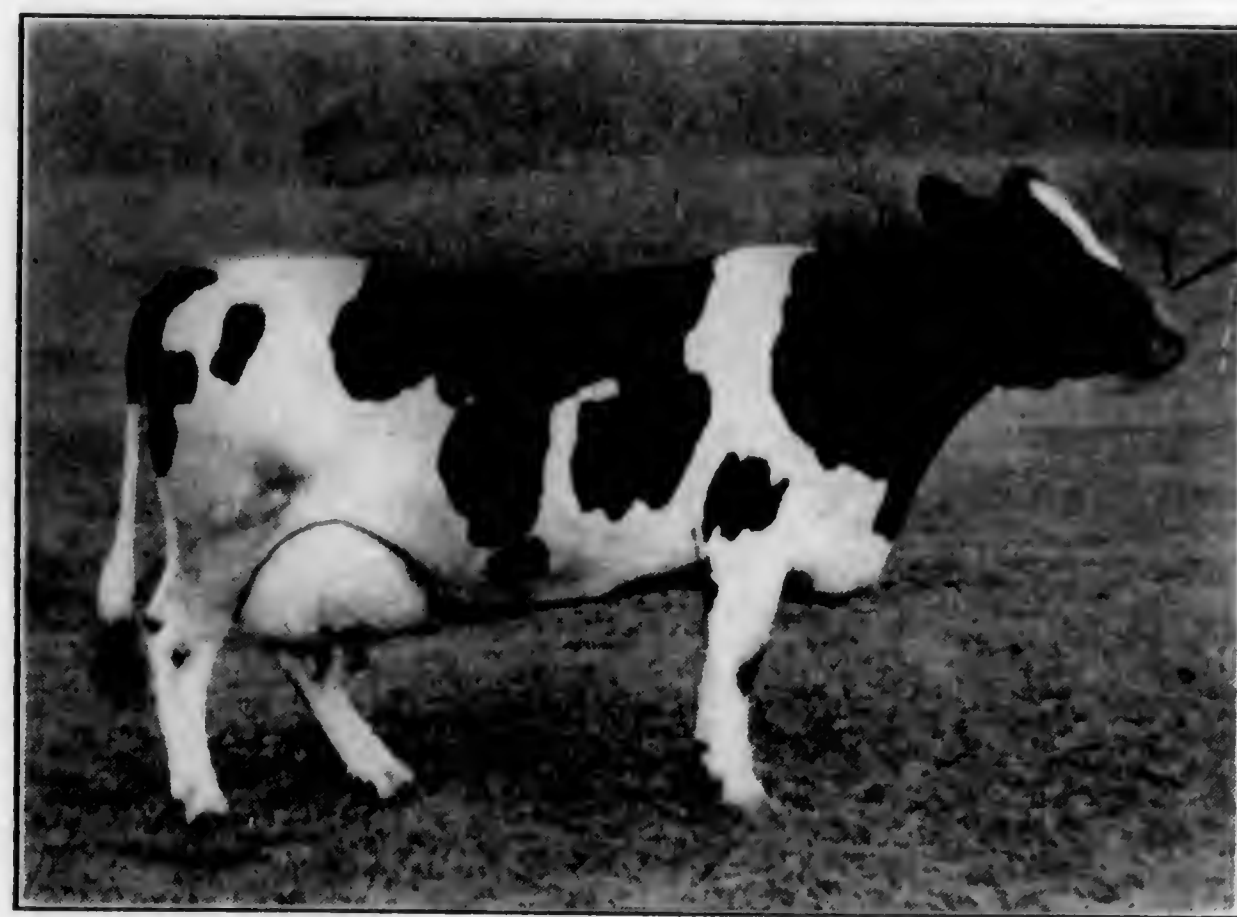
State agricultural colleges, or direct from the department at Washington. On the feeding-problem sheet the farmer outlines his problem briefly, and describes his stock and available feeds. The sheet is designed to enable the farmer to give sufficient information in brief form to make additional correspondence unnecessary. The farmer then refers the sheet to his county agent, who makes a recommendation. When the sheet reaches the department a livestock feeding specialist studies the problem and makes suitable reply.

It is very evident to anyone who travels along country roads that a good many animals can, with good advantage and profit to their owners handle more and better feed than they are receiving. This condition of affairs is even more emphasized in the winter for off-times cows and young animals come out from their barns in the spring so thin and run down that the best part of the pasture season is gone before they have regained flesh and are again in good condition.

A vest pocket-size handbook entitled "A Handbook for the Better Feeding of Livestock" is being prepared by department feeding specialists for free distribution to farmers who desire a handy-sized set of simple rules and references tables to be followed in feeding the different classes of farm animals. Requirements of animals, simple analyses of feeds, feeds to substitute for other feeds, and simple feeding instructions will enable farmers to understand the principals of better feeding, and fit their own practice to suit the conditions on their farms.

Pennsylvania 30-lb. Three-Year-Old

CRARY Farms Christina is a new Pennsylvania 30-lb. three-year-old, having just completed a record of 30.40 lb. butter, 637.9 lb. milk in seven days. She freshened on February 20th, at the age of 3 years and 10 months. Continued on test for 30 days, she



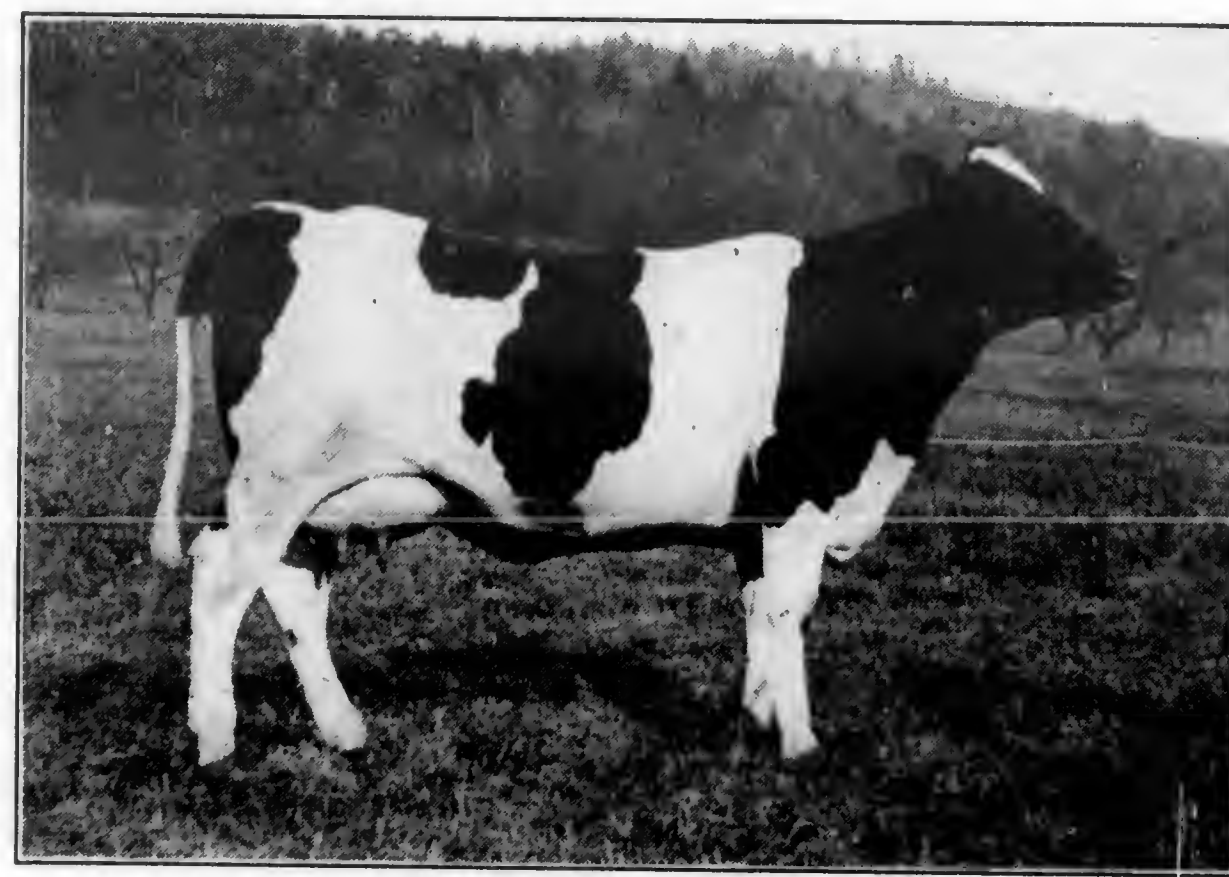
MEADOWSIDE HELENA DE KOL BURKE 3d
30.93 lb. butter in 7 days; three times over 30 lb. a day. Dam of the 30 lb. three-year-old Crary Farms Christina.

produced 119 lb. butter and 2,560 lb. milk so that she averaged 91 lb. a day during her seven day record and 85.3 lb. during the month.

This is not the first time that Crary Farms Christina has attracted the attention of the official supervisor. Just a year ago as a senior two-year-old she produced 28.21 lb. butter, 455.1 lb. milk in a week and 116.20

lb. butter, 2,155.7 lb. milk in 30 days, becoming a Pennsylvania state champion for both 7 and 30 day butter production.

Christina is owned by Horton, Crary and Company of Warren, Pa. She is a daughter of the Crary Farm herdsire, Spring Farm King 3d, who was by Spring Farm King from the 30-lb. three-year-old, Spring Farm Agatha Pontiac. Christina's dam is the well-known Meadowside Helena De Kol 3d, a cow that three different years has made over 30 lb. butter in 7 days. As a senior four-year-old she made 30.72 lb. butter, 623 lb. milk in seven days. As a six-year-old she is credited with 34.93 lb. butter and 545 lb. milk in a week. At the age of eight years, eight months and three days, she again freshened, this time producing



CRARY FARMS CHRISTINA
30.40 lb. butter, 637.9 lb. milk in seven days. 119 lb. butter, 2,560 lb. milk in 30 days as a senior three-year-old. As a senior two-year-old she produced 28.21 lb. butter in seven days, 116.20 lb. butter in 30 days. Daughter of a three-times 30 lb. cow. Owned by Horton, Crary & Company, Warren, Penna.

in seven days, 31.38 lb. butter, 520.2 lb. milk in a week and making a 30 day record of 119.02 lb. butter and 2,324 lb. milk in 30 days. She is a daughter of King Segis Hengerveld De Kol Burke and her dam is a granddaughter of De Kol Burke.

One of the herdsires at the Crary Farms is Crary Farm Pontiac Champion, a full brother to Crary Farm Christina, while another is Crary Farm Segis De Kol Burke, a half-brother to the new 30-lb. heifer, both being from the same cow.

Crary Farm Christina's record confirms the reputation for production that she built up by averaging four pounds of butter a day for seven days as a two-year-old. Her owners inform us that she was not in as good condition as she was a year ago, had she been, they feel certain she would have exceeded the creditable record she has just made. Still to make a 30-lb., seven day butter record as a three-year-old and to average 91 lb. of milk a day while doing so, is certainly nothing of which to be ashamed. And she is a worthy daughter of her mother, who was a four-year-old when she first crossed the 30-lb. mark.

Colored rookie—"I'd like to have a new pair o' shoes, suh!"

Sergeant—"Are your shoes worn out?"

Colored rookie—"Worn out! Man, the bottoms of mah shoes are so thin Ah can step on a dime and tell whether it's heads or tails."

The World Champion and Her Record

GOOD cows handled by good men make records under far different conditions. The leading article in this issue tells of the performances of Alcartra Clothilde Pietje, the New Zealand champion, who made her record on three times a day milking and was housed in the barn for milking and feeding only, during the year she was on test, running out day and night for the whole year.

In British Columbia under climatic conditions very similar to those existing in New Zealand, the Canadian cow Agassiz Segis May Echo made her tremendous year's record producing 1,681.25 lb. butter and giving



AGASSIZ SEGIS MAY ECHO
1,681.25 lb. butter, 30,886 lb. milk in a year. World's champion for year butter production. Owned by Dominion Experimental Farm, Agassiz, British Columbia.

30,886 lb. of milk. Echo was milked four times a day throughout the year. She was never on pasture but was kept in a box stall in the barn or during hot weather ran in a shady paddock. On the day of her best production she ate 165 lb. of pulped mangels and 31 lb. of grain besides a small quantity of corn silage and hay. When she tired of mangels she was changed to dried beet pulp then, when she tired of pulp her feeder would go back to mangels again. She was fond of alfalfa hay but appears to have a rather fickle appetite for her feeder. Mr. Harper varied her diet by using clover occasionally. She had a small quantity of corn silage and was not a very heavy eater of coarse fodder.

These two great cows, the World's champion and the New Zealand champion, carry very little blood in common. A study of their five generation pedigrees does not show a single common ancestor.

Echo is credited with producing 121½ lb. milk in a day while Alcartra's best day was 112 lb. Alcartra made 3,351 lb. milk and 126 lb. fat in a month while the Canadian cow made 3,251 lb. of milk in March, 1922, and her best thirty-day production was 112 lb. of fat. The New Zealand cow received 30 lb. of grain in a day, the Canadian cow 31 lb., both were fond of pulped mangels and neither seemed to care for hay as a bulky ration.

The New Zealand cow was cared for by her owner and as he had only one hired man he probably took the entire care of this cow as part of his own work. Echo was milked and fed during the year of her test by G. C.

Harper chief herdsman of the Dominion Experimental Farm, at Agassiz, B. C.

The New Zealand cow carried twin calves nearly nine months of her test year while the Canadian cow carried calf four months. After a comparative study of their records and the conditions under which they were made we may be pardoned for wondering which is really the greater cow, what Echo would have done if handled as the New Zealand cow was and just how large a record Alcartra would have made had she been milked four times a day and had the special and expert attention that was devoted to her Canadian rival.

By her splendid performance Agassiz Segis May Echo forestalled the great Australian Milking Shorthorn, Melba 15th of Darbalara whose record of 1,656 lb. butter from 29,423 lb. milk would have been the world's champion record if the Canadian cow had not finished her year's test first. Owners of Holstein-Friesians, or Friesians or call the purebred black and white cows what you will, owe Echo a vote of thanks for that one thing alone.

Building a New Breed of Cattle

THE efforts of the agricultural experiment stations of Alaska to develop a breed of cattle that would produce milk, and survive the climate makes interesting reading. Galloway cattle do well but the cows produce little milk. So an experiment was begun at the Kodiak station in crossing Galloways and Holsteins. A young crossbred cow at Kodiak, freshened October 3 and produced 778 lb. milk in the 45 days from Oct. 16 to Nov. 30 on a ration of native hay, silage, a little grain and pasture. The best cow as yet developed in the territory is a Milking Shorthorn which, as a six year old, freshened in September and in the 45 days during which the record is given, produced 1,101 lb. milk, on a very similar ration. Age considered, the work of the crossbred is just as creditable.

The new breed is being built on the foundation of a herd of Galloways which has been kept at Kodiak several years. A purebred Holstein-Friesian bull from producing ancestry was obtained from the States and a number of reciprocal crosses have been made. Unfortunately, the calves dropped have been mostly bulls and this has retarded development of the new breed but the experimentors are convinced that success awaits them.

A crossbred calf has short, slick hair, more of the Holstein type than it resembles the strong, fuzzy hair of the purebred Galloway. They are of rangy build and in this characteristic resemble the Holstein breed. Most of the calves are black with small white patches.

Alaska is one-fifth the size of the whole United States yet only has a population of approximately 57,000 nearly all of whom live along the coast. According to government report, there are about 1,100 cows in the territory or one cow to every 56 persons. About 85% of the dairy products consumed is shipped in, nearly all from the United States.

"Women undoubtedly require more sleep than men," said the doctor. "In spite of which our wives continue to sit up for us," replied the married man.

Reynolds Proposes \$93,000.00 Raid on Association Reserve Fund

DATED at Brattleboro, Vt., March 22, 1923, yet having all the ear-marks of Jimmy Reynolds, the repudiated politician from Ohio, known as "Chairman of the Executive Committee" of a Board of Directors pronounced by the Supreme Court of the State of New York as "Illegal," comes a long-drawn out appeal addressed to the members of The Holstein-Friesian Association of America asking them to sit perfectly still, be good boys and let the politicians, promoters, and propagandists walk off with a \$93,000.00 slice of the Association's Reserve Fund.

Did you get this wonderful document? Have you studied its contents?

Did you notice that this cunning political group, bent on the upbuilding of a political autocracy that defies the law and snaps its fingers at the plain breeders and members proposes to spend \$220,000.00 this year under the pretense of doing Extension work, but chiefly extending their own pocketbooks?

Did you notice that they estimated the income of the Association for the next year at \$475,000.00 and that they propose to spend \$93,000.00 more than they take in just to keep the political machinery well oiled, keep a lot of "pay-boys" in spending money and make sure that they keep a strong grip on the Association's affairs?

Did you notice the names of the "pay-boys?" Did you notice that that old-timer, W. B. Barney, whom the Cedar Rapids Gazette says was kicked out of office as Food and Dairy Commissioner of the state of Iowa is still feeding at the Association's trough to the tune of \$4,500.00 per year, and all expenses, while you milk cows and pay \$1.50 transfer fee to help you pay the bill?

Did you notice that Fred A. Koenig who so loved to put his feet on his Mahogany Desk, ring the bell for his servants, Puff at Big Black Cigars and roll out political bunk and propaganda at so much per agate line is still on the payroll at \$6,000.00 per year and all expenses, while you "fodder up" and get the milk over to the morning train?

Did you notice the list of titles that has been given to Koenig, Barney and others and in all these years that you have been associated in the breeding and development of Holstein cattle did you ever dream that the good old Association that you helped to make and the Reserve Fund that you helped to create would ever be turned over to such purposes as are indicated in this proclamation from Jimmy Reynolds? And lest we forget, let us go back to the year following the voting of \$12,000.00 to D. D. Aitken as President and just recall that in the following years under the promise of enormous prices for cattle and the coming of the millennium in the Holstein industry, this same bunch of "Illegal Directors" voted \$140,000.00 of our money for "extension purposes," "whirlwind campaigns," etc., while the prices of cattle and milk kept coming down and down and down.

And now look what the gentleman from Ohio tells

us. "The scope and plan of the Extension Service as now inaugurated is by far the most extensive and complete ever taken and bears no comparison with similar work undertaken in other organizations." If \$140,000.00 spent in 1920 did not make the raffle and resulted only in decreased prices for cattle and milk, how much more is it expected will result from the expenditure of \$220,000.00 now? We cannot help admiring the frankness of Mr. Reynolds. In order to do all this it may be necessary to entrench upon the Reserve Fund. In the next paragraph he goes on to show how the total income estimated for next year will be \$475,000.00, that it will take \$348,000.00 of this for administering the affairs of the Association and that in order to spend the \$220,000.00 which is proposed to spend, we must draw \$93,000.00 from the Reserve Fund. Please get this fact clear in your mind. If the Holstein-Friesian Association's income for the next year is to be \$475,000.00 and the cost of administering the affairs of the Association outside of the Extension and Publicity work will be about \$348,000.00, why in the name of common sense do we not add \$127,000.00 which will be left after paying the expense of running the Association to our Reserve Fund instead of spending \$93,000.00 of the Reserve Fund which has taken all of these years to create? Of course the answer is very plain. If we should run the Association economically and save \$127,000.00 this year to be added to the Reserve Fund, we could not make jobs for the "pay-boys" whose names appear in this wonderful document under various titles, nor could the political group who are exploiting the Association still further tighten their grip on the Association's affairs through the building up of a political machine.

Who is this Jimmy Reynolds who proposes this raid of \$93,000.00 on our Reserve Fund? He is one of the "pay-boys." He was elected a member of the Association in 1918, made a Director in 1919, elected Chairman of the Executive Committee immediately, and one of the first acts as an official of the Association was to violate its by-laws and vote a salary of \$12,000.00 a year to D. D. Aitken. Jimmy has already drawn from the Association's treasury the snug little sum of about \$12,000.00 and he is the same gentleman who was made member of the committee named at St. Paul in 1921 and given power to arrange for the "Purchase" or building of a National home with full power and authority to spend all of the Reserve Fund if necessary in order to become further entrenched in power. He is the same gentleman who as Chairman of the Committee on By-law Revision tried to sneak through a resolution at the Syracuse meeting in 1921 giving to this "Illegal Board of Directors" full power and authority to make, amend, or repeal our by-laws, and remember, if it had not been for the 9,000 proxy votes which the plain breeders and dairymen marshalled at the Syracuse Convention under the leadership of Judge Peasley, Brockway, Newman and others,

both of the above schemes would have been put through and the membership helpless to stop it.

It is very pertinent and proper at this time to ask first, who got the \$140,000.00 spent in 1920? Who is going to get the \$220,000.00 that they propose to spend in 1923? It is also proper to ask how long are the plain breeders and dairymen going to sit quiet and permit men who are holding office illegally and who are now entrenched in power through the performance of illegal acts to still further entrench themselves, exploit the Association, waste the Reserve Fund and make the Holstein-Friesian Association the laughing stock of breed organizations the world over.

THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN stands for the upbuilding of the Holstein-Friesian industry along honest, conservative lines and believes in the superiority of the Holstein cow and the ability of the plain breeder and dairyman to manage his own affairs free from all political manipulation and the exploitation of the many for the benefit of the few. It believes that the Association's Reserve Fund was created for a purpose and it was never intended to be used as "Political Pap" or to be spent in propaganda having no other object than the building up of a "Political Machine." We believe that this proposed raid upon the Association's Reserve Fund should be stopped. *We believe that if any part of it is to be spent it*

should be spent to clean out the gang who are throttling the Association and rendering it impotent for the good of the plain people. We believe the time has come for action and that the men of the Association who stand for right doing and for the conduct of the Association's affairs along the lines laid down in the Constitution and by-laws should rise up and drive out of power the illegal clique who for the last four years have been shaping the Association's affairs as to invite disaster and depreciation of the Holstein values and of general demoralization to the Holstein industry.

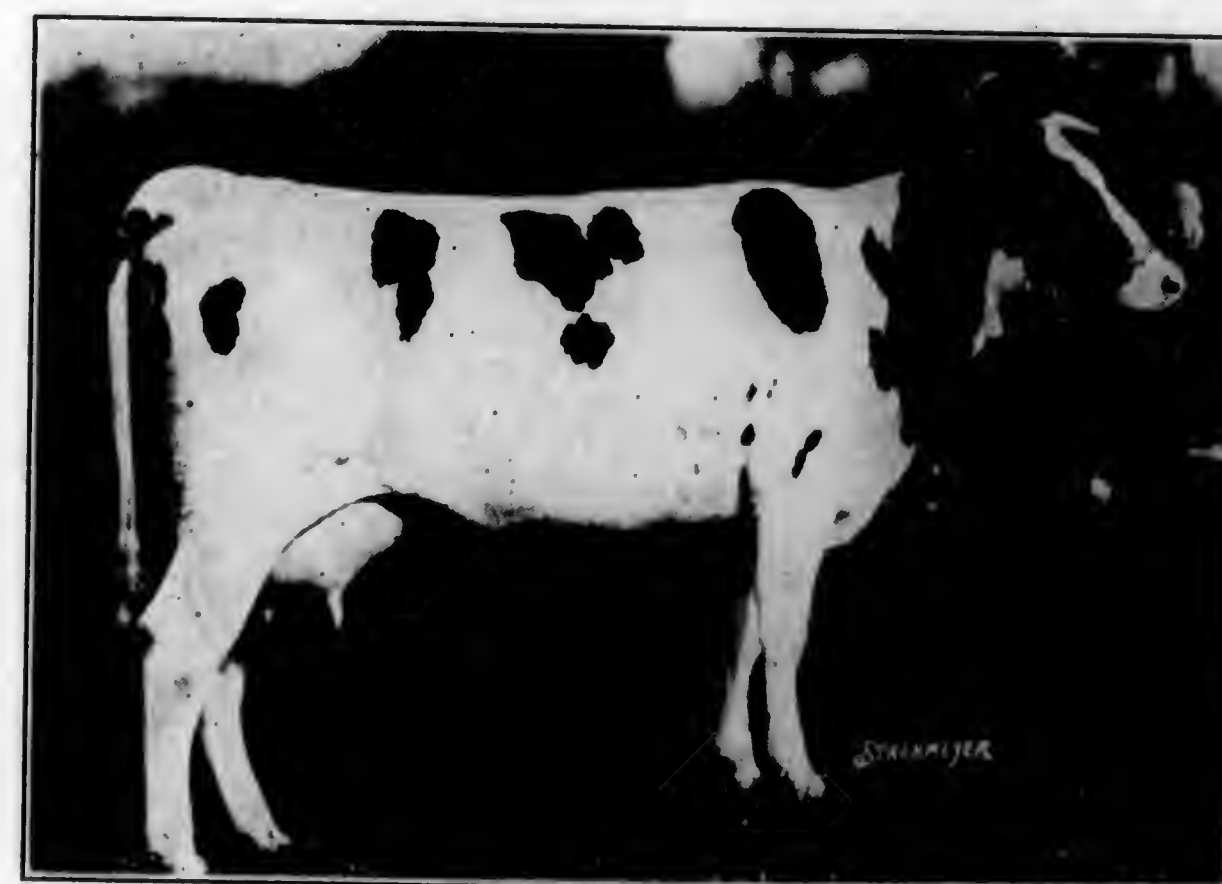
THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN is square out in the open and on the firing line fighting the interests of the small breeder and dairyman. No better proof of our oft-repeated position can be furnished than the proposed attempt of Jimmy Reynolds to try and fool all the people all the time. The time is ripe for leadership of the type that will command the confidence of the membership and place the Holstein-Friesian Association back on its feet as a big prosperous breed organization whose activities shall be devoted to the registration and transferring of purebred cattle, unhampered by any political clique and controlled by legal representatives, and into the hands of the men who sit down and place their heads against the side of the cow and do their own milking.

A Pair of Prize Winners

THE Central Poor District of Luzerne County owns a real good bunch of Holsteins which are kept at Retreat, Pa., and are generally known as the Retreat herd. A fine show herd from this institution was exhibited at a number of the leading fairs last

butter record of 25.97 lb. butter from 661.2 lb. milk, and 26.716.8 lb. milk, 1,114.88 lb. butter in a year, and she is a daughter of Butter Girl Johanna who produced 32.55 lb. butter, 588.4 lb. milk in a week as a junior four-year-old.

Both heifers, K P A P Prilly and Retreat Segis Prospect, have been constant winners on the 1922 show circuit and when they were beaten in their respective classes it generally was by another member of the Retreat herd, which shows something of the individ-



K P A P PRILLY

First prize senior yearling and junior champion at Susquehanna County Fair, Trenton Interstate Fair and Virginia State Fair last fall. Owned by Central Poor District of Luzerne County, Penna.

fall with splendid success. K P A P Prilly was first prize senior yearling and junior champion at the Susquehanna County Fair, Montrose, Pa., at the Interstate Fair, Trenton, New Jersey and the Virginia State Fair. She is a daughter of King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje. Retreat Segis Prospect is a daughter of Carnation Segis Prospect, the well known son of the world's champion milk producer, Segis Pietertje Prospect, 37,381.4 lb. milk in a year. Her dam is a daughter of Butter Girl Johanna 2d, who has a seven day



RETREAT SEGIS PROSPECT

First in heifer calf class at Allentown, Pa., second at Trenton and second at Richmond, Va. Owned by Central Poor District of Luzerne County, Penna.

uality of the animals owned by that establishment. Under the care of Herdsman J. O. Vaughan, the Retreat show herd made a successful trip and captured many blue ribbons and championships. This is a Pennsylvania herd that breeders will do well to keep in mind.

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Published in the interest of the breeder and dairyman everywhere.

HOWARD C. REYNOLDS, *Managing Editor*
G. H. TRUCKELL, *Associate Editor*

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May 8, 1923

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman was established for the purpose of promoting the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle and to protect the interests of the men who breed purebred cattle, basing the value of the cattle on their ability to produce and reproduce.

We stand for progressive yet conservative administration of the National Association. We stand for Highest Records, Honest Advertising, and Honest Sales. We will at all times endeavor to promote any interests that have for their purpose the advancement of the Holstein cow, the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, and the breed and breeders generally.

Amendments Suggested for Consideration at the Next Convention

A NUMBER of amendments have been submitted for consideration of the delegates to the next annual meeting or convention. One would automatically cancel the membership of any member who practiced fraud in the registration of cattle, another would automatically cancel the membership of any member who attempted to obtain an advanced register record by fraudulent means. The present By-laws allow the Board of Directors or Executive Committee, "to censure, suspend, or expel a member" after notice and a hearing at which he "shall have the right to be heard in person and by counsel and to produce witnesses, affidavits, documentary or other evidence." Probably the fact that Charlie Cole is still carried as a member of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America and that the present Board of Directors have never cancelled his membership is responsible for this proposition.

A third would do away with seven-day records on the ground that the seven-day test is no real indication of an animal's ability to produce year in and year out. Another suggestion is that the Association own and issue a paper. There are now three breed papers, but evidently something else is needed to get propaganda across. The Surplus and Reserve Funds certainly bother some folks.

We would suggest an amendment that any member or group of members proposing an amendment to the By-laws that has for its purpose getting control of the Association for the exploiting of its resources or the industry, that their membership be cancelled automatically

and they be denied Association privileges forever and imprisoned for life.

And would further amend the Association's By-laws to the effect that no politician or repudiated politician draw from the Association's treasury one penny for salary, services or traveling expenses, and that no one should serve as a director of the Association unless he has served at least a five-year apprenticeship as a dairyman and did his own milking and can otherwise qualify as a good, honest, upright citizen, and who swears that he is not a politician and will not enter that profession during his tenure of office.

Legislature of New York State Passes Bill Amending Membership Corporation Law

Prohibiting Holstein-Friesian Association Holding Meetings Outside the State

A SPECIAL dispatch just received as we are going to press says: "Governor Smith has just signed the bill introduced by Assemblyman Hickey, amending the Membership Corporation Law prohibiting all membership corporations other than those organized for benevolent, charitable and missionary purposes from holding annual meetings outside the state."

THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN has no knowledge of what the so-called "Hickey Bill" provides. We are unable at this time to offer any further comment on the matter or to give our readers any further information than that set forth in the above mentioned dispatch.

Clearly if the Legislature of the state of New York has again amended the Membership Corporation Law as above indicated, it still further complicates the legal mess in which the Holstein-Friesian Association now finds itself and, if the law takes effect immediately, as it probably does, it of course raises the question again of the legality of the meeting to be held in Cleveland in June of this year.

Before our next issue we will endeavor to secure a copy of this bill in its entirety and will advise our readers as to its probable effect upon the affairs of the Association and in what way it affects the membership generally.

An Oldtime Family Group

LOOK at the picture on the front cover of this issue look at all familiar to you? Do you recognize any of the animals?

The photograph was taken quite a number of years ago on Moyerdale Farm. It shows the grand old foundation cow Prilly and three of her daughters, Beauty Pietertje, Cleopatra Gelsche, and Eliza Pietertje. Prilly when past twelve years old made a seven day official record of 25.2 lb. butter. Her daughter, Beauty Pietertje has a 30.51 lb. seven-day butter record; Cleopatra Gelsche made 29.12 lb. butter in seven days and Eliza Pietertje produced 24.19 lb. butter during the week of her test. This group of great cows at the time the picture was taken formed part of a family that had never been equaled for butter production as a family

group. It was also noteworthy because old Prilly and all three of the daughters depicted were dams of cows that had 30 lb. seven-day butter records. In fact, Prilly has four daughters that are dams of 30 lb. cows as she was also the dam of Prilly Princess, who in turn has two daughters above the 30-lb. mark.

Standing at the head of Prilly is James Gillette, then the superintendent of Moyerdale and now at the Bell Farm; at the head of Eliza Pietertje with only part of his face showing is Harvey Gillette, Jim's only son; who himself was quite a cow man and record maker.

More Legal Entanglements, More Lawyers' Fees, More Trouble

JUST as we are going to press, word comes from Rochester that the Appellate Court has handed down a decision which reverses the decision of Justice Charles A. Pooley in the George case.

In our next issue we will tell our readers more of the findings of the court and just what position it leaves the Association in.

We have no hesitancy in assuring that regardless of the decision just handed down, that the Association will still be further milked for lawyers' fees and legal expenses, and probably in the end the members will wake up and wonder what they have to show for \$100,000.00 spent foolishly by the Board of Directors composed of millionaires, politicians and promoters.

Tommy—"Pop, what is a pessimist?" Tommy's Pop—"A pessimist, my son, is a fellow who expects to get the worst of it sooner than the rest of us."

Automobile and suitcase lost or stolen from 43d and Michigan; liberal reward for return of suitcase, no questions asked.—Classified Ad in the Chicago Tribune.



Advertising Holsteins as Seen by an Iowa Breeder

THE pet fad now seems to be advertising Holsteins. It is a good idea but how?

Last season a party was touring in the richest farming country of the U. S., whenever a farm was approached that looked especially livable, having the air of prosperity apparent in everything about the farmstead one member in the party would announce, "There are Holsteins in that man's pasture," and ninety-five per cent of the time he was correct. When a point was reached where the grazing fields were in view, black and white cattle were peacefully and prosperously enjoying themselves. The small number of times when he was not right, there were other dairy herds so the point is sustained—it is the dairy cow that brings prosperity. That is the kind of advertising that is really worth while.

These farms that especially attracted attention were always well kept. The buildings were in the best of condition, well appointed and clean. There were evidences of modern conveniences. In fact there was a general atmosphere that made one feel as if it would be no burden to live there.

Contrasted with these were the farms where the main purpose was planting, harvesting and selling the crop. Such places were, far too often, just protection from the elements with little or no evidence of any effort to provide those things that tie the farmer to his home once the crop is sold. Too frequently none of these comforts and near luxuries are possible with the returns available. It is a pleasure to live in a place like the former. It is drudgery to stay in the latter. Is it surprising, then, that many so-called economists are holding up their hands in horror at the trend toward town? The answer is the dairy cow. Farming must be made an organized business to keep the really desirable people in its ranks. There is a host that may be allowed to float to the city to the benefit of the farmer. Advertising will help make farming an organized business. Publicity is the life blood of any business and this wholesome, sane, far-reaching, advertising influence that radiates from the homes that proclaim prosperity is worth far more to the Holstein industry than miles of bill boards decorated with stiff, pedantic, unattractive cows shouting fecundity, vitality, and all the allied bovine virtues. If these proposed works of roadside art are noted at all, the passing throng will have a hazy idea as to whether they are proclaiming charms of Chesterfield cigarettes, lip sticks or face powder, the virtues of a corn cure, the shapeliness of a corset or a new kind of chewing gum or perhaps they give the bill board only a passing notice assuming that it is a last year's poster of Barnum & Bailey's; Forepaugh & Sells, or Ringling Brothers big circus, surely they would never give the matter a thought as advertising a legitimate product, the good old Holstein cow or Holstein milk. The one thing that may be said in favor of the signs is that they offer a splendid source of revenue to the bill board makers.

As for convincing publicity, the homelike, prosperous farmstead that has the air of being lived in joyfully, the real dairy farmer's home that makes the passing tourist say "You will find Holsteins in that man's

pasture," has the bill board beaten before the start. Make more homes by stimulating an appreciation of the breed among farmers and the work will be cumulative, going on in geometrical progression. The aim will be approached more surely. The "Vitality" bill board isn't going to make city people drink milk or farmers buy Holsteins.

Brockway Lends a Helping Hand

APRIL 16th, the ground was broken for the half-million dollar coliseum to be erected on the New York State fairgrounds at Syracuse. The appropriation bill has already been passed by the assembly and senate and signed by Governor Smith and it is planned to rush the work so that the building may be ready for the meetings of the National Dairy Show early in October.

Despite inclement weather, agricultural leaders of New York State and leading politicians and office holders of Syracuse were present to see the work started. These included the Mayor of Syracuse, the president of the city Chamber of Commerce, two state fair commissioners, leading business men of Syracuse and that well-known Holstein breeder, Albert L. Brockway who is always in the forefront of any movement for the betterment of agriculture. As the movie men were on hand to take photographs of the notables and the workmen, you may yet see Al's genial smile adorning the screen in your favorite movie house.

Wisconsin Dairy Product Traffic

W. P. JONES of Madison, who is an official of the Wisconsin Department of Markets in charge of Transportation, has been collecting statistics on the dairy industry of his state. He says that during the year 1921, it took 43,517 cars to move the output of the California Fruit Growers' Exchange and that everyone is aware that the Exchange handles a vast industry yet, outside of a few writers and dairy specialists, few realize the magnitude of Wisconsin's dairy industry. During 1921, if we allow 20,000 tons to a car, it took 43,021 cars to move the output of the Wisconsin dairies. During the year mentioned, the problem was handled by the railroads of the state without any assistance from the Interstate Commerce Commission while thousands of cars were directed to California roads by that body. Mr. Jones says that 95% of the total amount of dairy products manufactured in Wisconsin is shipped out of the state.

"Willie, where did you get that black eye?"

"Johnny Smith hit me."

"I hope you remember what your Sunday school teacher said about heaping coals on the head of your enemies."

"Well, ma, I didn't have any coal, so I just stuck his head in the ash barrel."

She—"Did you meet any stage robbers while you were out west?"

He—"Yes, I took a couple of chorus girls out for dinner."

The Junior Breeder and Dairyman

Carrie's Club Calf

Carrie had a little calf,
Its coat was black and white,
Its back was straight, its hips were wide,
Its eyes were big and bright.

Now Carrie fed her little pet
At least three times a day
On milk or grain with clover too
Or bright alfalfa hay.

She kept a currycomb and brush
And soap and water handy
And as the summer days flew by
The calf grew big and dandy.

She took it to the fair one day,
And big grew Carrie's eyes;
For Calvie was the best one there
So Calvie won first prize.

Among the Texas Juniors

Last year there were 25,253 junior club members in the State of Texas, an average of 176 per county. During the year 8,562 purebred animals were distributed to boys enrolled in the livestock clubs. Business men and organizations gave \$24,697 for prizes. Banks to the number of 403 loaned \$44,815 to juniors who were not financially able to begin their projects.

The boys are organized in clubs by the county agents and the work is carried on through local adult leaders. We had an average of a little over six clubs per agent with an average membership of 28 in all of our counties says Sterling Evans, the Texas State Club Leader. The clubs are organized at some community center, usually at the school. The county agent goes out, organizes the boys, and together they select some qualified person to act as their adult leader. He is the agent's assistant. He meets with the club, advises with the members and keeps up the interest in the organization. As it is not possible for the county agent to do this himself, the success or failure of our clubs depends in a large measure, upon this man. Therefore, it is very important to select a person who will actually be a leader and carry out the plans of the county agent.

Another important feature of our county program, is the county camp school. Last year, 112 counties held such camps. They are held at some central place of from two to three days, at which time all the club members are brought together in a camp. The boys then receive instruction in judging various classes of grain and livestock. They also receive a good program in recreation. The recreation is given in the form of games, with the idea of developing the game spirit so essential to a good community.

In Texas we do not try to stress the profit of club work too much in dollars and cents, and yet, our report shows a profit of \$275,269 on club projects for the year 1922. Far greater, however, to us is the production report, which shows that our corn club members produced an average of 32.6 bushels of corn per acre,

while the general average for Texas is 20.1 bushels per acre. At the same time, our cotton club members produced an average of 737 pounds of seed cotton, with a general average of the state of 401 pounds.

While our crop club members are making this remarkable record, our livestock club members are adding several thousand purebred animals to Texas herds each year. Certainly no one will fail to realize the opportunity afforded by club members towards furthering the cause of "better citizens" throughout the Nation.

Kansas High School has Modern Farm

Among the recent enrollments in the "Better Sires—Better Stock" campaign, conducted by the United States Department of Agriculture, was the Reno County High School at Nickerson, Kansas, which enrolled a registered bull and 12 purebred cows and promised to use purebred sires in all future breeding. An official emblem was promptly forwarded to the high school, and an inquiry made to learn in what manner the high school owned livestock, as this was the first high school in the country to take such a direct part in the better-sires movement.

A letter from County Agent V. S. Crippen of Reno County explained the situation. The high school has a well-equipped, 40-acre farm, given by the city of Nickerson. The county equipped the farm with a teacher's cottage, up-to-date farm buildings, and all modern conveniences; and supplied it with purebred Holsteins and standard-bred poultry for demonstration purposes. The experimental work on the farm is arranged by the Kansas State Agricultural College.

The high school has a complete manual training course, and the boys make many farm conveniences like wagon boxes, hay racks, self-feeders, breeding crates, and gates, for the farmers of the county. The county agent reports that the course is very practical, and that the school draws pupils from a large area.

New Government Up-to-Date

AN answer to the invitation of the American Government to visit the World's Dairy Congress was received by wireless from the Government of Czechoslovakia. The radiogram came from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and announced that the Czechoslovakian Government would be represented at the Congress by one delegate from the Ministry of Agriculture and two from the Ministry of Public Health.

Recent acceptances have been received from Persia and Norway. Persia will be represented at the Congress by Abdullah Entezam, Secretary of the Persian Legation, Washington, D. C.; while Norway will send as her delegate Professor Haakon Isaachsen, of the Norway Agricultural Academy.

CLUB ACTIVITIES

CALENDAR OF HOLSTEIN DOINGS

May 14—Berwick, Pa., Columbia County Hostein Breeders' Meeting.
May 16—Newton, N. J., Banquet of Sussex County Holstein-Friesian Ass'n.
June 23—Wauwatosa, Wis., Milwaukee County Field Day at Agricultural School.
August 10—Dairy Tour of Mercer County Association.
August 11—Amherst, Mass., Hampshire-Franklin Club, Annual Field Day.
September 24-30—Waterloo, Iowa, Dairy Cattle Congress.
October 2-6—Brockton, Mass., Brockton Fair and Dairy Show.
Oct. 2-5—Washington, D. C., World's Dairy Congress.
Oct. 6-13—Syracuse, N. Y., National Dairy Show.

NEW ASSOCIATION FIELDMAN

H. A. Mathiessen at one time agent for Ada County, Idaho and later in the employ of the United States Dairy Division as assistant dairy husbandman with headquarters at Salt Lake City, has been appointed fieldman for the Holstein-Friesian Association of America. His territory will be Southern Idaho, Utah and Arizona. He is expected to make his headquarters at Boise.

OFFICERS ELECTED AT MILWAUKEE

At the annual meeting of the Milwaukee County Holstein Breeders' association, the members went on record as favoring the state program for tuberculosis eradication, development of calf club work and the formation of a county sales and service organization. Arthur Rust of West Allis was elected president; E. E. Ewan, Wauwatosa, vice-president; T. H. Campion, Wauwatosa, secretary-treasurer; H. F. Froemming, Benjamin Dance and T. H. Campion, directors for three years.

NORTHWESTERN DAIRY DAY IN PROSPECT

How things grow! H. C. Seymour, Oregon state club leader, had 20 boys and girls lined up for a trip to Carnation Farms next summer and had selected June 26 as the date. At a meeting at Max Arp's at Eugene, at which 75 were present, W. E. Meyer proposed that all the Holstein breeders of the state go along. Now it is proposed to get Governor Hart to issue an invitation for everyone in Oregon, Idaho and Montana to attend, and have a regular gala dairy day.

GOOD SPEAKERS AT TAUNTON

There was a light attendance at the meeting of the Bristol County Holstein club held April 18 at the Public Library at Taunton, Massachusetts. In the absence of President Goff, secretary Warren L. Ives, took the chair. The principal speaker in the forenoon was L. M. Camburn, director of the state animal husbandry department and he spoke on Economic Phases of Dairying. The afternoon speaker was C. L. Blackman, field secretary of the New England Holstein-Friesian Association who talked on breeders problems.

NEVADA BREEDERS MEET

Prominent breeders and owners of Holstein cattle from all over the state met at H. J. Long's home at Fallon, April 7, the occasion being the annual meeting of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Nevada. The delegates and visitors were greatly pleased with the Longheath herd which is the best known herd in the state. A number of new members were enrolled and the following officers were elected: H. J. Long, president; Mr. Brooks of Reno, first vice president; Alfred Oats, second vice president; Professor Scott, secretary, and Mr. Stock of Fernley, treasurer.

CLUB ENDORSES COUNTY SELLING

The Dallas Holstein club met at the town hall, Dallas, Wisconsin, March 23d. L. W. Jewitt was elected club leader and William Owens secretary-treasurer.

The club indorsed the selling of cattle by the county association which charges a commission on all sales made. This plan has now been indorsed at meetings of all twelve of the Baron county clubs.

It is planned to have a community dairy show in June and also to have a film made showing Holstein activities in Barron County. An exhibit of both purebred and grade Holsteins owned by residences of Dallas will be staged at the Barron County Fair next fall.

LANE COUNTY TO THE FORE

The Lane County Holstein-Friesian Association, at Eugene, Ore., March 29th, decided to make a concerted effort to advertise Holsteins and are also planning a county campaign for better sires. E. W. Meyer the National Association field man for the Northwest district spoke on newspaper and billboard advertising.

It is planned to make county exhibits at the Lane County Fair, the Oregon State Fair and the Pacific International Livestock Exposition. T. J. Sweaney of Goshen was named as chairman of a committee on exhibits; Max Arp of Eugene, chairman of the committee on the better sire campaign; and O. L. Dunlap, head of the committees on advertising; C. B. Swango of Coburg will be head of calf club work.

CHEQUAMEGON CLUB STOCK DOUBLES

The Board of Directors of the Chequamegon Holstein-Friesian Association met at Ashland, Wisconsin, April 6, and reelected the entire Board of Officers for another term, they are: Ed. Carlson, president; Henry Roffers, vice-president; Roy Prince, treasurer; D. W. Emerson, secretary. These with Carl Rudquist, James W. Good, and Otto Olson, the remaining members of the board, form the executive committee.

A. O. Collentine of Madison, has been inspecting the cattle owned by the members and announced that they are in splendid condition. Three years ago the Chequamegon Association, at its organization, owned forty-one purebred Holsteins and these have increased to eighty-four. Mr. Collentine made the original selection.

FORM COUNTY BOOSTING ORGANIZATION

James Robinson was elected as director to represent Holstein interests at the union meeting of breeders of purebred stock at Tipton County, Indiana, March 31st, at which time the Tipton County Purebred Livestock Breeders' Association was formed. Representatives of dairy and beef breeds are on the board as well as representatives of the various breeds of hogs and sheep. Over 200 men and women attended the farmer's banquet at which the organization was formed.

The principal speakers were Prof. Shanklin and Prof. King of Purdue University. Prof. King is president of the Indiana Livestock Breeders' Association. Both speakers dwelt on the importance of organization and advertising of stock and the high quality of the products of the county.

OZAUKEE BREEDERS MEET

The annual meeting of the Ozaukee County Holstein Breeders' Association was held recently at Cedarburg, Wisconsin. The principal speakers were H. F. Schroeder, President of the Wisconsin Breeders Association, and County Agent M. H. Button, both of West Bend. Mr. Schroeder discussed the state association and Mr. Button talked on cow testing associations. It was decided to affiliate with the state association and to form a calf club. The members favored the area tubercular testing plan under State and Federal supervision. Officers were elected as follows: President, Oscar Sommer, Thiensville; vice-president, W. J. Bichler, Belgium, secretary, Walter Ahlers, Grafton; treasurer, Adolph Seifert, Thiensville; C. F. Dinneen and Theo. Schanen, members of the executive committee.

FORM CLUB IN LUZERNE COUNTY

A number of prominent dairymen of Luzerne County met at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, April 10th, and organized a Luzerne County Holstein-Friesian Association. Luncheon at the Hotel Durkee was followed by a business meeting held in the office of Luzerne County Farm Bureau.

Speeches were given by Allen N. Crissey, field agent for the National Association and O. G. Shafer, of State College Dairy Department.

Officers were chosen as follows: President, Frank A. Fisher, Hanover Township; Vice-President, George Shoemaker, Wyoming R. D.; Secretary-Treasurer, James D. Hutchinson; agent, Luzerne County Farm Bureau; Executive Council, Clair Murdock, Wyoming, R.D.; George H. Smith, Mountain Top, R. D.; Porter Michael, Wyoming, R. D.; D. P. Honeywell, Dallas.

GOOD SPEAKERS AT STILLWATER

It is estimated that, on April 17th, at Stillwater, Minnesota, there were three hundred in the audience that listened to Governor Preus, Dean Coffey of the Minnesota College of Agriculture, Robert Geiger and Chas. Collison of the Minneapolis Tribune, the occasion being the opening of the Washington County purebred sire campaign. "Washington County ranks 24th of the 87 Minnesota Counties in the number of purebred cattle" said Governor Preus. The county has 1,946 herds of cattle consisting of 1,654 purebreds and 22,589 grades or scrubs. The Governor reviewed the United States census figures on Minnesota as a dairy state. He said that these figures show Minnesota to have only 87,000 purebreds. The assessors returns for tax roll on May 1, 1922, reports 107,038 purebred cattle, 2,664,634 grade or scrubs. They also show 23,119 purebred bulls and 54,370 grade and scrub bulls in this state.

KANSAS BREEDERS ANNUAL MEETING

The members of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Kansas, met March 20th, at the Chamber of Commerce rooms at Topeka. They reelected C. A. Branch, of Marion, president, B. R. Gosney, of Mulvane, vice-president and H. W. Mott, of Herington, secretary-treasurer and sales manager. The directors elected were as follows: O. L. McCoy, Glen Elder; Frank McMurray, Darlow; Ernest Chestnut, Leavenworth, and Walter A. Smith, Topeka.

Ira Romig, Topeka; Charles P. High, Derby; and Mr. Chestnut and Mr. Gosney were chosen members of the sales committee.

About fifty attended the dinner. C. M. Long, director of field work, for the National Association, was the principal speaker. "Our association promotes the dairy industry primarily and the Holstein cattle secondarily," he declared.

Sales manager Mott announced that the attendance of the sale was the largest in two years and that the thirty-three cows, two calves and one bull brought a total of \$5,785. The top price was \$430, which O. L. Ward, Waco, Texas, paid for Pa Da Ra Copia, an eight-year-old, sold by Ira Romig of Topeka.

YORK COUNTY ORGANIZATION FORMED

Following several preliminary meetings the York County Holstein-Friesian Association was permanently organized at York, Pennsylvania, on April 20. A constitution and a set of by-laws were adopted and it is planned to stage a membership campaign. A junior club which is being sponsored by the farm bureau was favored and it is expected to organize about May 15. Membership will be open to every boy and girl in the county between the age of ten and eighteen. The heifers selected for the members will be between the ages of three and twelve months and there will be an exhibition and contest at the York Fair next October when all of the calves are to be shown and prizes will be awarded to their owners.

The officers of the county association are: President, H. E. Robertson, York R. D. 5; vice president, Fred Slyder, near Valleys; secretary, Sydney Davids, Seven Valleys, and treasurer, W. S. Grim, Red Lion, Pa.

JACKSON BREEDERS HAVE BUSY MEETING

The March meeting of the Jackson County Holstein Breeders' Association was held at Jackson, Michigan, March 23d. President Smith of the State Association, spoke on farming difficulties, questioned the extension of farm credits and said that many farmers had gone heavily into debt to obtain seed for last years potato crop and had not realized enough to pay for the seed and labor.

James Hayes, of the Michigan Agricultural Dairy Department, urged the breeders to bring to the attention of doctors, nurses, hospitals, and milkmen, the merits of Holstein breed and Holstein milk. He condemned sharpers who take advantage of the interest aroused in better sires to sell farmers inferior animals at inflated prices.

Robert Curtis, secretary of the Lenawee Holstein Breeders' Association, spoke on junior calf club work and said that the Lenawee breeders were greatly benefitted by pooling their interests.

The meeting indorsed the area plan of tuberculosis eradication, favored the reduction of state indemnities to the federal basis and urged an emergency appropriation of \$200,000 for indemnity to cover the balance of the present fiscal year and annual appropriations of at least \$400,000 for indemnities and \$120,000 for operating expenses for testing work during the next two years.

FOR FIVE YEARS IN SUCCESSION Hampshires have won grand championships over all breeds, all ages and all weights of hogs in the carload lots at the International Live Stock Show 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922.

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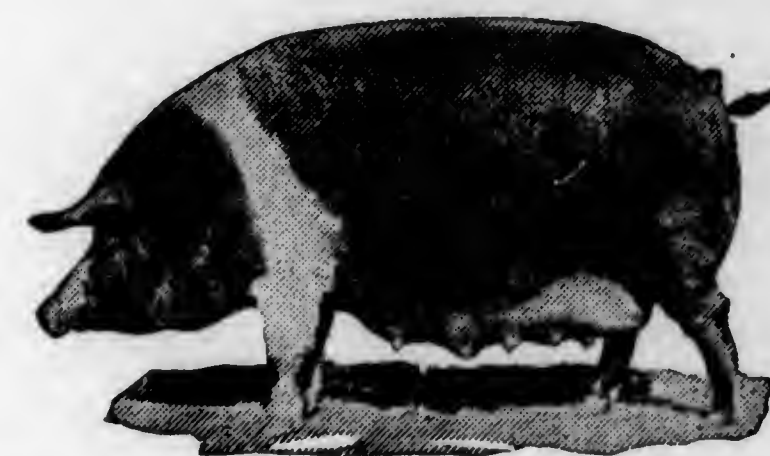
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HAMPSHIRE RECORD ASSOCIATION

E. C. STONE, Secretary

Dept. 35

409 Wisconsin Ave., Peoria, Ill.



FARM BUREAU NOTES FROM BLAIR COUNTY

April 10, twenty-one prospective Holstein breeders living in the vicinity of Morrison Cove, Pennsylvania, began keeping the records of the Morrison Cove Holstein Calf Club. All of the calves are purebred and tuberculin tested or from tested herds. As many boys and girls are keeping the records of feed, grain and other essential factors in the development of what each hopes will be the winning calf at the Round-up to be held late in the summer. This is the fourth year that such a club has been in existence in Morrison Cove. For three years no club has been operating, but the Breeders' Association feels that the coöperation of the boys and girls is essential to the best interests of the breed, as well as to make the next generation of Holstein breeders better than those existing at present.

These twenty-one boys and girls automatically become junior members of the Cove Holstein Association. A club committee assures the donation of generous premiums which will include every member. The first prize will be the expenses of a trip to the National Dairy Show, which will be held at Syracuse, N. Y., in October.

CRAIG ADVISES STANDARDIZATION

The annual banquet and dance of the Sheboygan County Holstein Breeders Association was held at Plymouth, April 7th, and was very successful. More than 500 tickets were sold. Secretary C. F. Pratt of the Sheboygan Association of Commerce, was toastmaster, Carl Juve of Pinehurst Farms was chairman. The principal speaker was Dr. J. A. Healey of Madison, a representative of the state and federal departments of agriculture. He spoke on tuberculosis eradication through the area plan. He reported that last year \$350,000 was appropriated by the state legislature for the advancement of this work but that the appropriation was exhausted by the first of October. This year the state legislature is asked to appropriate \$1,000,000 which in his judgment would be a good investment.

J. A. Craig of Janesville, president of the Rock County Association, member of the executive board of the Wisconsin State Holstein Breeders Association, and president of the Sampson Tractor Company spoke on marketing farm products. He told his hearers to produce better livestock, better milk, better butter and gave pointers on improving and standardizing products before marketing.

F. G. Swoboda, manager of the Wisconsin Cheese Producers' Association, gave a short talk on improving dairy and livestock products and the connection between tubercular cattle and their products from a cheese dealers' standpoint.

PROFESSOR WING DISCUSSES THE INDUSTRY

The members of the Hampshire-Franklin Holstein-Friesian Breeders' club met April 20th at Northampton, Massachusetts, in the rooms of the Hampshire County Extension service. Secretary E. J. Montague read the minutes of the last meeting and then President Elder introduced the speaker of the day, Professor H. H. Wing, head of the department of animal husbandry of the New York State College of Agriculture, Cornell University. Professor Wing said that many breeders of purebred cattle apparently do not really know the basis upon which the industry rests. The reason for breeding purebred cattle is to get better cows into the hands of the dairymen. The cow producing 30,000 lb. of milk in a year is to be desired but she is not the one to which the industry should apply the whole of its energy. The 10,000 lb. cow is what the dairyman needs. There is a scarcity of this particular animal and the average dairyman is too often satisfied with a 4,500 lb. cow.

"We pose as breeders of dairy cattle," continued the professor, "when we breed a herd for four or five years and get probably fifty animals together and then sell out. This practice fails to get good and permanent results. Breeding is a life business."

The speaker said he thought he had been asked to address the meeting because the industry at the present time is passing through a depression. But the outlook for the Holstein breeder is the same as it has been in the past. The outlook for Holstein cattle—the most prominent breed of dairy cattle in the

United States—is steady and constant. There is no indication that the breed is not permanent.

Professor Wing gave some information regarding early importations and sketches the development of the breed. He said between 1878 and 1885 about 8,500 females were brought to this country and since that time there have been relatively few importations. There has been more than a million Holsteins recorded in the herd book. The breed seems admirably adapted to United States conditions which is the chief reason for this increase. The demand for fluid milk may be another, although in the speaker's judgment, a minor one. The Ayrshire, Jersey and Guernsey breed all have to have generous importations to keep the breed up to standard. According to figures which Professor Wing has compiled, if all the descendants of the 8,500 imported females had been all recorded there would now be recorded some 2,800,000 cows. About three-quarters of the possible number have disappeared. Selection has not been accurate and selection has not always been practiced.

Professor Wing then discussed advanced registration, approved the raising of the advanced registry requirements and said that he hoped that before another ten years had elapsed that the standard be again raised. He urged his hearers not to run to fads and said there must be a correct proportion between form and function and animals must both produce and reproduce.

GENETICS AND ANIMAL BREEDING

On April 27th and 28th, at Washington, D. C., there was a meeting held under the joint auspices of the National Research Council and the United States Department of Agriculture and the subjects under discussion were plans for the furtherance of investigations on inheritance in cattle. Those present decided that because of incomplete and inadequate records and a lack of standardization of methods, the present knowledge of genetics was not used to the best advantage by cattle breeders.

In order to make fuller use of the information already brought out and put it into more available form, the conference decided to appoint a number of special committees to study certain problems and report at a subsequent meeting. The committees will work on the following subjects:

1. Formulation of a genetic program in cattle breeding.
2. Standardization of methods in general record keeping and management practices.
3. Standardization of methods for correction for age and of taking measurements, photographs, and other kinds of data.

Those present at the conference were: Dr. F. R. Lillie, University of Chicago, Chairman of Division of Biology and Agriculture of the National Research Council, and owner of the well-known Holstein establishment, Buffalo Creek Farm, Arlington Heights, Ill.; from the Department of Agriculture—Dr. E. D. Ball, Director of Scientific Work; Dr. J. R. Mohler, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry; E. W. Sheets and Dr. Sewall Wright, Animal Husbandry Division; R. R. Graves and Dr. E. B. Meigs, Dairy Division; from State experiment stations—Dr. J. W. Gowen, Maine; Prof. W. W. Yapp, Illinois; Dr. C. H. Eckles, Minnesota; and Dr. L. J. Cole, Wisconsin, recently appointed chief of the Division of Animal Husbandry, Department of Agriculture, chairman.

SWAT THE FLY

A little fly flew in the door,
Then laid some eggs, and laid some more;
The eggs hatched out in a very few days,
And the little flies flew in different ways;
Then they laid eggs, and laid some more,
And the same things happened that happened before;
And the husky fly that started it all
Was alive and kicking till late in the fall.
She called a reunion of all her descendants,
And they wrote a declaration of independence,
To give you their names would be tedious and long,
For her descendants numbered five trillions strong.

Mrs. Yearwedd (distressed)—"Do you always believe everything you hear about your husband?" Mrs. Oldham—"Yes, and a great deal more."—*Boston Transcript*.

Letters to the Editor

BIDDEFORD, ME., April 29, 1923.

THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN,
HARRISBURG, PA.

Dear Sir:

Owing to poor health and poor help I was obliged to sell my farm and Holsteins. Since being deprived of my proxy right I take no interest in the Association or cattle, as I looked upon it the same as if the Cotton Mill corporations deprived me of my right of proxy or of voting at stockholders' meetings. You are right and I wish you success.

Very truly yours,
MAINE BREEDER.

Dear Mr. Reynolds:

Maybe I am dyspeptic—maybe bilious—anyway I am peevish.

Do you know that it is reported here in Iowa that the "putty cow" has cost the Holstein Association \$40,000 at the present time, and the committee has no idea of calling the job complete? Said committee enjoys the jaunts on association expense accounts too well. And the cow looks like an abortion. It is said even the president is sore on the subject.

Do you know that "a certain man," for whom the Hon. Supervisor of Extension Department used to work, answered an ad the other day just to get a line on their follow-up dope, out of curiosity.

Immediately said "certain man" was importuned and plead with by a Holstein paper published in the Empire State to become a regular subscriber. Sample copies and letters came in a shower, although this same "certain man" has been on their list ever since 1914. Is the extension department conducting a subscription campaign for the Empire State Holstein Publication? Draw your own conclusions.

Do you know that the dreamy, far-away look in the president's eyes is a perpetual indication of his hope that the Holstein will soon carry him up the White House steps and leave him there for four or eight years?

Do you know that the other breed associations are sitting back and chuckling at their increased business, thanks to "Vitality" publicity? The extension department is talking itself blue in the face about fecundity and so forth while the other fellows are selling more milk on the strength of the cream line.

Iowa, April 30, 1923.

DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE MAY MILK PRICES

A cut rate competition in milk prices recently developed in the New York wholesale markets and the milk dealers buying from the Dairyman's League, recently at a conference with the League Executive Committee on the subject of May prices, declared they could not meet this competition unless the prices for May milk were reduced. The League has lowered the price for fluid milk to \$2.33 per hundred pounds. There will be a reduction of 1 cent per quart in the price to the consumer.

Class 1 \$2.33. This classification includes all milk sold in fluid form.

Class 2 \$2.05, with same differential applying to skim milk

as is in force at present with the exception that dealers will be charged 15 cents instead of 5 cents as formerly for skim milk which they do not profitably dispose of. This classification includes sweet cream and milk manufactured into ice cream and soft cheeses.

Class 3—which includes all milk manufactured into condensed or evaporated milk, powdered milk or hard cheeses, will be figured on the same basis as at present, namely 59 cents per 100 pounds above the average New York City outside quotations for 92 score butter.

Class 4—A—The prices for milk in this class, which includes milk made into butter, will be on the same basis as at present, namely the average official New York City quotations. The same charges will be made for skim milk as under Class 2.

Class 4—B—Milk made into cheese. Prices will be the same as at present, namely the average New York City quotations for cheese.

All these prices are for milk on the basis of 100 pounds of 1-10 milk testing 3% butterfat at the 200 mile zone.

It will be noted that in classes 2 and 4-A there is an increase from 5 cents to 15 cents in the charge for skim milk of which the dealer does not make profitable disposition.

CONTRASTING CUSTOMS IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES

Cattle at the English "Royal" which is the great show under the supervision of the Royal Agricultural Society of England are arranged in the stalls according to the classes in which they are entered instead of the herds to which they belong. This arrangement is much more convenient for visitors than the system used at American shows and exhibitions for it enables visitors to compare the animals or prize winners readily at any time during the show. But oh! how such a plan would excite the ire of the American herdsman and his helpers. Fancy handling a state show herd and having it scattered in ten different rows in a big fair barn!

English sale customs are just as strange to our ideas. When cattle are being sold at auction the auctioneer sometimes uses a sand glass to determine how long to wait for new bids. If no bid is received during the time required for the sand to run, the offering or lot is struck off to the last bidder. This method has considerable in its favor for oftentimes there has been considerable dissatisfaction among consignors, some claiming that more time was given to offerings from favored parties. There is a considerable difference of opinion on the amount of time that should be given offerings for a sale conducted in a bright snappy manner generally results in higher returns than one dragged out. A few animals may be struck off for a little less but in the opinion of most habitués of the sale ring, the returns from the entire sale will be more.

THE OCCUPATIONS OF PENNSYLVANIA'S LAWMAKERS

There are fifty members of the Pennsylvania Senate and their occupations are classified as follows: Attorneys 18, bankers 4, manufacturers 4, contractors 3, insurance 2, lumber 2, retired from active business 2, managers 2, farmers 2, and oil business 2, with one each, physician, publisher, sales agent, merchant, senator, coal dealer, banking investments, alderman and theatrical manager.

The occupations of the 206 members of the lower House are: Attorneys 36, farmers 15, merchants 13, manufacturers 10, clerks 14, salesmen 8, real estate dealers 6, physicians 6, contractors 5, insurance agents 5, managers 7, housekeepers 4, publishers 4, lumbermen 4, undertakers 3, retired 3, secretaries 3, miners 3. Vocations and professions represented by two members each are coal dealer, druggist, banker, plumber, dentist, school principal, teacher and laborer.

There are eight women members of the House and four list themselves as housekeepers, one as a farmer, one as a manufacturer, one is an insurance agent and one is principal of a private school.

Uncle Toby was aghast at finding a strange darky with his arm around Mandy's waist. "Mandy, tell that fellow to take his ahm 'way from 'round yo' waist," he commanded. "Tell him yo'self," said Mandy; "he's a puffect stranger to me."—*Judge*.

Cow Testing Association Reports

ILLINOIS TESTING

The Illinois honor roll for March is headed by a purebred Holstein owned at Sinnissippi Farms No. 1, one of the units of President Lowden's great farm. This cow produced 2,091 lb. milk, 96.2 lb. fat in the month. The herd to which she belongs also led the state as well as the Ogle County Association for high average, the fourteen purebred Holsteins averaging 1,538 lb. milk, 52.6 lb. fat.

Purebred Holsteins made a splendid showing, comprising the first six on the list as well as the animal in tenth position. There is a tie for second position between two cows at the Buffalo Creek Farms each producing 88.3 lb. fat, one with 2,083 lb. milk and the other with 2,006 lb. Number 4 on the list belongs to the Frank T. Fowler herd at Lake Villa and she is credited with 2,502 lb. milk, 87.5 lb. fat while another Fowler cow stands next with 2,623 lb. milk, 86.5 lb. fat. A purebred from Rock River Farms at Byron is next with 1,683 lb. milk, 85.8 lb. fat and this farm also has the cow in tenth position with 81.1 lb. fat, 2,703 lb. milk, this being the highest amount of milk reported. Charles Reed of Ogle County has a grade Holstein with 84.5 lb. fat and Eugene Nagel of Madison County has another with 82 lb. fat from 2,647 lb. milk, so that nine out of the ten highest producing cows are black and white.

As mentioned above the Sinnissippi herd has the high average but A. D. Cornue of McHenry County has fourteen purebred Holsteins that averaged 1,272 lb. milk, 50.3 lb. fat. Chas. Reed & Sons have twelve grade Holsteins with an average of 1,406 lb. milk, 48.3 lb. fat and are in fourth position. The Ogle County report for February was not

received in time last month so must be commented on now. Sinnissippi Farm had the high herd and high producing cow, sixteen purebred Holsteins averaging 1,311 lb. milk, 49.2 lb. fat while one of their animals made 2,167 lb. milk, 91 lb. fat. The Rock River Farms and the C. Reed herd followed closely.

W. E. Acker, tester for the Lee County Association reports that at the Rocky Ford Dairy Farms, eight cows of which five were mature and three two-year-olds were selected for three times daily milking. The feeds were accurately weighed and the extra labor necessary was hired while all other conditions remained the same. There was an increase of \$50 over the previous month's gross income while the cost for the extra feed and labor was \$30 so that \$20 was left for net profit. Besides this increase in profit, the cows all gained in weight during the month.

A study of Illinois testing association records show that a good dairy cow consumes approximately 5,800 lb. silage, 1,900 lb. hay, 2,800 lb. grain during the year. In addition she is pastured five and a half months. In commenting on this, C. S. Rhode, Assistant Professor in Dairying advises careful planning of crops on dairy farms and the use of legume hay, also the use of farm grown grains such as corn, barley, oats with a small added amount of protein concentrates.

CANADIAN TESTING

The report of Canadian records accepted during the month of March is chiefly remarkable for the record of Lady Roberts Faforit 2d who is credited with a production of 24,954 lb. milk and 1125 lb. butter in a year as a mature cow. She

is owned by J. B. Hanmer of Norwich, Ont., and is a daughter of Lady Roberts Colantha, the world's champion senior three-year-old with a record of 26,433 lb. milk and 1,468.75 lb. butter. This is the world's record combination of dam and daughter.

This is the only record reported above a thousand pounds of butter, but there are a number of very creditable showings reported. In the 305 day division Arkano De Kol Faforit is credited with 20,053 lb. milk, 905 lb. butter in the mature class and Colony Beulah McKinley with 882.50 lb. butter, 22,081 lb. milk in the four-year-old class.

Five records of 30 lb. or more of butter in a week were accepted. Brookside Pearl Abbekerk has 32.70 lb. as a mature cow and Dutchland Alcartra Pieterje made 31.42 lb. butter from 486.4 lb. milk as a junior four-year-old. Both are owned by Arbogast Bros. of Sebringville, Ont.

PENNSYLVANIA TESTING

Eighteen associations report that 5,313 cows in 462 herds were tested during the month of March; 878 cows produced 40 lb. or more butterfat and 914 cows exceeded 1,000 lb. milk. The largest amount of milk was 2,381 lb. produced by a purebred Holstein, owned by E. Page Allinson of Town's End Farm, West Chester. Another purebred in the same herd led the state for butterfat, producing 103.6 lb. A grade Holstein owned by F. R. Babcock of Gibsonia and enrolled in the Butler County Association was second with 93.2 lb. fat. The West Chester and the Butler County Associations stage quite a contest. They tie with the number of cows producing more than 1,200 lb. milk, each having 64; the ten-cow average is

taken by West Chester Association with an average of 74 lb. fat, the Butler County Association's best ten cows averaging 71.3 lb. and standing in second position; while Butler County leads in the number of cows giving more than 50 lb. butterfat, there being 43 in this association.

Mr. M. J. Armes has summarized the cost of milk produced from thirty-five Pennsylvania cow testing associations records covering the years 1918 to 1922. He has grouped 8,630 cows according to their production and has found that for each increase of 1,000 lb. milk produced there was a decrease on the average of 46c in the cost of producing 100 lb. of milk. The group producing 3,000 lb. in the year made milk at the cost of \$2.76 more per 100 lb. than did the group producing 9,000 lb.

A similar comparison was made on the costs of producing butterfat, with 9,194 cows grouped according to production from 150 lb. annually to a group of 400 lb. and over. This shows that the cost of producing a pound of butterfat decreases 9½ cents a pound with each 50 lb. increase in fat production. Cows in the 200 lb. group produced fat for 9½ cents less per pound than in the group producing 150 lb. annually and so on up to those producing 400 lb. of fat and over where the cost was 57 cents less per pound than in the 150 lb. group.

These facts emphasize in a very striking manner the vital importance of having cows of a high milk and butterfat producing ability. As costs of production decrease, net returns or profits correspondingly increase. The producing or working ability of a cow is born in her and all dairymen should carefully study the productive inheritance of the sire at the head of the herd. Profits in the future will be dependent upon the breeding practice of the present.

A grade Holstein in the East Juniata Association returned \$202 above cost of feed last year and several others came very close to this figure. This association had 40 cows that produced 1,200 or more pounds of milk during March and was second on the list in this report.

HOLSTEINS LEAD IN VIRGINIA

White Face, a Holstein cow owned by Lee McChesney of Bristol, Va., led the Virginia cow testing association for the month of March. She produced 75.8 lb. butterfat, 1,865 lb. milk. Strelso, a Holstein owned by Martin Lynch produced 1,380 lb. milk, 51 lb. fat and was second. She has led the association for the past four successive months.

The McChesney herd was high with an average of 791 lb. milk and 30.8 lb. butterfat for thirty cows. There were 420 cows tested belonging to 15 herds and the average production was 440 lb. milk, 21.5 lb. fat, reports the tester, Harold Straw.

Bootlegging is what happens when an irresistible thirst meets an immovable law.
—New York Tribune.

GRADE CHAMPION OF THE SOUTH

The champion grade cow of the South is Sadie, a Holstein owned by Ben Middleton of Herndon, Va., who was the high cow last year in the Fairfax County Association No. 1. She is a six-year-old and her record is 18,490 lb. of milk and 729.6 lb. butterfat. Her average test was 3.95%. The record was made on two milkings a day. After completing her record she was dry three weeks and then dropped a fine, large heifer calf. Her milk was shipped to Washington, D. C., as fluid milk, bringing an average farm price of \$2.95 per cwt., making an income of \$545.21. Her roughage was corn silage and mixed clover hay. Her roughage including pasture was valued at \$41.30 and the grain at \$119.62, or a total feed bill of \$160.92, leaving an income over feed of \$384.29. There was a return of \$3.39 for every dollar invested in feed.

DAYETT COWS ARE PRODUCERS

J. Irvin Dayett of Coochs Bridge, Del., owned the first and second cows for production in the Delmarvia association for the month of March. The leader produced 1,621 lb. milk, 56.7 lb. fat and her stablemate is credited with 1,380 lb. milk, 55.2 lb. fat. Mr. Dayett had another of his purebred Holsteins in the list of the ten highest producers, she having 1,364 lb. milk and 47.7 lb. fat to her credit.

WILLIAM C. LEITSCH

The Wisconsin Holstein industry has suffered a severe loss by the death of William C. Leitsch of Columbus, who died April 18th at his home from pneumonia. Mr. Leitsch, a man of pleasing personality, was a progressive breeder and not a speculator. He was treasurer of the Wisconsin Holstein Breeders' Association and was formerly president of the National Canners' Association. He was a successful business man and was president of the Columbus Canning Company.

JESSIE MAIDA RUTH

Jessie Maida Ruth, owned by H. E. Robertson of York, Pa., is still going strong on her year test and is producing 100 lb. milk a day. On Saturday, April 7th, she produced 115.8 lb. which is the greatest single day's production in the thirty day ending April 10th, she produced 3,210 lb. milk.

Several other members of the Robertson dairy are also making large records.

A NICE SALE

A. L. Hunt of Frederickberg, Iowa, recently purchased 24 purebred Holsteins from Henry Heiter of South Byron, Wis. There were 22 bred heifers and two cows and the reported price was \$2,500.00. The tuberculin test on the Heiter herd failed to show a reactor.

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WISCONSIN TESTING

Black and White cattle again carry off most of the honors in the Wisconsin Testing Association for the month of March for, in the 124 associations reporting, the leaders of 53 were registered Holsteins and 36 were grade Holsteins. There were three grade and four purebred Jersey leaders; 14 grade and 2 purebred Guernsey leaders; 2 of the leaders were registered Ayrshires; 2 grade Shorthorns; 2 were Natives; 1 a purebred Milking Shorthorn; and the breeding of one is not given.

The state leader is a registered Holstein in the herd of Leo Kuhl & Son of Hazel Green. She is credited with the production of 110.2 lb. fat. Second is a grade Holstein, owned by J. Brethouwer in the Cedar Grove-Oostburg Association. This cow made 101.4 lb. fat in the month. A purebred Holstein owned by Theo. Mathiew of the Eau Claire No. 3 Association is third with 100.6 lb. fat and the Mathiew herd of 13 purebreds heads that association with an average of 41.1 lb. fat, 1,144 lb. milk. The other cow to exceed 100 lb. fat is a purebred Holstein, owned by N. Lasselyoung of the Ellington Association with 100.1 lb. fat to her credit. Five other association leaders made between 90 and 100 lb. fat and all are purebred Holsteins.

The highest herd average is in the Hazel Green Association and is 67.8 lb. fat, 1929 lb. milk for the twelve purebred Holsteins in the herd of Leo Kuhl & Son. Eight grade Holsteins owned by Peter Yogerst averaged 62.9 lb. fat, 1,493 lb. milk in the Allentown-Kohsville Association and the purebred and grade herd of 21 milkers owned by Frank Gillis in the Dunn County No. 2 Association averaged 60.5 lb. fat, 1,534 lb. milk. Eight other associations are headed by herds averaging between 50 and 60 lb. fat and in six instances these herds consist of all purebred Holsteins; in one, grade Guernseys; and in the other instance of both purebred and grade Holsteins.

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PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

May 7-8—Fond du Lac, Wis., Holstein Breeders' Sale Co., S. H. Bird, Mgr.
May 8-9—Earlville, N. Y., New York Spring Sale, New York Holstein-Friesian Ass'n.
May 9—Manitowoc, Wis., Manitowoc County Quality Consignment Sale.
May 10—Marshfield, Wis., 17th Semi-Annual Sale, Central Wisconsin Holstein Breeders' Ass'n., J. P. Heintz, Sales Manager.
May 10—Watertown, Wis., Watertown Holstein Sales Company Sale.
May 10—Howell, Mich., McPherson Farms Co. Sale.
May 11—Wausau, Wis., Marathon County Holstein Breeders 5th Semi-Annual Sale.
May 12—New Douglas, Ill., First Semi-Annual Quality Holstein Sale, O. Westerheide.
May 14—Chesterton, Ind., Morgan Farm Dispersal.
May 15—Menomonic, Wis., Dunn County Annual Purebred Stock Sale.
May 17—Belle Mead, N. Y., Belle Mead Bull Association Consignment Sale.
May 19—Laceyville, Pa., S. C. Jayne Dispersal, R. Austin Backus, Mexico, N. Y., Mgr.
May 22—Waukesha, Wis., Waukesha County Holstein Breeders' Sale.
May 23—Athens, Ohio, Theo. Rypma Dispersal Sale, F. J. Johnson, Mgr.
May 25-26—Detroit, Minn., Minnesota Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Ass'n. Sale.
May 29—Pitman, N. J., Salem-Cumberland-Gloucester Holstein Association Consignment Sale.
May 30—Wheeling, W. Va., Homeview Farms Dispersal Sale.
May 31—Neilsville, Wis., Clark County Semi-Annual Holstein Sale.
May 31—Watertown, Wis., National Homestead Sale.
June 4—Okemos, Mich., Its-A-Mere and Cedar Bend Dispersion Sale.
June 5—Mentor, Ohio, Pinery Farms, Annual Sale.
June 6—Barron, Wis., Barron County Holstein Breeders' Ass'n. Annual Spring Sale.
June 7-8—Cleveland, O., National Coöperative Holstein Sale, Ohio Holstein-Friesian Association, Mgrs.
June 8—Norwich, Conn., Plain Hill Farms Annual Sale, The O. S. Peck Co., Mgrs.
June 9—Mentor, Ohio, T. D. Morley, Dispersal.
June 12—Owatonna, Minn., Taylor & Christgau Sale.
June 14—Thorp, Wis., W. H. Krause Annual Bred Heifer Sale.
Aug. 30—Montrose, Pa., Susquehanna County Breeders' Second Annual Sale.
Oct. 3-4—Howell, Mich., Tenth Annual Sale of the Howell Sales Company of Livingstone County, W. Griffin, Sec'y.
Oct. 3-4—Syracuse, N. Y., National Dairy Show Sale.
Oct. 4—Marshfield, Wis., 18th Semi-Annual Sale, Central Wisconsin Holstein Breeders Association.
Oct. 9—West Chester, Pa., Chester County and Eastern Breeders' Consignment Sale.
Oct. 20—New Douglas, Ill., Holstein Breeders' Consignment Sale, S. E. Gehrig, Mgr.
November 5—Elkhorn, Wis., Walworth County Breeders' Fall Sale.
November 12—Elkhorn, Wis., Walworth County Breeders' Bull Sale.
Nov. 15—Kansas State Association Sale, W. H. Mott, Mgr.

LITTLE MONEY HERE

The Hanson and Vik sale at Clarkfield, Minn., drew a big crowd but the general financial condition of the community prevented any large prices. Grade cows averaged \$100 a head, grade yearlings averaged \$71 and the purebred bull calves reached up to \$57. While these prices do not come up to the expectation of the breeders they were very fair considering conditions.

BOESEN HERD DISPERSED

The J. E. Boesen herd of grade and registered Holsteins was dispersed at public auction on the farm at Greencastle, Indiana, April 10. There were 28 registered Holstein cows and heifers which brought \$3,101.50. The sixteen cows averaged \$160, the top price being \$222.50. Only four animals remained in Putman county. The Indiana Tuberculosis Hospital was the principal buyer.

DR. PEASLEY'S DISPERSAL

Dr. A. A. Peasley's herd was dispersed April 12 on the farm at Columbus, Ohio. The auctioneer was C. E. Baylor, Wellington and the sales manager was the well known Ohio Holstein breeder and pedigree man, F. G. Johnson. There were only 36 animals in the herd, many of which were young. Prices were low for the quality of the stock. The total was \$3,435, an average of \$92.64. Many of those present secured real bargains.

SALE AT FOND DU LAC

Weather conditions influenced the Fond du Lac Breeders Sale held at the pavilion at Fond du Lac, April 5 and 6. The top price was \$405 which Louis Wagner of Fond du Lac paid for the five-year-old bull Sir Fobes Mutual Pontiac consigned by H. J. Wagner of Calvary. The principal buyers were Thos. Brady of Worthing, S. D., and the Northern Hospital at Winnebago, Wis. A large number of the animals were young which, of course, brought down the sale average. Kelly, Mack and Poulman were the auctioneers with F. H. Everson in the box. Sid Bird was sale manager.

BROWN COUNTY JUNIOR SALE

A sale of bull calves with a few females added was held April 5 at De Pere, Wis., under the auspices of the Brown County Holstein Breeders Association. Despite unfavorable weather conditions there was a good crowd present.

Twenty-three animals averaged just over \$67, totaling \$1,543. The highest price was \$158 for which James Ryan of Rockland, obtained a very fine young bull.

The auctioneer was Michael Kellner with Joseph Hoskens as sale manager. All the animals were purchased by residents of Brown County. The bulls averaged twice the amount they would have a year ago. There were fifteen bulls and fourteen heifers and the ages ranged from four weeks to one year.

OUTAGAMIE BREEDERS SALE

At the annual sale held by Outagamie County Holstein-Friesian Breeders' at Appleton, Wis., April 13th, forty-seven animals were sold for \$4,538. Many of these were quite young and the average of \$94.42 is lower than it would have been if it had included them with their dams as is the custom. The crowd was estimated at between three and four hundred and at least 30 purchased their first purebred Holstein females. Yearling heifers and old cows were not in demand but calves and animals in milk or soon due to freshen sold quite briskly. The auctioneer was J. E. Mack, of Ft. Atkinson, Wis.

The animals bringing \$150 or more with names and addresses of their purchasers are:

Parthena Piebe Hengerveld, Herbert and Frank Tubbs, Seymour	\$205
Ormsby Pontiac Parthena Lass, 2 yrs., Schwartzbauer Bros.	150
Sunnyside Storigo Wayne 3d, 6 yrs., H. Yandre, White Water	165
Consigned by Geo. H. Flamann, Appleton, Wis.	
Piebe Inka Parthena, 6 yrs., John Heenan	155
Consigned by Robert Tiedt, Black Creek, Wis.	
Male yearling, William Schultz, Ashland	150
Consigned by N. J. Losselyong, Appleton, Wis.	
Heifer, 2 yrs., John Knapstein, New London	175
Consigned by Harvey D. Knorr, Appleton, Wis.	
Korndyke De Kol Princess 2d, 7 yrs., Robert Burns	165
Consigned by Geo. R. Schaefer, Appleton, Wis.	
Colantha Rijneta Segis, R. J. Schaefer, Appleton	160

THE CUMBERLAND COUNTY BREEDERS' SALE

The Cumberland County Holstein-Friesian Breeders' sixth annual sale held at Carlisle, Pa., May 2 was pronounced to be the best of the series. For one thing, Hertzler's Garage, in which it was held, was large enough to accommodate both the cattle and the people and the large crowd were not inconvenienced in any way. Then the animals were generally of good individuality. There was a large proportion of young stock, but there was a much better demand for milkers than for younger animals while there were very few bull buyers present.

There were forty-three animals offered and these brought \$5,254.50, an average of \$122.20. There were six bulls and with one exception they were young calves and they averaged \$121.66. Twelve females under one year old averaged \$67.41 and the twenty-five females a year old or over averaged \$150.42.

The top price was \$320 which W. H. Miller, of Carlisle paid for the 19.84 lb. four-year-old, Colantha Ultra De Kol, consigned by W. H. Sheaffer, of Huntsdale. As can be seen from her picture in the April 22 issue of the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN, she is a cow of good individuality. The animals over six months old were tuberculin tested and a number of them were from accredited herds. S. R. Miller was pedigree expert and sales manager. A. A. Raudabaugh, supervisor for the Cumberland County Testing Association was clerk of the sale and the auctioneer was Col. Geo. Deitch, assisted by G. N. Henry.

The general opinion among the consigners was that the sale was very satisfactory, although some of the purchasers obtained real bargains. Every one seemed optimistic as to the outlook for the Holstein industry. One thing we especially wish to commend was the action of a local ice cream factory in putting up cream in ten cent packages. There were three flavors in the bar and a generous amount was given for the dime while the product was of good quality. If the example of this local company is followed at Holstein events throughout the country we believe the venture would be very successful.

JAYNE HERD TO BE DISPERSED

The good herd of Holsteins owned by S. C. Jayne will be dispersed on the farm Saturday, May 19. This herd, which is under state and federal supervision has passed two clean tests, and will be sold subject to a 60 day retest. This is a real good herd and the animals are closely related. Fourteen are daughters of the bull, Titusdale Rose De Kol King, who was sired by a son of a 30 lb. cow and whose dam as a two-year-old heifer produced 18.75 lb. butter in seven days and was from a cow that made 26 lb. butter in a week.

There are five daughters of King Johanna Korndyke Cornucopia. Several daughters of this bull have made nice A. R. O. records. He is from a big producing cow and was sired by Korndyke Abbecker Netherland, a son of the century sire, Korndyke Abbecker, from Milanhurst America De Kol, who made a number of world's records and produced 1,231.35 lb. butter in a year as a junior four-year-old, world's record at time of making.

The herd sire, which will be sold, is Model Darius King Segis. His sire was from a cow that produced 30 lb. butter in seven days from 647 lb. milk. His dam is the noted Clara Clothilde Lyons, a former world's champion who, at one time, as a two-year-old, held all the world's records from 30 days to 305 days inclusive. As a two-year-old heifer she produced 23.50 lb. butter in seven days. Her dam is a 30-lb. cow whose own dam made over 32 lb. butter in a week and these two cows each averaged over 95 lb. milk a day during the week of their test.

(Continued on page 328.)

CRESTMONT ORMSBY ALCARTRA

The great junior-three-year-old Crestmont Ormsby Alcartra, owned by Harry C. Gates of Canton, Pa. will not, we are sorry to say, make a world's record in the ten months division, failing to qualify as she did not freshen within the required fourteen months. She was milked for 330 days and then dried off and in these eleven months she produced 1,030.4 lb. butter, 21,552 lb. milk, certainly a splendid showing. This great heifer as a junior two-year-old produced 15,883.1 lb. milk, 722.98 lb. butter in ten months, carrying calf 180 days of the time she was on test. She is full sister to Crestmont Duchess Ormsby, that as a junior three-year-old, produced 18,243.1 milk, 806.65 lb. butter in 305 days carrying calf 200 days of her test period. This splendid pair of full sisters were born less than a year apart. Their dam, Fairmont Duchess Ormsby, was a daughter of Pledge Spofford Calamity Paul. Their sire, King Pontiac Alcartra Wayne, is the splendid bull at the head of Crestmont herd. The Crestmont herd is small and in it King Pontiac Alcartra Wayne has not had the opportunity that he really deserves but his daughters are producers and fine individuals and we predict that much will yet be heard of this high-class sire and his offspring.

WISCONSIN UNIVERSITY JOINS HOMESTEAD CLUB

The University of Wisconsin is eligible to join the Homestead Club. Professor George Humphrey of the animal husbandry department purchased, early in April, Homestead cattle from the herds of S. E. Jones, S. T. Jones and S. B. Jones & Son, all of Watertown. One of the animals will join the University herd at Madison and the others will form a herd foundation at the farm belonging to the branch school of agriculture at Sturgeon Bay.

A YARD BEAUTIFUL

if you plant our Prize Mixture of
RARE GLADIOLI

Large Bulbs 100 for \$3 or 30 for \$1. Surprise Mixture 100 for \$2, or 40 for \$1. Mammoth Bulbs 20 for \$1. Prepaid. All Bloom This Year.
R. J. GIBBINS, Mt. Holly, N. J.

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who understands Holsteins and knows the buyers

CAN MAKE MONEY FOR YOU at your sale. Call on

DONALD T. GRAVES
ALDEN, NEW YORK.

Catalogs That Save You Money

A good sale does not need to be expensive for the seller. Write or wire for our proposition.

E. M. HASTINGS CO.,
Pedigrees and Sale Management,
PULASKI, NEW YORK

DOINGS AT BERKS FARM

Things are moving at Berks Farm and the first 34 lb. seven day butter record has been made by Belgian Heroine of Grayfields 368654. Freshening as a six-year-old, she produced 34.06 lb. butter, 717.1 lb. milk in seven days; in thirty days she is credited with 132.73 lb. butter from 2,800.5 lb. milk. Her best day's milk production was 107.4 lb. This 34-lb. seven day record was made only two months after she completed a 305 day record of 804.63 lb. butter, 16,438.6 lb. milk.

As a two-year-old, Belgian Heroine of Grayfields is credited with a 7 day record of 26.96 lb. butter, 503.8 lb. milk. She is a daughter of Heroine of Grayfields and was sired by Sir Fairview Pontiac Korndyke, one of the many good sons of old Pontiac Korndyke.

Congratulations are in order for Abner S. Deysher, the proprietor of Berks Farm and also to herdsman Clark Berry in whose care Belgian Heroine of Grayfields made her splendid records.

DELICIOUS DAIRYLEA DAINTRIES

Have you tried a Dairylea Dainty yet? Never heard of it, why, where have you been? That's the trade name under which the Dairymen's League are selling ice cream in the form of a Sundae. This is sold in a package which retails for ten cents and it consists of ice cream, Dairymen's League quality, with a covering of fruits and berries, packed in a sanitary cup. This new venture is meeting the approval of both dealers and consumers and we are sure you also will like the product. The alliterative name is easy to remember and the flavor lasts.

BALED SHAVINGS

The best BEDDING for cows
Write for delivered price in Car Lots
Oscar Smith & Son, Albany, N.Y.

CHICKS 100,000

Leghorns, Rocks,
Minorcas, Reds and
White Wyandottes at very lowest
prices, prepaid. Write for
free catalogue.

Sunnyside Hatchery,
Liverpool, - - Pennsylvania

King Segis Patent Lock



King Segis Bull Staff and Rings.

Descriptions, prices and sample tags on application.
H. A. MOYER, Inc., Syracuse, N. Y.

PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

(Continued from page 327.)

There are six daughters and five sons of Model Darius King Segis, who is just two years old. He is a son of Model Darius Glista, whose offspring have won so many prizes at the leading fairs in the State of New Jersey and who was from a 30-lb. cow and was sired by a son of Annie De Kol Konigin, who twice made over 30 lb. butter in a week and whose dam, Annie De Kol Butter Girl is a three times 30 lb. cow. Both of these cows have won prizes in the show ring at New York State Fairs.

Northern Pennsylvania is noted for the quality of its Holstein herds. These herds have been selected and bred with a view for profitable yearly production. At the same time the owners have kept type and conformation in mind, the result is that Holsteins from this district can go to any part of the country and make good either in short time or long time test work or in the every-day work of the dairy. The health record of the Jayne herd should cause intending purchasers to journey to Laceyville, May 19 and be present when this good herd is sold at public auction.

Laceyville is on the main line of the Lehigh Valley Railroad and the Jayne Farm is just one mile from the village.

BARGAINS AT SHEBOYGAN

The Sheboygan County Holstein Breeders' Association's semi-annual sale was held April 11th at Plymouth, Wisconsin. There were many bargains offered the assembled buyers. The total was \$8,555 for 82 animals, an average of \$104.33. The top price was \$210 which Edward Guenther of Adell, Wis., paid for Tyro Hengerveld Segis Adonis, a son of a 30-lb. cow sired by Pabst Pontiac Adonis. Rushton & Shaver, also of Adell, paid \$200 for Sir Pietertje Colantha Jewel 12th, a fine young bull from the D. W. Huenink herd which is federally accredited.

The animals bringing \$150 or more with names and addresses of their purchasers are:

3	Lilly Johanna Parthena 2d, 6 yrs., B. J. Meyer, Plymouth, Wis.	\$180
4	Lady Blackbird Homestead De Kol, 7 yrs., B. J. Meyer, Plymouth, Wis.	160
9	Tyro Hengerveld Segis Adonis, 11 mos., male, Edward Guenther, Adell, Wis.	210
12	Piebe Johanna Sue, 6 yrs., Pinchurst Farms Co., Sheboygan Falls, Wis.	160
13	Spruce Lawn Blanche De Kol, 8 yrs., B. J. Meyer, Plymouth, Wis.	165
14	Male, 9 mos., Fred C. Gisser, Plymouth, Wis.	150
15	Kingwood Segis Fayne, 5 yrs., H. A. Meyer, Plymouth, Wis.	174
29	Jewel Maid Pontiac, 5 yrs., B. J. Meyer, Plymouth, Wis.	185
40	Female, Isaac De Munck, Plymouth, Wis.	150
43	Lucy Johanna Polkadot, 7 yrs., Herman Haut, Plymouth, Wis.	185
45	Bull substituted for No. 44, Fiedler Bros., Plymouth, Wis.	175
46	Careme Segis Korndyke 4th, 2 yrs., M. H. Hand, Plymouth, Wis.	175
45	Neeltje Segis Urmagel, 2 yrs., Pinchurst Farms, Sheboygan Falls, Wis.	175
61	Lyndoncrest Alma, 2 yrs., M. H. Hand, Plymouth, Wis.	165
65	Golden Star Pontiac, 3 yrs., Frank Diener, Random Lake, Wis.	155
66	Piebe Gerben Pearl, 2 yrs., M. H. Hand, Plymouth, Wis.	150
74	Sir Pietertje Colantha Jewel 12th, 7 mos., male, Rushton & Shaver, Adell, Wis.	200
77	Ophelia Maid Johanna Pietertje, 6 yrs., G. J. Huenink, Cedar Grove, Wis.	195
84	Substitute female, Arno E. Pfang, Plymouth, Wis.	160

DISPERSAL AT HOMEVIEW FARMS

An event that should bring visitors and buyers from many parts of the southern states as well as from Pennsylvania and Ohio is the dispersal sale of the Homeview Farm herd which will be held on the farm at Wheeling, West Virginia, on May 30. The Farms are located on the Wheeling, West Liberty and Bethany Pike; are about two miles south of West Liberty and ten miles north of Wheeling. There are good auto roads and you will have a splendid day's outing that may be both pleasant and profitable if you spend Decoration Day at Homeview Farms. Those coming by train should come to Woodsdale station at Wheeling. Busses leave the station for Homeview farms every hour.

The Homeview Farm herd is well known to be a high class establishment. The herd, which is under state and federal supervision, was built on a foundation which included blood of the great sires, Colantha Johanna Lad, Sir Veeman Hengerveld, and Pontiac Aaggie Korndyke, bulls whose daughters and granddaughters have made tremendous records in both long time and official tests. The present herd consists of 63 head of which 22 are granddaughters of Colantha Johanna Lad and twelve are granddaughters of Sir Veeman Hengerveld. There are three daughters and three granddaughters of Pontiac Aaggie Korndyke and it is very seldom that daughters of this sire are offered to the breeders at their own price.

The three herdsires are all to be sold. Dutchland Colantha Champion, a son of Colantha Johanna Lad has three direct descendant dams that each have records above 30 lb. and four that average well over 30 lb. His dam is Dutchland Pietertje Changeling, with a seven day record of 30.98 lb. She is the daughter of Dutchland Changeling Colantha Lad with a record of 30.96 lb. butter from 617.2 lb. milk. Many will remember this daughter of Colantha Johanna Lad on account of her great year record made as a junior three-year-old of 21,239.8 lb. milk, 946.71 lb. butter. She is a daughter of Ready Change, 31.16 lb. butter, 720.4 lb. milk in a

week and Ready Change was by Pontiac Butter Boy from the great old 29-lb. producer and show cow, Changeling. There are daughters of Dutchland Colantha Champion in the sale as well as cows and heifers bred to him. Another of the Homeview herdsires is Sir Veeman Hengerveld Merle. This bull is a son of Sir Veeman Hengerveld from a two-year-old daughter of King Korndyke Sadie Vale that made a 21 lb. seven day butter record. This combination of blood lines is always in demand.

The third of the herdsires is King Ormsby Colantha Johanna Lad and he is by King of the Johanna Lads from a daughter of King of the Ormsbys. Holstein breeders know that the half sisters and three-quarter sisters of this sire are in hands where they are being developed and this insures that this combination of blood lines will be in the public eye for years to come.

The owners of Homeview Farms are Dr. J. R. Caldwell of Wheeling, West Virginia and James Caldwell of Short Creek, West Virginia. These gentlemen spared no time or expense in building their herd and this insures that the offerings will be of high quality for the herd was built on the right foundation. The only reason the herd is in the market is because the farm has been sold. Don't forget to send for a catalog. Remember the animals will be sold subject to a 60 day retest privilege.

THE 1923 SALE

The 1923 Sale, one of the great series of sales begun in 1913 under the management of E. M. Hastings, of Pulaski, New York, was held at the state fair grounds, Syracuse, N. Y. April 17 and 18 with Kelley and Lee as the auctioneers and Leo Blanding as pedigree expert. The sale showed an increased demand for cows and heifers fresh or soon due to freshen. The individuality of the offerings was an important price determining factor, and this seemed to carry weight and has in recent sales in New York state, even in the case of females not immediately profitable from the dairyman's standpoint. The offerings showed a wide range of quality, some of them were exceptionally good while some of the younger animals were poorly grown and this condition is reflected in the prices received.

There were 141 animals sold, of which 42 were under two years of age and 28 under one year. They brought \$19,590 an average of nearly \$140. The 110 animals over a year old averaged practically \$160 while 66 head averaged better than \$200. There were 40 actual buyers of which all were residents of New York with the exception of a representative of the Woodlawn Dairy Farm, Lincoln, Nebraska, and J. G. Kerrick of Towanda, Pa. Mr. Kerrick purchased a number of young stock while the Woodlawn Farm representative took the top price animal, Lyndale Pietje Pontiac Echo, for \$1,500. This seven-year-old sire has a long list of good record daughters, most of which are heavy milkers. He was from a 30-lb. cow and sired by Avondale Pontiac Echo. The top price for a female was \$350 which W. D. Lyons, Marcellus, bid for Donolda Vale, a twin daughter of King Korndyke Sadie Vale Wayne. As a three-year-old, this cow had made over 25,000 lb. milk, and nearly 1,100 lb. butter in a year. She was well worth the money.

Animals bringing \$200 or more with names and addresses of the purchasers are:

88	Lyndale Pietje Pontiac Echo, male, 7 yrs., Woodlawn Dairy Farms Lincoln, Nebraska.	\$1,500
92	Donolda Vale, (Twin), 5 yrs., W. D. Lyons, Marcellus, N. Y.	350
90	Wheatfield Pontiac Ormsby Wayne, 3 yrs., Strickland Farms, Carthage, N. Y.	200
97	Wheatfield Ormsby Tulip, 2 yrs., D. R. Sedgwick, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	300
99	Wheatfield Ormsby May, 2 yrs., G. E. Halliday, Walkill, N. Y.	200
1	Lyons Pontiac Segis, 3 yrs., Strickland Farms, Carthage, N. Y.	305
2	Zerna Lyons Peter, 3 yrs., W. H. Crowell, Liverpool, N. Y.	300
3	Beauty Lyons Peter, 4 yrs., W. J. Abbott, Baldwinsville, N. Y.	255
7	Vida Plum Savoy De Kol, 6 yrs., C. B. Marshall, Morrisville, N. Y.	215
10	Substitute for No. 10, W. J. Abbott, Baldwinsville, N. Y.	200
11	Osego Hengerveld Beechwood, 3 yrs., Crego Bros., Baldwinsville, N. Y.	215
12	Verouka De Kol Mutual, 6 yrs., R. M. Stone & Son, Marcellus, N. Y.	245
14	De Kol Korndyke Ormsby Lass, 4 yrs., Crego Bros., Baldwinsville, N. Y.	200
17	Pansy Maude Pontiac Hengerveld, 6 yrs., D. Stedman, Syracuse, N. Y.	245
18	Alida Victoria Colantha, 8 yrs., Thayer Burgess, Utica, N. Y.	215
22	S. C. H. Nancy Korndyke De Kol, 5 yrs., Strickland Farms, Carthage, N. Y.	250
28	Maple Place White Lady, 4 yrs., John Dadey, Dewitt, N. Y.	265
32	Clover Heights Princess De Kol, 4 yrs., Thayer Burgess, Baldwinsville, N. Y.	215
34	Clover Heights King Pontiac Beryl, 1 yr., male, J. C. Weil, Lancaster, N. Y.	270
43	Rosanna Pontiac Mercedes, 5 yrs., Thayer Burgess, Baldwinsville, N. Y.	255
49	F. F. V. May Valdessa, 4 yrs., Edward P. Rose, West Winfield, N. Y.	220
58	Lyons Pontiac Hengerveld Aaggie, 2 yrs., G. E. Halliday, Walkill, N. Y.	240
64	Lady Grindetia Jewel, 6 yrs., Thayer Burgess, Baldwinsville, N. Y.	210

THE LLENROC REDUCTION SALE

The Llenroc Reduction Sale held April 10 on the farm of W. C. Houck & Sons at Chippawa, Ont. attracted Holstein enthusiasts from several states as well as from the Province of Ontario. Pennsylvania, Delaware, Vermont and New York state were represented among the buyers. The total was \$14,155 for forty-seven animals or an average of \$301.17.

The demonstration of the Jemima family was alone worth a long journey and it was an education to hear Judge R. E. Haeger discourse on the type, conformation and uniformity of the Jemima family as they passed before him. Four daughters of the old cow were shown with daughters of three of them and it was very evident

(Continued on page 330.)

THE COW TEST

I'm rather rushed and busy now while testing out my Holstein cow; it is a ten months' butter test, and I would have her do her best. I'm feeding her on choicest hay and special rations every day. I'm brushing out her waving hair with tender touch and dainty care. I'm treating her as well, I ween, as any king could treat a queen, "You poor old chump!" my neighbors say, "You're getting sillier each day! You treasure that old cow, by jink, as though she were the missing link. A man would think to watch you slave, she were a queen and you a knave! What! Are you feeding her on hay and ordinary beans to-day? Why not on pie, cream puffs, and cake, on sugar-plums and salmon steak? What is the bossie drinking now, just common water? Poor old cow! She should at least have ginger ale, or coca cola in her pail! Why, does she sleep on common straw just like her sisters and her ma? You should supply a feather bed and feather pillow for her head!" That's how my neighbors talk to me, but wait a while and you will see that when I finish up the test and my cow numbers with the best, these jesting folks from far and near will all come racing over here; they'll come in crowds, and flocks, and scads, they'll bring their brothers, sons and dads, and bid three prices and a half for Bossie's little spotted calf!

J. EDW. TUFFT.

SEES TWO SIDES

A certain farmer was always complaining. A friend met him one morn- and and remarked:

"Fine weather, James!"
"For them as ain't got to work."
"Your fields look in fine condition."
"To them as ain't got to dig 'em."
"Well, James. I'm glad your wife's better."
"Them as don't have to live with her may be."

PERFECT EAR TAG
FOR CATTLE, HOGS, SHEEP
EASY TO ATTACH, LIGHT, DURABLE
SALT LAKE STAMP CO.
65 WEST BROADWAY, SALT LAKE CITY, UT
SEND FOR FREE SAMPLES
Without obligation to me, please send FREE Samples of PERFECT EAR TAGS and Price List.
Name _____
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Best lime for agricultural purposes. High analysis; practically 100% available. In excellent condition. Not disagreeable to handle.

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Write at once for prices and full information. Place your orders early.

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THE BETTER SIRE—BETTER STOCK CAMPAIGN

During the first three months of the calendar year 1,177 persons signed a written agreement with the United States Department of Agriculture to use purebred sires exclusively henceforth. Vermont and West Virginia led in activities with Ohio, Virginia and Kentucky following in the order named.

The "Better Sires—Better Stock" campaign has now been running three and one-half years and its continued success shows the permanent position of the purebred sire and points to greater possibilities in the future. There are now 10,100 persons enrolled. During the recent three months period, Vermont which previously stood seventh in the list is now fifth while West Virginia advances from seventeenth to eight position. In this state legislation outlawing scrub sires became effective January 1st. From many states there comes increased demand for enrollment blanks and these are signs that there will be a continued-wide demand for purebred herdsires. The enrollment for the first three months of 1923 is greater than it has ever been in any of the thirteen previous quarters.

CLEANING MILKING MACHINES

Do you use a milking machine? The scarcity of good farm help has greatly increased their use. Many dairies producing milk that brings a relatively high price use them altogether, other dairies have discarded them claiming that they are hard to keep clean and that it is very difficult to keep the bacteria count down. The U. S. Department of Agriculture, in the recently issued Farmer's Bulletin 1315, gives some valuable instructions on cleaning and sterilizing milking machines and comparing methods of sterilization. If you have a mechanical milker or are thinking of getting one, it will pay you to send for the bulletin. It's free for the asking.

Origin Sir Napol Cornucopia

My Junior Herdsire, carries the blood of



KEYSTONE BEAUTY PLUM JOHANNA
1294.71 lb. butter in 365 days of strictly official test as a four-year-old, an unequalled record. This is the type, beauty and powers of production for which we breed.

A. W. DOWNTON

Starrucca, Pennsylvania

PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

(Continued from page 329.)

from their appearance that the producing capacity of old Lemima is being transmitted with a remarkable degree of uniformity to her female descendants. After the show came the sale.

J. Russell Danks, representing Winterthur Farms paid the top price, \$1,800, for King Bess Burke Alice, a ten months son of the 1180 lb. year record cow, Llenroc Johanna Rue Alice. A. P. Bigelow of Vermont gave \$400 for King Bess Burke De Kol, a son of "Boast" from Magdaline Rag Apple De Kol, the good record daughter of Fairview Mata Rag Apple. The top price for females was \$1,525 which the Flock Brothers Co., Williamsport, Pa., paid for the seven-year-old cow, Woodcrest Johanna. This cow has a year record of over 25,000 lb. milk and more than 1,000 lb. butter and is a daughter of Woodcrest Sir Clyde from a 1,000 lb. cow. Flock Brothers Co. paid \$600 for Llenroc Johanna Rue Pontiac, whose dam produced 30.2 lb. butter from over 700 lb. milk in a week from three quarters. A. S. Deysher of Reading, Pa., took three good ones including Duchess Lucy Posch, a 25-lb. cow with a large year record.

The auctioneers were L. E. Franklin of Toronto with Baxter and Mead. Wood was in the box.

The animals bringing \$200 or more with names and addresses of their purchasers are:

1	Llenroc Bess Burke Pietertje, 1 yr.	Purchased by Noble & Hambley, Bronte, Ont.	\$325
2	Posch Lemima Lady, 3 yrs.	Purchased by Abner S. Deysher, Reading, Pa.	350
12	Duchess Lucy Posch, 6 yrs.		700
29	Llenroc Elmdale Pontiac Posch, 1 yr.	Purchased by Flock Brothers Co., Williamsport, Pa.	400
3	Llenroc Johanna Rue Pontiac, 5 yrs.		600
4	Woodcrest Johanna, 7 yrs.	Purchased by Clark Shipston, Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont.	1525
5	Polly Abbecker Mercena, 5 yrs.	Purchased by Hamilton Health Ass'n, Hamilton, Ont.	450
8	Llenroc Echo Posch, 3 yrs.	Purchased by Winterthur Farms, Winterthur, Del.	250
9	King Bess Burke Alice, 10 mo., male.	Purchased by W. S. Schell & Sons, Woodstock, Ont.	1800
10	Llenroc Konigen, 1 yr.	Purchased by Erie County Farm, Millgrove, N. Y.	260
13	Llenroc Posch Betsy, 2 yrs.		265
20	Llenroc Lemima Ada, 2 yrs.	Purchased by J. R. Phillips, Ft. Erie, Ont.	225
15	Llenroc Lemima Hartog, 2 yrs.	Purchased by Dewey L. Bauder, Marilla, N. Y.	205
17	Margaret May De Kol, 3 yrs.	Purchased by Harlow M. Day, Ridgeway, Ont.	310
18	Llenroc O. K. L. Johanna, 1 yr.	Purchased by Sanford Dell, Chippewa, Ont.	300
23	Belle Aaggie Wayne, 8 yrs.		300
24	Victoria Wayne Aaggie, 2 yrs.		260
46	Llenroc Segis Mercena, 3 yrs.	Purchased by A. P. Bigelow, Middlesex, Vt.	240
35	King Bess Burke De Kol, male, 9 mo.	Purchased by Geo. B. Teal, Ridgeway, Ont.	400
38	Duchess De Kol Rousay, 3 yrs.	Purchased by J. H. Dyer, St. Catherine, Ont.	305
39	Jemima Snow Aaggie, 2 yrs.	Purchased by F. H. Leslie, Niagara Falls, N. Y.	235
47	Llenroc Magdaline De Kol, 2 yrs.	Purchased by J. W. Witmer, Petersburg, Ont.	200
49	Llenroc King Pietertje Inka, 9 mo., male.		300

GOOD MICHIGAN DISPERSAL

The Netherland Farm Dispersal Sale, held at Munger, Mich., April 24, brought together a good crowd and realized a very satisfactory average of \$266.35 for 48 head of all ages. The total was \$12,785. The 41 females averaged \$278.77 and the seven bulls averaged \$193.57. Practically all the animals had been bred by the owners Peter Bogart & Son and the good reputation of the herd was well known. All the animals remained in the state of Michigan. N. J. Meagher of Bay City, Mich., bought a number of good ones. He purchased the twelve-year-old cow Burtdale Belle Korndyke for \$350 and obtained three of her daughters including the 31 lb. cow, Burtdale Belle Korndyke 2d for \$700, the top price of the sale, the 26 lb. cow, Pearlina Segis, for \$485, as well as a 30 lb. daughter, Netherland Mattie for \$420, paying \$1,955 for the cow and her three daughters. He also took the herd bull, Netherland Dan Segis Lad for \$195, surely a bargain as this fellow was from a 31 lb. four-year-old that gave 600 lb. of 4% milk in a week. Fred Koebler of Auburn took Nellie Segis Hengerveld Belle, another daughter of the old cow for \$385, also Netherland May Segis, who made 25.99 lb butter in seven days as a two-year-old and was a daughter of the 30 lb. cow Netherland Mattie for \$500. No less than sixteen cows in this sale brought \$300 or more. The auctioneers were Col. Geo. W. Baxter, Elmira, N. Y., Col. Frank Cotton of Bay City, Mich. with R. Austin Backus in the box.

The animals bringing \$175 or more with names and addresses of their purchasers are:

		Purchased by N. J. Meagher, Bay City, Mich.	
1	Burtdale Belle Korndyke 2d, 9 yrs.		\$700
10	Netherland Rose Belle Korndyke, 3 yrs.		285
22	Netherland Mattie, 10 yrs.		420
26	Grace Bonnie, 12 yrs.		350
29	Burtdale Belle Korndyke, 12 yrs.		350
30	Pearline Segis, 8 yrs.		485
35	Netherland Josie Segis Girl, 2 yrs.		345

PROMOTING THE DAIRY INDUSTRY

The Corcoran Chamber of Commerce is fostering a movement for the promotion of the dairy industry. Prizes galore will be given to the best producers. Cash prizes amounting to \$170 are offered for high butterfat production in a year. Twenty-four merchandise prizes, donated by merchants of Corcoran, California, will be given to the monthly leaders. Then a valuable Holstein Bull, given by Frank Helm, will be awarded to the dairyman who shows the best average monthly production for any one cow during the year. The local papers will feature the competition and much good is expected to result.

ANTHRAX CONFERENCE

The International Advisory Committee recently met in London, England, and was attended by a representative of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Delegates were present from Italy, Sweden, France, Germany, Belgium, South America, England, India and Australia.

About 20% of the deaths of human beings in this country from anthrax are of farmers who become infected as a result of skinning animals which had died on their farms. Better bury deeply such animals or better, burn the carcasses and not try to salvage the hides unless you know the cause of death.

HAS IT COME TO THIS?

"Let me show you how to sell the farmer's wife by mail. Rogers, 110 West Thirty-fourth Street."

We have believed for some time that the farmer was getting the worst of the present business deal but we did not think it was as bad as indicated by the above advertisement appearing in the *New York Times*. Mr. Rogers evidently thinks the farmer is so hard up he has to sell his wife.

King Beauty Sylvia Lyons

the handsome young show bull now heading SPRINGDALE HERD, is a son of King Echo Sylvia Model and the fine young producer, A. BEAUTY LYONS, with an official record of 26.13 lb. butter, 570.5 lb. milk as a junior three-year-old. After seeing her, we headed our herd with her son. She is a granddaughter of King Lyons, and a great-granddaughter of Buttercup Clothilde Pietertje and Beauty Pietertje Prince, so is very strong in the blood that produced Segis Pietertje Prospect, the World Champion Milker.

B. F. JONES & SON

SOUTH MONTROSE, PA.

B. F. JONES W. HUGH JONES

BREEDER SYNDICATE BUYS SHOW BULL

A syndicate of breeders consisting of J. H. Dillon, Joseph Hoskens, John Peeters, and Robert A. Ryan all of Rockland, Wis., have purchased Sir Calamo Wayne, who won a number of prizes last fall in the show circuit. This bull as a seven-year-old, was shown at the state fair at Milwaukee last fall. He was placed third and he was very favorably commented upon by Judge Moscrip. This bull has headed the Jefferson County Show herd and his daughters are remarkably fine individuals. One was made junior champion in the 1921 Wisconsin State Fair with a sister placed close to her. These are the two heifers that W. H. Mace then, of New York now of Iowa purchased, paying \$1,000 each for them.

Sir Calamo Wayne is a son of the famous Paul Calamo Korndyke, the most famous Holstein show bull of recent years. His dam Lucy De Kol Wayne was also a wonderful show cow and had large year milk and butter records. Sir Calamo Wayne has a nice list of tested daughters and his new owners are to be congratulated on their acquisition.

A CAPTURE

"Are they enforcing the Prohibition laws out your way?"

"Yes," replied Uncle Bill Bottletop. "They raided a moonshine still."

"Did they catch the men who operated it?"

"No. The operators haven't been around in the last twenty years. The still was bein' kept up as a romantic spot to show Summer visitors."—*Washington Star*.

IMPROVE THE PRODUCT

Standardization of dairy products is the next step and it will be a long one on the road to better pay for producers. In many parts of the western states, the milk is separated on the farms and the cream shipped long distances to centrally located creameries and there made into butter. Naturally the shipments received vary greatly in quality. In an effort to better the quality of the product of Washington County, Kansas, a demonstration team consisting of representatives of the state agricultural college and the Kansas Creameries recently visited each station operator and looked over the plants and offered suggestions for improvement. They also interviewed farmers and told of the difference in grades and the corresponding variation in price. There is a difference of three cents a pound between cream of the first and second grade. The authorities feel greatly encouraged at the prospect of betterment.

NEW FORAGE GRASS

At the University Experimental Farm at Davis, California, they are trying out a grass imported from South Africa several years ago. This grass has been named Harding Grass and is very drought resistant. In the experimental plots it has remained green late in the season in spite of no rain and without irrigation. One plot has stood a six year test without irrigation, coming up from the roots as a perennial. At Davis there is a field sown to Harding Grass and 75 head of purebred cattle were recently turned on the field. Aleck McDonald, herdsman, says that the cattle relish the grass and that it provides good summer and winter pasturage under California conditions.

THE HOLLINS COLLEGE HERD SIRES

One of the best herds of Holsteins in the Southern States is located at Hollins, Va., and is the property of the Hollins College. This herd is under the management of Jos. A. Turner, known to all southern Holstein cattlemen as Joe. Some very good records have been made at this establishment and they are all the more creditable as they are the every day work of the cows and not of a selected few that are pampered and handled so as to make extremely large records while the rest of the herd gets very little attention. Records are made at Hollins by practically every milker in the herd. We hope to tell more about them and show a few pictures of the animals in an early issue.

There are two very fine herd sires in use at this establishment. One is King Joh Pieter. This young sire, who was born March 29, 1918, has a remarkable pedigree. The seven day records of his twenty nearest dams average a little over 33 lb. butter while on a five generation pedigree chart will be found ten 30-lb. cows including several that have made world's records. There are some great sires in his pedigree, for, besides tracing to King of the Pontiacs, he also traces twice to Pontiac Korndyke; three times to King Segis; and five times to Hengerveld De Kol. His sire, King Joh, has a long list of good record daughters including a 40-lb. four-year-old. King Joh was from a 33-lb. daughter of Johanna McKinley Segis, the well-known son of King Segis and Johanna De Kol van Beers, the second cow to make 40-lb. butter in a week.

King Joh was sired by the century sire, King Segis Pontiac Alcartra, whose dam, K P Alcartra, made world's records in class for seven, thirty and three hundred and sixty-five days. King Segis Pontiac Alcartra is also a century sire and was by King Segis from Pontiac Clothilde De Kol 2d, the first 37 lb. cow whose records for 7, 30 and 365 days were world's

records over all ages and over all breeds at time of making.

King Joh Pieter is a son of Betta Walker Pieter, who made three records less than one year apart ranging from 20.08 lb. butter in seven days as a junior three-year-old to 23.18 lb. butter in seven days as a five-year-old. Her sire, King Pieter, has a number of good record daughters; was from the 33-lb. cow, Blanche Lyons De Kol and was sired by King Hengerveld, a son of Hengerveld De Kol and the 31-lb. cow, Abby Hartog Clothilde. Betta Walker Pieter is a daughter of Betta Walker Lyons, a 25.57 lb. daughter of King Lyons from Betta Lyons Walker, a 28.39 lb. three-year-old daughter of King Walker and Betta Lyons Netherland, a 34.71 lb. daughter of the 34.35 cow, Blanche Lyons Netherland. The five direct descendant dams of King Joh Pieter have seven-day records that average 29.24 lb. butter. He is a real good individual, nicely marked and sires beautiful calves that are making good.

The junior sire at Hollins is Colonel Pietertje Ormsby and this bull represents long distance breeding for his seven nearest dams have year records that average 963 lb. butter, while his twelve nearest dams average over 900 lb. butter in a year. His dam was tested when just thirty months old and she produced 673.12 lb. butter, 15,540.2 lb. milk in a year. Being by Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes from a daughter of Sir Korndyke Hengerveld De Kol 36th, she has 75% of the same blood lines as a number of great producers including Queen Piebe Ormsby Mercedes who has two year records over 1,100 lb. butter; four year records above 900 lb. butter and six year records above 600 lb. butter.

The sire of Colonel Pietertje Ormsby is Sir Pietertje Skylark Ormsby, a son of Miss Pietertje Colantha Ormsby who was by Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes from Miss Colantha Korndyke Ormsby, a 1,000 lb. four-year-old. Sir Pietertje Skylark Ormsby was sired by Sir Orms-

by Banostine Champion, a son of Duchess Skylark Ormsby, the former world's champion for year butter production and the first cow to produce 1,500 lb. butter in a year.

Colonel Pietertje Ormsby is quite light in color and is a very nice individual. His pedigree combines strains of breeding noted for remarkable and persistent production and he carries a large percentage of the famous Ormsby blood which is and has been greatly in demand for a number of years.

THE UNCANOONUC HERD

Six years ago a purebred Holstein herd was started at St. Anselm's College, Manchester, N. H., with one animal. It was added to and built up until there are now thirty head in all. The herd has passed a clean Federal test for tuberculosis.

At the head of this herd is Sir Pietertje Fluella Mechthilde, weighing 2,400 lb. as a seven-year-old. His dam has a record of 37 lb. butter in a week.

The brothers at the college look after the milking of the cows and the milk produced is consumed in the college. The prefix of Uncanoonuc is reserved for the college herd and the names of the younger animals commence with this word.

A soldier was being examined by a surgeon for a compound depressed fracture of the skull. The doctor placed his finger in the healed depression and while doing so, asked the man numerous questions. Finally he asked: "Are you married?" "No, sir," was the reply, "I was kicked there by a mule."—*Ladies' Home Journal*.

Freddy's mother took him out to the park the other day, and as they stood watching the birds in their enormous cage the little fellow observed a stork gazing at him.

"Oh, look, mother," he said. "The stork is trying to see if he remembers me still!"

SPOTTED COWS and SPOTTED SOWS



The best combination on earth from both points of view—beautiful to look on—profitable to the uttermost.

Every feature of the spotted cow may be learned from THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN. Likewise, every feature of the old fashioned Spotted Poland China sow may be learned from the *Spotted Poland China Journal*, 600 Wulsin Building, Indianapolis, Indiana, Fred L. Obenchain, Managing Director. One year, \$1.00; three years, \$2.00. The same address brings you all the information in regard to recording the old-fashioned Spotted Poland China Breed in the National Spotted Poland China Register formed during the fall of 1913; incorporated under the laws of Indiana early in 1914.

The assets of the Association to-day are around forty-five thousand dollars. They do not owe one single dollar. They have a publicity department for the benefit of their breeders free to all members. They give a twenty-four hour service of recording pedigrees. They appropriate all of their profit for prices in county, district, state and national shows, so far as we have been able to ascertain, this is the only swine record in the United States that has done a greater business in 1921 than they did in the year 1920. In 1922 their gain over 1920 was 53%. Their membership fee is \$5.00. Write for full particulars. Address The National Spotted Poland-China Record, Fred L. Obenchain, Secy.-Treas., 600 Wulsin Bldg., Indianapolis, Indiana.

FEEDING FIELD PEAS

By A. L. HARVEY,
University Farm, Minn.

The use of the field pea or "Canada Field Pea" as feed for all classes of livestock has not been extensive by the farmers of the northern part of the United States. Lack of knowledge as to its merits, the high cost of seed and its relative cost as a protein concentrate, have been important factors in limiting the production of this crop.

Being a legume, the field pea is high in protein and low in fat. It contains 19 per cent digestible crude protein, 55.8 per cent digestible carbohydrates and .6 per cent digestible fat with a nutritive ratio of 1 to 3. As a concentrate it has practically the same feeding value as high grade gluten feed.

When cured as hay, field peas have a slightly higher feeding value than alfalfa, containing 1 to 2 per cent more digestible crude protein and fat. A combination of peas and oats yields a cured roughage or a soiling crop that is similar to clover hay in composition.

In the form of silage, field peas and oats together are slightly higher in dry matter and digestible fat and 150 per cent higher in digestible crude protein than corn.

Field peas are relished by horses. They make a good feed for horses at hard work and for growing colts where combined with oats. In the concentrated form, the field pea may be used to balance up rations low in protein. The peas should be ground and fed with at least an equal amount of carbonaceous grains. As a hay for horses, the field pea is apt to cause digestive disturbances because of its laxative character. However, peas are seldom grown alone for hay purposes as the vines lodge and make it almost impossible to harvest the crop with any degree of success. Therefore, peas are grown with oats or some other cereal, so that the latter may provide a support for the pea vines and increase the chances of securing a large yield of well cured roughage. A combination of peas and oats provides a hay less laxative and highly palatable.

Peas are a good food for dairy cattle. Especially are they beneficial for building up cows that are out of condition. When fed, peas usually form about one-third of the ration. The cured roughage is not fed to any large extent to dairy cattle, but as a soiling crop the peas and oats combination is excellent, because of the large yields (10-20 tons per acre), high nutritive value, palatability and its timeliness in supplementing spring pastures.

Peas are an excellent food for swine at all stages of development. Ground peas, in combination with middlings and oats, forming not over one-third of the ration, make a good ration for brood sows. As part of the grain ration for pigs, they promote growth and produce a firm finish. When grown in combination with oats, peas provide a pasture that ranks next to rape in value in the northern states. Its short grazing period (4

to 5 weeks) gives rape pasture a slight advantage. Two practices are followed, either turning the hogs in as the oats reach the dough stage and the pods are beginning to form on the peas, or allow the peas to become full-sized. A greater per cent of dry matter is obtained by following the latter method. Pigs will keep healthy and make good gains when this practice is followed.

Where corn does not grow successfully, peas and oats make a good silage crop. Due to the high percentage of protein, the silage is not as palatable as corn, hence stock do not relish it as well as corn silage. It is necessary to exercise great care in ensiling peas and oats because the hollow stems of the oats make packing difficult. Pea and oat silage is fed principally to cattle and sheep.

WHERE HOLSTEINS SHOULD THRIVE

The Owosso Sugar Company owns a tract of land near Owosso, Michigan consisting of 10,000 acres and this is said to be the biggest single tract of reclaimed land in the state. It is entirely reclaimed from a swamp which prior to 1903, when the Sugar Company purchased it, produced wild hay that was used for packing purposes.

Officials of the Sugar Company saw an opportunity to reclaim this land and purchased it. Dykes were built on all sides and drains made, then monster pumps were used to pump out the water and these have a capacity of 42,000 gal. of water a minute.

The primary purpose of the company in buying the land was to raise sugar beets but other crops are grown, in fact there is not more than 2,000 acres of beets. It is said to be the largest Belgian draft horse breeding establishment in the world and animals from this farm have won prizes at a number of leading shows including Detroit and Syracuse. At the present time there are nearly 200 Belgian horses on the farm.

The company owns 80 purebred Herefords and 305 grade Herefords, as well as 28 purebred Holsteins and 55 grade Holsteins. They have Duroc Jersey hogs and purebred Merino sheep. The farm is said to represent an investment of approximately \$3,000,000. The president of the company is under 30 years of age and is Harold F. Pitcairn of Philadelphia, said to be one of the youngest men in the country at the head of a large corporation.

WRONG NUMBER

The telephone in a well-known surgeon's office rang, and the doctor answered it. A voice inquired, "Who is this?"

The doctor readily recognized the voice of his seven-year-old son. Although an exceedingly busy man, he was always ready for a bit of fun; so he replied:

"The smartest man in the city."

"I beg your pardon, sir," answered the child, "but they have given me the wrong number."

BROWN COUNTY OWNS GOOD HOLSTEINS

Some sixteen years ago, Henry Wittig, superintendent of the Brown County Asylum, Green Bay, Wis., purchased from H. M. Everson, the cow De Kol Princess Jewel 2d, a daughter of Sir Tirania De Kol and she was the original foundation cow of the asylum herd. Then fourteen years ago, in 1909, Mr. Wittig purchased Drake Aagie Bell from R. E. Haeger the well known Holstein cattle judge and auctioneer. Descendants of these cows in the Asylum herd recently closed fine year tests. De Kol Canary Dot, a great granddaughter of De Kol Princess Jewel 2d made 945 lb. butter and 21,487 lb. milk in the year while Canary Drake Elba, now seven years old is a daughter of Drake Aagie Bell and she made 1,027 lb. butter, 23,770 lb. milk in a year. Both cows are sired by Pabst Canary Champion a son of King Pontiac Champion. Both of these cows have daughters that are producers and Cornucopia Canary Princess, a junior two-year-old daughter of De Kol Canary Dot finished a year test with 850 lb. butter, 17,450 lb. milk. Mr. Wittig recently refused an offer of \$6,000 for De Kol Canary and two of her daughters, so some idea can be gained of the opinion he has of them.

There are some good cows in the Asylum herd which consists of 80 head. Twenty-seven of the milkers have produced 24 lb., or more of butter in seven days official test and in this number are several junior two-year-olds. The highest record is that of De Kol Canary Pearl with 34.47 lb. butter from 681 lb. milk. The Asylum now has 12 cows on longtime test and the superintendent says that their records will average considerably over 900 lb. butter despite the fact that some of them are junior two-year-olds.

Some of the best members of the herd are daughters of Pabst Canary Champion. This bull has eleven daughters in the herd, nine of which have seven day records averaging above 27 lb., this includes one 34 lb. and one 30 lb. record while daughters in other herds have also made good records.

The two sires now in service on the Asylum farm are Sir Longfield Vale Pearl and Sir Ormsby Abbekerk Korndyke. The five nearest dams of Sir Longfield have year records averaging 982 lb. butter while Sir Ormsby is from a cow that made 1,227 lb. butter in a year from 27,444 lb. milk.

Buy your Silo Direct from Factory

And Save Money

Dirigo and Standard Silos still lead in high quality lumber and exclusive features. The strongest and tightest construction.

12x30 AS LOW AS \$264.35

Liberal discount for early order. Send for description and prices of all sizes.

STEVENS TANK & TOWER CO.

AUBURN, MAINE

FOWLER BUILT ON FIRM FOUNDATION

The Fowler Holstein herd is owned by the Fowler Estate at Lake Villa, Ill., and consists of an aggregation of nice individuals selected for performance, production and type. This herd has an interesting history.

In 1901 when Frank T. Fowler brought some 60 high-grade Holsteins and a purebred bull he was ridiculed by nearly everyone in Lake Villa. He was fresh from the city but had read agricultural literature. He built five silos, sent to the State University for inoculated soil in order to raise alfalfa, disced his alfalfa and drilled cow peas and sunflowers in his corn. None of these things were done by his neighbors at that time and they laughed at him, but things have changed.

Mr. Fowler decided that purebreds were more profitable than grades and purchased a number of good cattle and then proceeded to put official and year records on them. His great herd sire Clover Mead King Spofford already has a number of good producing daughters one of which made 30.75 lb. butter in seven days, milking 103.4 lb. in one day. As a senior three-year-old she produced 27.67 lb. butter in seven days and as a senior two-year-old she produced 673.45 lb. butter and over 16,000 lb. milk in 10 months. Another senior three-year-old made 26.01 lb. butter in a week, averaging 71 lb. milk a day. Another heifer tested 60 days after freshening made 17.52 lb. butter in a week and two others have made over 20 lb. in seven days, while one is on a year test and promises to make a 1,000 lb. butter record.

The sire of Clover Mead King Spofford was Sir Johanna Gladi Korndyke whose dam was by Pontiac Korndyke and whose sire was by Colantha Johanna Lad from a 32 lb. four-year-old daughter of Hengerveld De Kol. This bull traces to many of the greatest producers



Young Stock For Sale

At prices that the
Everyday Breeder and Dairyman
can well afford to pay.

HARRY C. REYNOLDS
SCRANTON, PA.

Herd under the Accredited Plan

and best transmitting sires known. Five daughters of this bull on second freshening averaged 23.08 lb. butter in seven days at an average age of just about three years and their dams and granddams were never officially tested.

Sons and daughters of this bull have won honors in the show ring and in addition he won Grand Championship in the dairy classes and Grand Championship over all breeds at the 1922 Lake County Fair.

Mr. Fowler journeyed over a number of states in search of a herd sire and then found him in a small herd near Plymouth, Wisconsin. He attended a little sale and noticed that a number of the animals offered were very choice individuals and when he found out that they were sired by Clover Mead King Spofford he decided that this was the bull to head the Fowler herd.

There are some good cows in the Fowler herd. Rose Christine Mercedes produced 2,685 lb. milk, 96.6 lb. fat in January and was the highest producer in the 20 Illinois Cow Testing Associations. She has a record of 943 lb. butter in a year and is now going at a 1,000 lb. rate. The seven milkers enrolled in the Lake County Association averaged 1,364 lb. milk and 49 lb. fat which was exceeded only by one other herd in the state. One member of the herd is K. S. P. Andire. As a six-year-old, tested last year, this cow produced 30.38 lb. butter, 628.3 lb. milk in seven days and made a year record of 1070.11 lb. butter, 23,508.4 lb. milk. The previous year as a five-year-old she made 951.71 lb. butter, 21,542 lb. milk in 365 days. Another member of the herd is Leda Duchess Rue 3d, a 26 lb. cow with a year record of 952.29 lb. butter, 22,734.5 lb. milk. A third member is McCloud Bess De Kol with a seven-day record of 30.25 lb. butter and a record made in 339 days of 865.50 lb. butter, 20,854.5 lb. milk.

The Fowler herd is founded upon the three desirable characteristics of production, type and breeding. The females are given an opportunity to make official and semi-official records and are also enrolled in Cow Testing Association. Their high ranking month after month is a sure indication of quality and production.

CALIFORNIA DAIRY COUNCIL

The California Dairy Council should be representative of the great industry it stands for. Secretary Sam Greene is responsible for the statement "Of the members of the new board, nineteen are active dairymen, ten are breeders of registered dairy cattle representing the four principal breeds, thirteen are active officials of cooperative producing, manufacturing and distributing organizations. Seven members of the board are affiliated with the ice cream branch of the industry, three are bankers, two are equipment dealers and one is a lawyer, five are on the College of Agriculture staff, one is with the State Department of Agriculture and one with the State Board of Education. It is truly a council."

CAUSE FOR ALARM

Two ladies were married to musicians. The one, a bride of a year, was pushing a baby carriage in which were three fine babies—triplets, all girls. The other lady had been in the bonds of matrimony a couple of weeks.

"What beautiful children!" exclaimed the newly married one.

"Yes," replied the proud mother; "let me tell you the funniest coincidence. At our wedding supper the boys who played with my husband in the orchestra serenaded him and they played 'Three Little Maids' from 'The Mikado.' Isn't that queer?"

At this the other bride turned pale. "Mercy," she gasped. "At our wedding supper Tom's friends serenaded him also, and they rendered 'The Sextet,' from Lucia."

HIS IDENTITY CONCEALED

A certain young man had an amazingly large mouth, which he contorted into an all-pervading smile whenever he wished to make a good impression. His sweetheart persuaded him to "ask father," and the youth was determined to show himself to good advantage.

"Mr. Jenks," he began, stretching his principal feature to the utmost of geniality. "I have come to ask for the hand of your daughter. I—"

"Just a moment," interrupted the old gentleman, mildly; "would you mind closing your mouth for a moment till I see who you are?"—*Medical Record.*

CLAIMS TITLE OF LARGEST

The Coöperative Creamery at Barron, Wisconsin claims to be the largest coöperative creamery in the world. In 1902 the total amount of butter made was 70,416 lb. in 1912 the output reached 666,556 lb. and in 1914 the million mark was reached. During 1921 two million pounds of butter was manufactured and during 1922 more than two and a half millions.

Holsteins that Will Please and Pay



Write your needs—or better—come and see our stock.

**BLAIR COUNTY
HOLSTEIN ASSOCIATION**

S. F. ZOOK, Sec'y Currysburg, Penna.

MILK PRODUCTION COSTS ON WISCONSIN FARMS

The average cost of producing milk in Wisconsin in 1920 as computed from the records of 48 representative farmers was 25 per cent above the average selling price of the milk, a survey by the United States Department of Agriculture shows. Similar results have been observed whenever production costs have been studied on any great number of farms showing a wide variation in the rate of production of cows, in size of herds, in character and amount of feed available and fed, and in the general organization of the farms on which the milk is produced, the department points out. The survey was an effort to show the effect of these factors on costs through the experience of farmers who were largely dependent on the returns of their dairy enterprises for their livings.

Market milk, cheese, butterfat, and condenser milk producers are represented in the report. The size of herds ran from 3 to 287 cows some without, but most with, young stock in addition to the cows. The rate of production averaged 7,320 pounds per cow per year which is considerably above the state average rate, and varied from 2,830 pounds to 13,000 pounds. The farms ran in size from 17 acres to 240 acres. On some farms all the productive effort was concentrated on the production of milk, on others surplus dairy stock, hogs, poultry, and cash crops, in varying combinations contributed to the total income of the farm. According to the usual system in Wisconsin most of the farms produced the roughage and all but the high protein concentrates used by the stock.

Feed was the largest item in the cost of producing milk, amounting to about 53 per cent of the total computed cost. This percentage varies somewhat according to the prices used in the computations of all the factors, but due to the tendency for values of all the factors to move up or down together is regarded approximately a generally applicable proportion of the total cost. The quantities of feed consumed were compared with the theoretical quantities needed as computed by feeding standards experimentally established and found to check closely. The higher producing herds consumed more feed, especially more grain, but the rate per hundred pounds of milk produced was very little higher and largely offset by decreases in the other classes of feed.

The quantities of grain, hay, silage and fodder supplied per hundred pounds of milk produced were materially less than have been reported in similar studies of unit requirements made elsewhere. This is partly due to a higher rate of production, partly to the fact that computations were based on the producing herd only and partly to the use of pastures. The contribution of pasture is computed in terms of the proportion of the total feed supply, averaging about 25 per cent, instead the customary figure "number of days pasture." In one group, 40 per cent

of the feed used by the cows in producing milk was attributed to pasture, which in another group pasture contributed less than 20 per cent, the "number of days on pasture" not being very greatly different.

The labor cost of producing milk on these farms was 2.34 hours, a figure not far from that reported in other studies. The higher producing herds were found to be distinctly more economical in the use of labor than the lower producing herds. Labor was figured at 40 cents an hour and on this basis found 28 per cent of the total computed cost.

Although there was serious depreciation in price of cows in 1920, the herds under observation were practically maintained in numbers and quality, and depreciation was figured on the physical basis of replacement rather than on both replacements and price. A total of 775 cows was needed to make up the total of 630.25 cows as an average for 12 months. Thirteen died and 112 were sold for various reasons.

Other costs—charges for buildings, use of equipment and miscellaneous items occurring with wide variation in amount and character but to be met some time—amounted to about 8 per cent of the total computed cost.

Attention is called to the confusion of ideas involved in quotations of prices of milk. Prices are usually quoted in terms of some standard grade. The price a farmer gets at any time may be quite different from the quoted price. This is true also of the average price for the year, as the amount sold at the several monthly prices is rarely uniform. The difference may easily amount to several hundred dollars in a farmers' computations unless he uses his own actual average price, the department points out.

If feed is figured at market prices at the farm and costs other than labor are considered as fixed in the computation, the balance left for labor was not enough on the average to pay 40 cents an hour. Similarly if wages are set at 40 cents an hour, market prices for feed were not realized, though a few farmers were able to realize both market prices and 40 cents an hour for labor in milk production in 1920. Many dairymen had to draw on supplementary sources of income to make up for deficits in their main line.

A complete report of the investigation is contained in Bulletin No. 1144, entitled "Cost of Milk Production on Forty-Eight Wisconsin Farms," copy of which may be obtained free upon request to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

TAKING NO CHANCES

"Certainly," said the minister, "I'll come and see your sick daughter if she is so very ill, but I don't think you belong to my parish. What church do you attend?"

"No, we don't go to your church, we're Methodists."

"Then why don't you send for your own pastor?" asked the puzzled minister.

"Oh, we couldn't risk him," explained the caller, "it's scarlet fever."

A TRIED STORY FAILS

An aged dorky in Alabama was before a magistrate because he had failed to take out a license for a pet terrier. His oft-repeated reply to the questions of the court was:

"Why, he ain't nothin' but a puppy!"

"Yes, yes, so you say," commented the judge. "But how old is he really?"


"I can't tell exactly," was the reply, "I was never good at dates, yo' honah, but he ain't nothin' but a puppy."

Evidence proved, however, that the dog was long past puppyhood, and the bench inflicted the usual fine.

Talking it over, the old dorky said to a friend: "Doggone me ef I can understand it! Last yeah and the yeah befo' dat, I tole de same tale 'bout the same dog, an' it was allus good enough befo'! Who's been meddlin' with the law since last yeah?"

NO MORE FREE FARMS

The era of free first-class land in the United States has passed, according to the United States Department of Agriculture. Nearly half the area of continental United States is not in farms. Of this area 40,000,000 acres are absolute desert or too rugged to cultivate, 270,000,000 acres are occupied by forests and cut over land, and 60,000,000 acres are in the semiarid west suitable only for grazing.



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FOR SALE.—Sold my herd. Must sell the sire, a fine son of Colantha Johanna Lad 8th. Born May 2, 1918. Come and see his daughters and you will want him. **J. E. SLYDER, SEVEN VALLEYS, PA.**

TWO SPLENDID yearling registered Holstein heifers \$100 each. Fine registered heifer calves \$40 each. Well-bred, good-size, nicely marked. Write for chart pedigrees. **CARPENTER & CARPENTER, EAST RANDOLPH, N. Y.**



HOLSTEIN BULLS and bull calves for sale. Record dam. Herd federally tested. Prices reasonable. Quality considered. Address, **CLARK BERRY, SINKING SPRING, PA.**

IF YOU ARE INTERESTED in Holstein-Friesian Cattle at reasonable prices, bred by our 34-lb. bull, Clever Model Glista, a son of Model King Segis Konigen, write at once to **MAPLE GROVE STOCK FARM, F. JONES, Mgr., CENTERVILLE, PA., R. No. 4.** Herd under federal supervision.

Big Type Chester Whites Pigs, 10 weeks to 8 months, pairs and trio, no kin, sired by 1000-lb. boars. Boars a specialty.

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HOLSTEIN HEIFER and bull calves. Purebred, registered and high grade. Splendid individuals and breedings. Delivered to you, \$25 and up. Your inquiry will be given our best attention. **BROWN CROFT FARMS, MCGRAW, N. Y.**

WHAT HE NEEDED

A Kansas farmer received a note from a young man who had been "going with" his daughter. It read:

"Dear Sur: Wood like your dauter's love in marriage. She and me are in luv. I think I neede a wife. Youres trooly."

The former replied: "Friend: You don't need a wife. You need a spelling book. Get one and study it a year. Then write me again."

THE STORY OF A MAINE HERD

One of the good Holstein farms in Oxford County, Maine, is owned by the Robinson family, who are stockholders and operators of the Robinson Manufacturing Company, which was established in 1862 to manufacture woolen cloth. In due time one of the younger members of the family, Joseph 2d, became interested in farm stock and for a time the training of young steers or bulls was his pastime. He fussed with poultry and some of his exhibits at local exhibitions won a goodly share of the prizes. Then the lad purchased a cow for which he gave \$23; incidentally it may be mentioned, that the last cow he purchased cost an even \$1,000, evidently his ideas changed as he grew older.

In 1912, Joseph 2d purchased his first registered stock at a sale in Syracuse, New York, where he bought six cows and a bull, sired by Pontiac Korndyke. At the present time there are on the farm, seventy head of registered Holsteins most of which, with the exception of the bull, Pequitside Korndyke and his twenty-four daughters, are descended from the original purchase.

Pequitside Korndyke and his two score daughters were purchased last October from Joseph Draper, Canton, Mass. This bull has been a prize-winner at the Brockton Dairy Show three years in succession. His daughters are doing well, nine of them have freshened so far and everyone has milked 60 lb. or more a day, while one produced 20.99 lb. butter in seven days and produced 75 lb. milk a day. The Robinsons are joint owners with H. B. Ayres of Pittsburgh, Pa., of the bull Sir Pietertje Ormsby Lilith, who was also a prize-winner at a number of fairs.

Last March, H. S. Bole a 1917 graduate of agriculture from Cornell University was employed as farm manager. Since then the name of Clover Lane Stock Farm has been given to the establishment and the prefix Clover Lane has been reserved for exclusive use of this herd. One good record made since Mr. Bole came to the farm is that of S. V. H. Nellie Veeman, who produced 30.45 lb. butter, 647.3 lb. milk in seven days.

When the foundation purebred herd was purchased in December, 1912, young Joseph suggested that a modern barn would be in keeping with the improved stock. His father demurred saying that the old barn had been good enough for two generations and was still in good condition but finally told the boy to go ahead and build a barn and not trouble him. Although, he was then scarcely of age, Joseph 2d, put up the present barn which is modern in every respect and the next year erected a modern hog house. The raising of purebred hogs was an important project for a time but has been gradually dropped as the purebred herd has developed. Twelve head were exhibited under care of Mr. Bole at the state and county fairs, three first and five second prizes were carried off at the state fair and four first and four second at the county fair.

The Clover Lane Farm consists of between 80 and 90 acres of tillable land and

200 acres of pasture. About 160 ton of hay are cut annually.

Mr. Joseph Robinson 2d, is now president of the Robinson Manufacturing Company and superintendent of the mill. He is quoted as saying: "This farm business is a side issue. It is our hobby, we have never run the farm as a source of income for the family. We enjoy the farm, and the stock is being constantly improved for breeding and show purposes. We take pride in bringing each cow up to a high test." Had Mr. Robinson no other business it is evident he would have made a success as a purebred livestock breeder.

WATER FOR DAIRY COWS.

By H. M. JONES,

South Dakota Dairy Specialist.

The dairy cow needs a larger amount of water than does any other farm animal. The reasons for this are obvious. The cow is producing milk which consists of about 87 per cent water. She also needs water to carry on the digestion of the large amount of feed which she eats. The cow on dry feed uses more water than one on green feed. If the amount of water is insufficient, the milk production is bound to decrease.

An ordinary cow producing an average flow of milk requires about 75 pounds or nine gallons of water per day. An exceptionally large cow, or one producing an exceptionally large amount of milk, requires more, while a small cow may get along with considerably less. In addition to the above amount, a cow gets about 3 gallons or 25 pounds in her feed and as a by-product of the digestive process.

The subject of water for dairy cows is often given too little thought. Too many cows are expected to obtain their drinking water through a hole in the ice, from a distant creek or from a stagnant pool. In such cases the cow is likely to drink less water than will satisfy her needs. Water is one of the most plentiful of all

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bred to my junior herdsire

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are dropping handsome young

bulls that, as you know, carry the blood of World's Champions, past and present. Let me price a bull of this combination to you, REASONABLE.

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materials and yet is often the limiting factor in milk production.

The more frequently a cow has access to water, the nearer she comes to fulfilling her needs for water. At the South Dakota Experiment Station, cows watered twice or three times a day drank almost 40 percent more water than those watered only once a day and produced about 20 per cent more milk as a result.

Cold water is not conducive to high milk yields. When a cow is forced to drink ice water out of doors with the thermometer at 30 degrees below zero, she will not drink as much as she could use to advantage. Furthermore, she must use the heat of her body, and therefore some of her feed to raise the temperature of the water to her body temperature. It is far more economical to burn wood, coal or cobs in a tank heater to warm the water than it is to burn high price feeds inside of the dairy cow. Heating water inside of the cow uses feed that ought rightfully to go to milk production.

Inside watering arrangements are paying investments. The ideal way is to have a watering bucket at each stall, but a tank in one end of the barn where cows may be turned loose, one or two at a time, is far better than turning them out on a cold windy day. Such an arrangement would not cost a great deal and would more than pay for itself in one season.

Fresh running streams are all right as a source of drinking water for cows during the summer, but stagnant pools are to be avoided. The cows do not like such water, will probably not drink enough to satisfy their requirements, and when they wade through such places, germs and filth may stick to their flanks and udders only to fall off and taint the milk at milking time. A spring, a running stream or fresh well water are by far the most satisfactory supplies of water for the summer months.

There is a popular belief that cold water and cold barns raise the per cent of butterfat in the milk. Experiments show that there is no foundation for such a belief. On the contrary, they show that there results a reduction in the milk flow which invariably lowers the amount of butterfat. Four cows at the South Dakota Experiment Station were given water of varying temperatures with the following average results:

Temperature of Barn and Water (degrees)	Lb. of Milk	Per cent of Butterfat	Lb. of Butterfat
104	10.20	5.04	.513
94	11.05	4.81	.532
85	11.00	4.13	.448
69	11.20	4.40	.459
53	9.90	4.07	.403

It will be seen that barns and water above 70 degrees Fahrenheit result in the highest production of butterfat and that temperatures below 60 degrees Fahrenheit cause a noticeable decrease. The difference is .13 lb. butterfat in one day. For ten cows it would be 1.30 lb. per day and 39 lb. per month, worth in winter about \$19.50 or about \$58.50 for the three coldest winter months. The expense of making the barn warm and

installing some simple watering device should not amount to anywhere near that much and could be used year after year.

The water supply is one of the most important and yet often one of the most neglected of all details connected with dairying. A warm, inside supply of water for winter, and fresh water during the summer are essential for a normal amount of milk production. The cash outlay to provide a suitable water supply is not great. The resultant higher milk yield more than compensates for the expense and labor involved.

NEWS FROM THE HARTSHORN HERD

The young calves dropped during the past winter on the farm of the A. A. Hartshorn Holstein Company, Hamilton, N. Y., are very promising. The majority of them are sired by Prince Pontiac Lyons Vadora from daughters of King Echo Sylvia Model. Prince Pontiac Lyons Vadora is a son of Betty Lyons, a 31 lb. cow, whose dam, Betty Lyons Netherland, made 3470 lb. butter in a week and was a daughter of the great foundation cow, Blanche Lyons Netherland, 3436 lb. This well-known producer was the first 34-lb. cow to have a 34-lb. daughter and she and her daughter were, in their day, noted for constitution and conformation as well as production.

In the Hartshorn herd there are 28 daughters of King Echo Sylvia Model, the son of Champion Echo Sylvia Pontiac and Belle Model Pietje 2d. This cow as a five-year-old, made 2816 lb. butter in a week while the year previous she exceeded 27 lb. and she is by King Pontiac Artis Canada from Belle Model Pietje, a 36 lb. cow with three 7-day records above 33 lb. and she in turn is from Belle Model Johanna 2d, who twice has made over 37 lb. butter in a week and three times over 32 lb. The seven nearest dams of King Echo Sylvia Model have records that average 35.49 lb. butter for seven days and 141.81 lb. butter for thirty days. Daughters of this bull are making very fine records.

The Hartshorn Company have daughters of King Record, a bull whose 21 nearest dams average over 30 lb. while his fifteen nearest dams, that is, all those that appear on a five generation pedigree, have seven day butter records that average 31.47 lb.

Then there are seven daughters of Colantha Pietertje Lyons who was by King Lyons from Clothilde Colantha Pietertje, a daughter of the famous 32-lb. cow, Buttercup Clothilde Pietertje. Daughters of Colantha Pietertje Lyons are doing splendidly and some very fine records are expected from this family.

The Hartshorn herd has produced a long list of splendid cows—animals that have not only made fine records themselves but whose daughters and granddaughters have inherited this producing capacity which is evidenced by splendid milk and butter records made by successive generations; but perhaps the best bred animal produced in the Hartshorn herd is still a member of that establishment. We refer to Ruby Walker

Lyons Pietertje, whose dam, Ruby Walker Pietertje 3d is the only 30-lb. cow that is backed by three generations of 30-lb. cows on both the sire's and the dam's sides of her pedigree. Ruby Walker Lyons Pietertje is a daughter of Judge Lyons, a bull whose seven nearest dams have records that average over 32 lb. butter for seven days and over 99 lb. milk in a day. Ruby Walker Lyons Pietertje has already produced a two year old heifer that has made a seven day butter record of 25 lb. so that there is a reasonable prospect of both her and her daughter making 30 lb. seven day butter records which would make a six generation thirty-pound combination.

The Hartshorn herd is under state and federal supervision and has passed one clean test. The senior member of the firm is the well-known veteran Holstein breeder, A. A. Hartshorn, formerly president of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America. I. U. Scott, the manager, is Mr. Hartshorn's son-in-law, and the company is very much of a family affair. Mr. Hartshorn is a keen student of blood lines and is one of the best authorities on Holstein pedigrees. Mention a big record cow and he is pretty sure to come back with part of her pedigree running to great cows that were formerly members of the Hartshorn herd. Segis Pietertje Prospect, the holder of the world's record for milk production in yearly work, traces to sires and dams of Hartshorn breeding and so does the American champion for year butter production, May Walker Ollie Homestead. These great cows trace a number of times to many of the animals that first made the name of Hartshorn famous as a breeder and developer of purebred Holsteins.

A dollar and a penny met. The penny had a bright, clean face, but the dollar was dirty but proud.

"You think you are gold but you are only cheap brass," said the dollar.

The penny replied, "I am what I am and claim to be no more."

The dollar swelled up with pride and said, "I am patriotic, I am trustworthy, I have the emblem of liberty on my bosom, and the United States Government has placed these words on me, 'In God We Trust.'"

After a little thought the penny answered, "I grant you all that, but I go to church oftener than you do."

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30 Registered Holsteins 30

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Wednesday, May 23, 1923, at 12 M.

Sale on farm, one mile from center of
Athens, Ohio.

FOR CATALOG WRITE

F. G. JOHNSTON, Sale Manager
37 West Lane Ave., Columbus, Ohio

Dr. J. A. Freudenberg, of Markesan, reports the loss of his senior herdsire, Sir Ollie Mooie Ormsby, one of the most valuable sires of the Holstein breed in Wisconsin. The animal died as the result of an injury sustained during the process of dehorning.—*News Item.*

If you secure your bull from a naturally hornless strain you never will have your paper carrying a similar item about your animals nor need you suffer such loss and inconvenience. And polled Holsteins produce just as well, probably better, for the energy necessary for horn-growing is turned towards the processes of growth and milk production. Let me tell you more about the merits of Polled Holsteins and the World's Records they have made.

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63 PUREBRED HOLSTEINS 63

22 Granddaughters of Colantha Johanna Lad, 12 Granddaughters of Sir Veeman Hengerveld, 3 daughters of Pontiac Aaggie Korndyke, 3 Granddaughters of Pontiac Aaggie Korndyke, 30 cows in milk and bred.

HOMEVIEW FARMS, Wheeling, West Virginia, MAY 30th
Sale held under cover, commencing 11 a.m.

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The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE
AND EXPERIMENT STATION
PENNA STATE COLLEGE
STATE COLLEGE

Vol. II

HARRISBURG, PA., MAY 22, 1923

No. 10

Published Semi-Monthly. Price, 75c. Per Year



Published in the Interest of Breeders and Dairymen Everywhere



Entered as second-class matter April 8, 1922, at the post office at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, under the act of March 3, 1879.

Where Can You Beat This Value for a Herdsire?

A Grandson of a 33-lb. cow that has twice crossed the 30-lb. mark.

A son of the first prize senior yearling bull at the New York State Fair in 1922. First at four other shows.

BERKS SIR HENGERVERELD ORMSBY, born February 7, 1923. This bull is very nicely marked and carries a wonderful straight top line for a young calf.

The sire of this bull, Chief Pontiac Segis Ormsby, is by Sir Ormsby Hengerveld Korndyke (15 A.R.O. Daughters), who is by Sir Korndyke Hengerveld De Kol (60 A.R.O. Daughters and 51 A.R. Sons) and Pietertje Maid Ormsby (Butter 7 days 35.56-lbs.). The dam of Chief Pontiac Segis Ormsby is Silver Bow Pontiac Segis 3d., with a year record of over 760-lbs. of butter and almost 20,000-lbs. of milk as a two year old; she being a daughter of Piebe Laura Ollie Homestead King (41 A.R.O. Daughters and 13 A.R. Sons) and Silver Bow Pontiac Segis, with a year record of 1,212.98-lbs. of butter and 30,009.4-lbs. of milk.

The dam of this bull, Gwyneth Of Grayfields, is a 26-lb. daughter of Sir Fairview Pontiac Korndyke (28 A.R.O. Daughters), who is by Pontiac Korndyke (151 A.R.O. Daughters and 137 A.R. Sons) and Fairview Jessie Korndyke, with a record of over 30-lbs. of butter in seven days. The dam of Gwyneth Of Grayfields is Gundrieda Phillips De Kol, with a record of 33-lbs. of butter in seven days as a six year old and a record of 30-lbs. of butter in seven days as a four year old.

This bull is priced for quick sale at the reasonable sum of \$200.

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- No. 1, born January 3, 1922; 99% white. Dam made 16.69 lb. butter, 423.8 lb. milk in seven days at four years old.
No. 2, born January 16, 1922; 99% white. Dam made 18.68 lb. butter, 515.3 lb. milk in seven days at four years old.
No. 3, born December 18, 1922; 90% white. Dam made 22.84 lb. butter, 637 lb. milk in seven days.
No. 4, born March 31, 1923; 90% white. Dam same as No. 1.
No. 5, born April 14, 1923, 75% white. Dam (a daughter of dam No. 1) made 19.3 lb. butter 367.8 lb. milk in seven days at 25 months old, Virginia State record for a junior two-year-old.

All five bulls have the same sire whose dam, as a four-year-old, made 31.65 lb. butter, 633.1 lb. milk in seven days and is one of the best daughters of Old King Segis, one of the greatest sires of the breed, living or dead. The sire's sire is a son of Fred Field's \$35,000.00 Konigen bull.

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comprises practically all the lands and countries in which the good old Black-and-White Cow is found. Affiliated with no political body or organization, we depend upon our own staff and news correspondents who are practical breeders, yet in the March 8 issue we carried news items or articles telling of Holstein and dairy activities in

Twenty-six States and Four Foreign Countries.

In the March 22nd issue, we had news from

Twenty-three States and Six Foreign Countries,

as well as from the District of Columbia.

In the April 8th issue, the District of Columbia was again represented as well as

Twenty-seven States and Six Foreign Countries.

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we carried Holstein news from

The West Indies	Mexico	China
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And, relying upon the support of all really interested in the growth and development of the Holstein breed and the betterment of the Holstein industry,

We Intend to Do Still Better!

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The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

VOL. II

HARRISBURG, PA., MAY 22, 1923

No. 10

Paid Propagandists Take Notice Association's Irregularities Pointed out by the Court's Decision

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

What Judge Sears said in 1921

"From the time of the first meeting after the incorporation of the Association to the meeting in June, 1919, the affairs of the corporation were conducted by nine persons elected at annual meetings. If it is necessary that the directorate should be constituted in all respects in accordance with Law, the plaintiff must be granted relief against some of the defendants in this case at least, for no proceeding to increase the number of directors beyond six, is in all respects regular.

"There was no proceeding under Section 14 of the Membership Corporations Law to increase the number of directors from six to nine; likewise the increase of the Board at the Philadelphia meeting did not become legally effective until the filing of the certificates in the proper offices required by law.

"Even the certificate of increase filed after the Philadelphia meeting is insufficient for the reason that it is not signed by a majority of the directors but bears the signature of eight elected at the Philadelphia meeting and of only three of the preceding directors, which three are members of a board of nine of a corporation which was only entitled to six.

"There is also a serious question as to the right of this corporation to hold its meetings outside the State of New York. In Ormsby vs. Vermont Copper Mining Company, 56 N. Y. 623, it is stated to have been held that according to the settled law of corporations, neither stockholders or directors can do a corporate act outside of the jurisdiction creating the corporation which shall be of course to bind those who do not participate in it."

What Judge Sears said in 1923

"The Holstein-Friesian Association of America is a membership corporation. The original certificate of incorporation provided that the number of directors should be six. This number was increased by a resolution adopted in Chicago in 1914, but no certificate as required by Section 14 of the Membership Corporation Law, was ever filed. In 1919 at a meeting in Philadelphia the By-Laws were amended to increase the number of directors from six to sixteen. Following this meeting a certificate was filed but this certificate was ineffective because a majority of the directors who were such at the time the resolution was adopted, did not sign the same.

"It is claimed by the respondent that the Association cannot hold its meetings outside the state of New York. This claim is based upon the principle laid down in Ormsby vs. Vermont Copper Mining Company, 56 N. Y. 623. Although it is stated in report of that case that it is the settled law of corporations that neither stockholders or directors can do a corporate act out of the jurisdiction creating the corporation, we must interpret this language in the light of the facts there before the court.

"There may be a question as to the regularity of the elections at Syracuse in 1921, at St. Paul in 1920, or in Philadelphia in 1919, which were held before the legal certificate as to the increase in the number of directors adopted at the Philadelphia meeting was filed in the proper offices."

Wherever in the above quotations from the opinions of Justice Sears italics appear, they are used by THE BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN to emphasize the similarity of the opinions, and the clearness with which certain points have been established.

We cannot help but again reiterate in this issue, what we have previously said that during all this time the men who milk the cows are paying fat fees to the lawyers and ex-politicians, to protect an illegally elected board of directors against damage actions for illegal acts.

A Good Herd Built Under Difficulties

AWAY back in 1907 C. H. Titus of Tunkhannock, Pa., purchased two heifer calves from his uncle W. E. Taylor of Lynn, Pa. They both were daughters of cows without records but were sired by De Kol Pietertje Prince of Cold Brook, a bull who has a number of daughters with good records. The majority of the daughters of this bull were owned by men who did not do any official work.

The heifers Mr. Titus purchased were Belle Vernon De Kol 2d No. 100298 and Rose De Kol Pietertje 101043. These animals were developed and tested by Mr. Titus. Belle made a seven day record of 23.18 lb. butter, 515.2 lb. milk when nearly eight years old; also a thirty day record of 2,192.3 lb. milk, 91.54 lb. butter. Rose, when nearly eight years old produced 509.5 lb. milk, 26.97 lb. butter in seven days. When nine years, nine months old she was tested for 303 days in which she produced 12,899.9 lb. milk, 590.52 lb. butter. Testing these were about the first experience Mr. Titus had of A. R. O. work. So well did these two cows develop that the next addition to the Titus



TITUSDALE BEAUTY VEEMAN

26.94 lb. butter, 515.8 lb. milk in a week as a three-year-old; 680 lb. butter, 14,000 lb. milk in cow testing association work. Bred by C. H. Titus, Tunkhannock, now owned by L. L. Allis of Rummerfield, Pa.

herd consisted of three more daughters of the same sire, also purchased from Mr. Taylor, De Kol Pietertje Roxy, Mechthilde Von Harlingen De Kol 2d and Inka Von Harlingen De Kol 2d. Mechthilde was given a test as a five-year-old in which she made 411 lb. milk, 22.11 lb. butter in a week and De Kol Pietertje Roxy as a six-year-old made 469 lb. milk, 20.77 lb. butter in seven days. Then in 1910 three head were purchased from C. W. Newman of Wyalusing, Pa. One of these was Riskie Johanna Girl and she dropped seven daughters for her owner, one of which was Titusdale Riskie Girl No. 190254, who tested as a junior two-year-old, produced 385.8 lb. milk, 23.08 lb. butter in a week which was the Pennsylvania state record for a long time. Her sire, The Milk and Butter King 3d, was the first real good sire in the Titus herd. Another daughter of this bull, Titusdale Rose De Kol No. 190250, calving at 25 months old, produced 462.1 lb. milk, 18.75 lb. butter and for thirty days she averaged 65 lb. milk in a day. This bull has seven A. R. O.

daughters, six of which have Titusdale as a name prefix and five of these six made over 20 lb. butter in a week while only two had attained maturity when they were given official records.

Three more were added to the herd in 1913 by a purchase at the Bradford County Consignment Sale held at Towanda. One was a daughter of the well known sire De Kol Burke and she was named Elizabeth De Kol Burke. Tested when nearly ten years old she produced 440.6 lb. milk, 23.04 lb. butter in a week. Another one in this purchase was Fairmont Calamity Pauline, a daughter of Pledge Spofford Calamity Paul and she made 441 lb. milk, 20.98 lb. butter in seven days. The third animal of this purchase was Queen Stael Kolkluft, who as a junior four-year-old, made 401.5 lb. milk, 21.39 lb. butter in seven days. Mr. Titus says that she was the best *little* milk machine he ever fed. Mr. Titus later obtained her sire Lipkje Clothilde Imperial 2d and raised a number of daughters by him. Then in 1912, the bull calf King Korndyke Hengerveld Veeman No. 91860 was purchased. This bull was sired by Sir Korndyke Pontiac Artis and his dam was Victoria De Kol Hengerveld Veeman, a daughter of Sir Veeman Hengerveld that made, as a senior four-year-old 601.7 lb. milk, 30.61 lb. butter in seven days. This bull sired a number of good daughters in the Titus herd but before they were old enough to show what they could do Mr. Titus had a stroke of paralysis so most of the daughters of this sire were developed in other herds. During the past year several have sold for prices up to as high as \$400.

Soon after the purchase of King Korndyke Hengerveld Veeman Mr. Titus went into partnership with C. A. Stark of Springville, Pa., and a share in the bull, Lilith Pauline De Kol's Son, was obtained. He was then an old bull and all his daughters dropped in the Titus herd were sold before they were milking, in 1916 when Mr. Titus was taken sick. Lilith Pauline De Kol's Son was from the former world's champion Lilith Pauline De Kol, the first cow under full age to make a 28-lb. seven day butter record while at the time this was made her record was supreme over all ages and breeds.

When the herd was dispersed, Mr. Titus retained only Fairmont Calamity Pauline and he still has two daughters of this cow; one a yearling sired by an Ormsby bull and the other, now milking age, sired by Napol Sir Keystone Beauty, a son of the former world's champion senior four-year-old for year butter production, Keystone Beauty Plum Johanna whose record of 1,294.71 lb. butter in a year was made in strictly official test. This performance has never been equalled in strictly official test by any other heifer.

Titusdale Riskie Girl, the 23 lb. two-year-old state champion was sold in 1915 at the Dr. Hand dispersal and she topped the sale for females bringing \$1100, her purchaser being C. W. Bray of Bridgeport, Pa.

The records quoted were made by animals given the care that might be expected from a busy dairyman with the rest of his dairy and all of his farm work to

look after and Holstein enthusiasts in Bradford and Susquehanna Counties thought very highly of them and of the animals themselves at the time of making.

Mr. Titus is evidently a capital judge of stock. While the herd was bred and developed primarily for production yet individuality was not lost sight of and the herd was shown with good success at the Wyoming County Fair several years with good success. One year they carried off \$100 in prize money. Titusdale Johanna Kolkluft, a daughter of The Milk and Butter King 3d was sold to Dr. J. F. Maycock of Wilkes-Barre and she has a long list of show ring victories to her credit.

Mr. Titus had the reputation of being a great worker and a good farmer before he was incapacitated by paralysis when only 35 years old. Since that time a few animals have been added to keep company with Fairmont Calamity Pauline and the herd now numbers 19 females, three of which are granddaughters of Sir Veeman Hengerveld, three are daughters of Napol Sir Keystone Beauty, two are daughters of King Lyons Sylvia and two are sired by Dutchland Creamelle Sir Concordia. Then there are two daughters of The Potentate, who was sired by a 33-lb. son of Pontiac Kordyke and whose dam Leafy Veeman De Kol, produced 40.1 lb. butter in a week and was a daughter of Leafy Dawn De Kol, 43.19 lb. butter,

655.1 lb. milk in seven days. At the head of the present herd is a two-year-old son of King Ormsby Ideal.

A number of the animals bred in the Titus herd went into other hands and made good. One of these was Titusdale Beauty Veeman, a daughter of King Korndyke Hengerveld Veeman from Beauty of Fairland who was sired by Lipkje Clothilde Imperial 2d from Riskie Johanna Girl already mentioned as a 19.56 lb. cow and the dam of the former state record junior two-year-old, Titusdale Riskie Girl 23.08 lb. Titusdale Beauty Veeman in the Newman herd produced 26.94 lb. butter, 515.8 lb. milk in seven days. As a three-year-old this cow made 21.47 lb. butter from 524.4 lb. milk in a week and she has a cow testing association record of 680 lb. butter from 14,000 lb. milk. She was sold in the Merryall Farm Dispersal last March for \$340, being purchased by L. L. Allis of Rummerfield, Pa.

Despite his ill health Mr. Titus has kept before him the idea of herd improvement and herd health. Every animal in his herd has twice passed a clean tuberculin test and some of them have been tested three times and passed clean. The first two tests were made by veterinarians approved by the State Veterinary Department of Pennsylvania while the last test was made under the Accredited herd system.

World's Record Made at Berks Farm

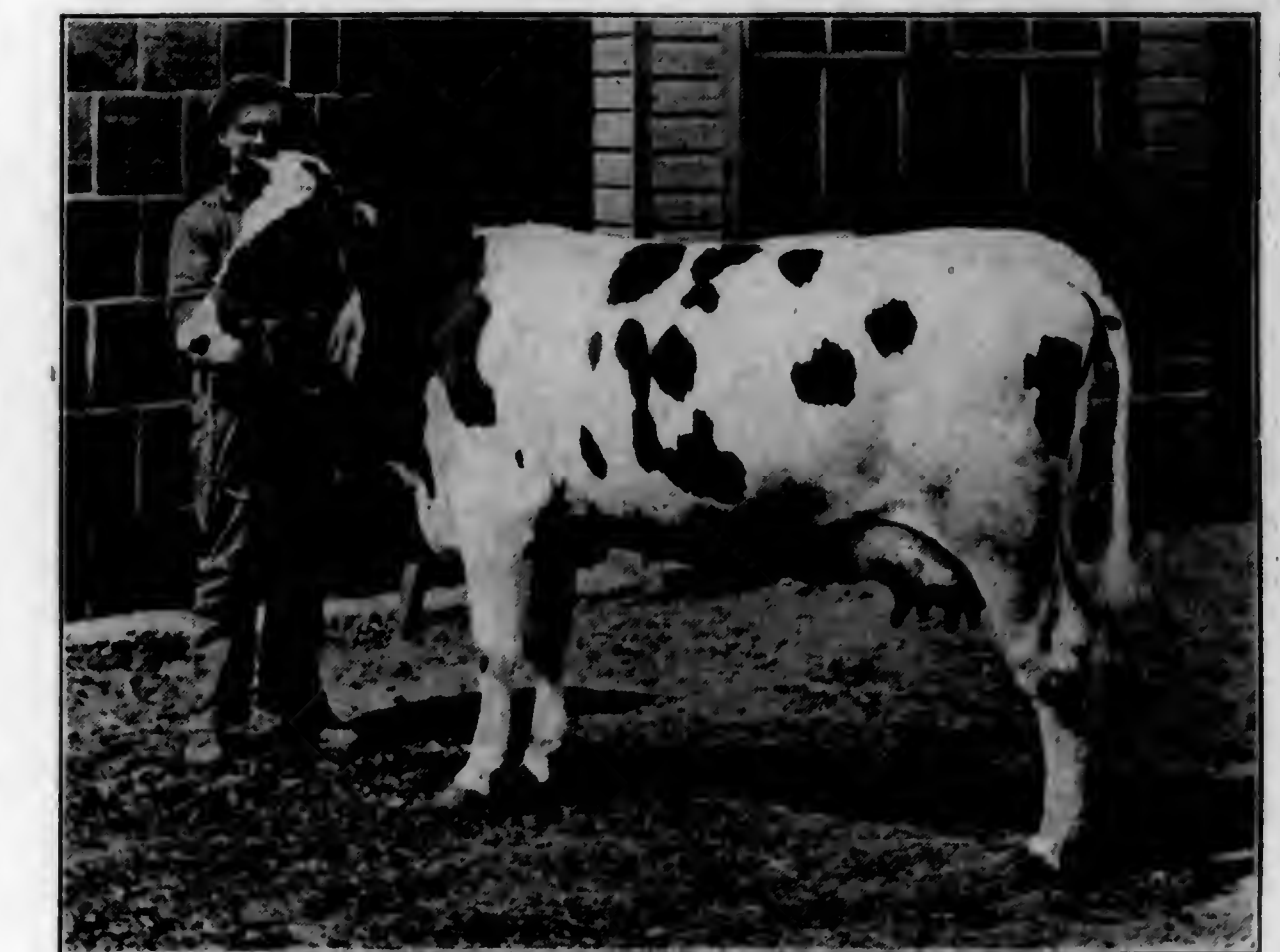
ECO-SYLV Mechthilde, who made a Pennsylvania State record for a yearling heifer about a year ago freshened again, March 11, 1923, dropping a very nice bull calf sired by King Tweede Spring Farm, the Deysher herdsire. Put in official test she made 29.68 lb. butter in seven days from 740.4 lb. milk. She produced 112.2 lb. milk in a day and in thirty days made a record of 116.93 lb. butter from 3,092.3 lb. milk. As she was born April 30, 1920, it will be seen that she completed this great showing as a senior two-year-old. She is still milking 100 lb. a day and is making a great 60 day record. Her present records stand first in Pennsylvania in the senior two-year-old class for both milk and butter and are world's records for milk for both seven and thirty days.

Eco-Sylv Mechthilde is a daughter of Champion Echo Sylvia Pontiac and Mechthilde Korndyke Walker, who as a three-year-old produced 30.33 lb. butter, 724.5 lb. milk in seven days. As a yearling heifer, the new champion produced 80 lb. milk in a day, 531.2 lb. milk in seven days and 2,224 lb. milk in 30 days.

By her splendid performance Eco-Sylv Mechthilde displaces for the seven day championship in the senior two-year-old class, Johanna Boelyn Gem Segis, the Washington heifer that recently produced 726.4 lb. milk in seven days. She displaces for the thirty day championship, De Kol Paul Cornucopia, 2,836.5 lb. milk, a record which has stood supreme in the class and division for a long time. The production of 100 lb. milk a day for 30 consecutive days is certainly

wonderful for a mere two-year-old heifer and it will be seen that Eco-Sylv Mechthilde averaged 103 lb.

Another nice record recently completed at Berks Farm was on Eco-Sylv Clothilde Pontiac, a sister of Eco-Sylv Mechthilde and another daughter of Champion Echo Sylvia Pontiac. As a two-year-old this



ECO-SYLV MECHTHILDE

29.68 lb. butter, 140.4 lb. milk in seven days; 116.93 lb. butter, 3,092.3 lb. milk in thirty days as a senior two-year-old. World's records for milk for both seven and thirty days and Pennsylvania state records for both milk and butter.

heifer produced in seven days 22.65 lb. butter, 479.4 lb. milk.

Queen Echo Model Walker another member of the Deysher herd tested as a junior four-year-old, made 30.12 lb. butter from 667.6 lb. milk in a week; in thirty

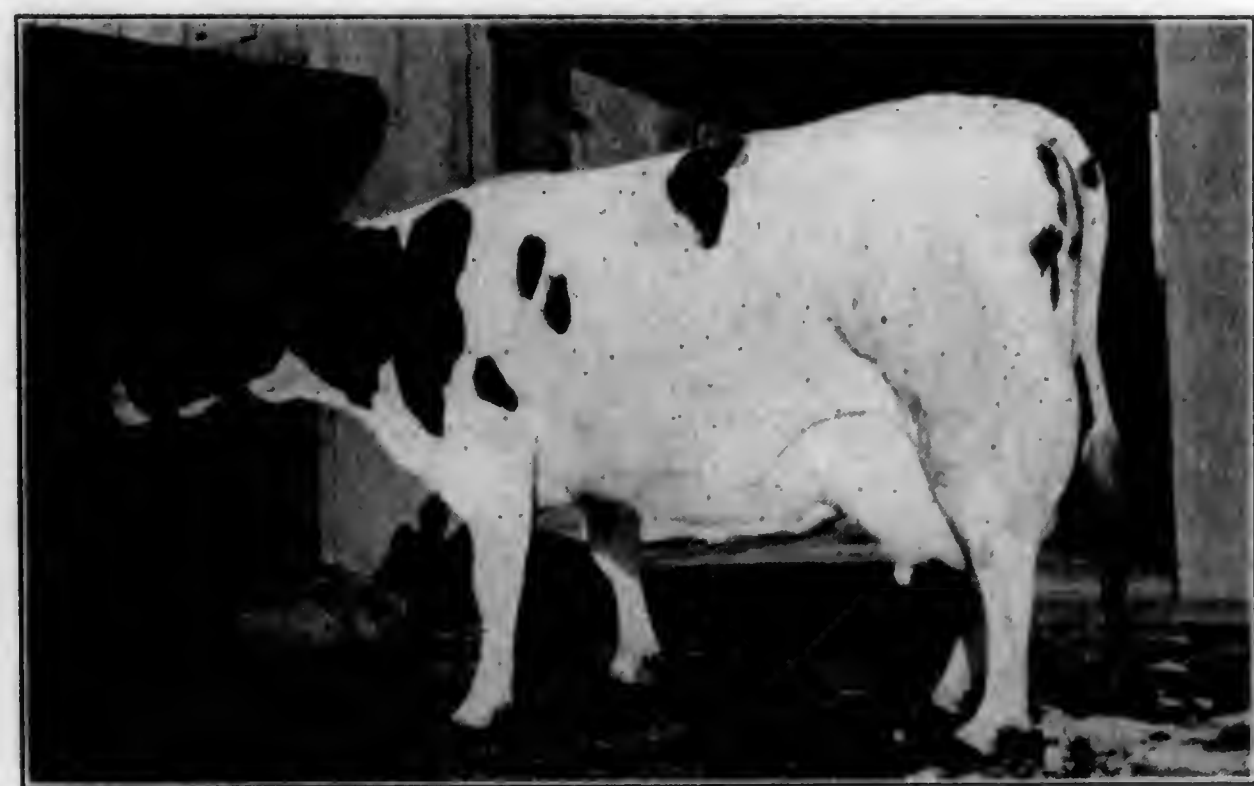
days she produced 121.30 lb. butter from 2,626.2 lb. milk. This heifer produced 109 lb. milk her best day and her dam has also a 30 lb. seven day butter record.

Abner S. Deysher, the owner of Berks Farm, despite his retiring disposition, is well known to eastern breeders. At a number of the leading sales in the east, Mr. Deysher has purchased the highest selling animal. At the last Brentwood sale it will be remembered that he paid \$4,300 for Dairy Maid Prilly, then a heifer calf, a daughter of Adirondac Wietske Dairy Maid, who in two years produced 66,301.7 lb. milk, 2,715.3 lb. butter. At the same sale, Mr. Deysher purchased Carnation Matador Pontiac, the Brentwood show grand champion and from time to time animals that have won high honors in the show ring have been added to this good Pennsylvania aggregation of Holstein beauties.

The Deysher herd is under state and federal supervision. The milk from this herd is sold in the nearby city of Reading and is in great demand. The herd manager, Clark F. Berry, has been connected with leading Holstein herds for a number of years and had charge of the new champion during her record breaking exploit.

She's a Daughter of a Holstein Bull

EACH year the Livingston County Trust Company donates two beautiful silver cups to be awarded to the owners of the cows making the highest production of milk and of butterfat in the Dairy Improvement Associations of Livingston County, New York. The cups for 1922 were awarded to J. M. Huff of Hemlock and Samuel Barber of Scottsburg, the former winning the butterfat production cup and the latter the cup for milk production, Mr. Huff's grade



Aaggie, grade Holstein owned by Samuel Barber, Scottsburg, New York. 25,295 lb. milk, 1,129.4 lb. butterfat in 365 days in the Livonia Dairy Improvement Association.

Holstein Pocahontas produced 22,263 lb. milk, 800.8 lb. fat and Mr. Scott's grade Holstein Aaggie giving 23,061.7 lb. milk and 1,014.1 lb. fat. Both these great cows are daughters of a purebred bull.

For the twelve months of her lactation period, which did not coincide with the calendar year since she freshened in February, Mr. Barber's cow gave 25,295 lb. of milk containing 1,129.4 lb. fat thereby breaking the record for grade cows by a wide margin. During this period she ate, 1,508 lb. hay, 13,285 lb. ensilage, 9,502 lb. grain and was on pasture 183 days, her total feed costing \$231.32. Her milk brought \$590.65 and

her twin bull calves, \$15, making a profit of \$359.39 above the cost of feed.

Mr. Tailby, supervisor of cow testing of the State of New York, spent three days with Mr. Zumstein, tester in charge, during the period of these records and after going over the records in detail reported that he was perfectly satisfied with the accuracy of the work. Mr. Barber's record was especially noteworthy since this was his first year in Dairy Improvement Association work.

New Legume Discovered in Iowa

A NEW annual legume has been discovered by the Farm Crop Department of Iowa State College and is thought to offer considerable promise as an annual nitrogen gathering crop. A number of statewide tests under practical farm conditions are being made to determine its adaptability. The new legume has been named Dalea. It was first found making a volunteer growth in winter wheat stubble on a farm in Harrison County, by C. R. Fritzsche the county agent. The farm owner, W. A. Wood, stated that he had first noticed the plant about fifteen years ago and that as his wheat acreage had increased the plant had also rapidly increased.

H. A. Hughes, Professor of Farm Crops at Iowa State College visited the Wood farm in September, 1922, and found the plant growing thickly in winter wheat stubble. The crop grew to be nearly three feet in height and was in full head by the middle of September. Practically all the growth was made after the winter wheat was harvested for at that time the plants were not tall enough to interfere with the binding.

It is thought that Dalea will not make a valuable pasture crop as it has a disagreeable taste but it is valuable for green manuring. It is estimated that it will produce about fourteen tons of green manure per acre.

The common practice on the farm on which it was discovered was to plow wheat stubble early but in spite of this fact Dalea produced a thick growth the following summer which would seem to indicate that part of the seed will retain its vitality for at least two years, and that part of it does not germinate the first spring.

It was not until last fall that any part of this crop was harvested for seed. Mr. Wood secured 8½ bushels of seed per acre after harvesting the crop with a grain binder but he believed that enough seed went through the thresher so that the seed produced was about 12 bushels per acre. The new crop is not likely to become a pest where it is not wanted for although it grew freely where corn was planted following a stand of winter wheat, the young plants were easily killed by the first cultivation.

"Brothah Binkley, would yo-all be so kind as to lend me yo' razzler?"

"Suttinly, Brothah Bimbo, so an yo' brings it back. Fo' what osculation does yo' requiah its temporal possession?"

"Ah's jes' goin' to attend a li'l social function. De members of de Rise an' Shine Lit'ry Sassiety, of which ah is president and chairman, is gwine have a frienly argumentification on de fundamentals of worl' peace."

The Permanence of Dairying

By H. M. JONES, *South Dakota Dairy Specialist.*

A LARGE portion of the middle west has been over-run by a wave of wheat or corn growing. With the opening to settlement of the fertile prairies of the Dakotas came the exploitation of the new bread basket of the world. That process of exploitation has meant depletion in many cases.

Wheat production per acre has gradually declined from year to year and yet, at the present time, there are thousands of farmers who sow wheat after wheat seemingly in the vain hope that the original fertility of the prairies may be restored. Restoration can now be made only by the liberal application of manure and the growing of legumes. On many farms it is too late to talk of conservation of fertility. The fertility is spent. From now on it must be a process of soil building, putting back on the land each year not the equivalent of what has been removed but decidedly more.

A strictly grain farm is usually characterized by a shabby, unpainted house, a small dilapidated barn and a few or no trees. The livestock farm, on the other hand, usually exhibits a certain air of prosperity and permanence. This is particularly noticeable on the older farms of the east. The reason for such a condition is almost self-evident. The livestock farmer who converts his farm-grown feeds into livestock and livestock products and returns the residue to the land is removing very little fertility from his farm. After 20 or 30 years, his farm will be in practically the same high state of fertility that it was at first.

The dairy farm has been termed "the farm that won't wear out." This may not be true literally, but dairy farming probably comes nearer to maintaining the soil in a high state of fertility than does any other type of farming.

There is brave apprehension on the part of some people that dairying will not always return the profits which it now does. This may prove to be the case at some very distant date, but present indications leave no room for fears. It appears that any over-production of dairy products must be very far in the future. Of course, there will always be seasonal fluctuations causing at times a glut of the market. This does not mean that there is over-production, but simply that producers have not prepared themselves to meet such a condition. Regulating the production so that it meets the seasonal market demands would eliminate the temporary extraordinary high production which usually occurs in May, June, and July.

There appears to be no probability of dairying being overdone within the next few years at least. In the first place a great many people look upon dairying as a business which ties one down too closely and they avoid it for this reason. Then too, statistics show that for the past 30 years the number of dairy cows has not kept pace with the increase in population. There are fewer cows per 1,000 people now than there were in 1890, the census for 1890 showing about 260 cows per thousand people and that of 1920 showing only about 220.

Furthermore, the per capita consumption of dairy products in the United States has possibilities for a

great increase. American people have not been such heavy consumers of dairy products as have the people of Europe. Educational milk campaigns have done a great deal to increase the consumption of dairy products, especially milk, but there is still room for a great increase before our average consumption will equal that of Europe.

Country	Gallons milk per capita per year	Pounds butter per capita	Pounds cheese per capita
Switzerland	67.4	12.1	26.4
Denmark	68.5	19.0	12.3
Netherlands	39.5	16.8	13.3
United States	43.0	15.5	4.2

The foregoing data shows that in a general way the situation in the United States is not one of over-production but rather one of under-consumption. The above figures are not all for the same year, but they are from the latest reports secured from the various countries in each case.

It requires a considerable length of time to establish a dairy herd. A great many farm enterprises run the risk of over-production within a single year, but this is not true of dairying. The building up of a dairy herd is a matter of years, not months.

The keeping of dairy cows maintains the soil in a high state of fertility and to some extent replenishes a run-down soil. Dairy products give greater returns to the farmer than any other product which takes the same amount of fertility from the soil. Dairy farms and dairy sections of the country exhibit an air of permanence, solidarity and prosperity not found elsewhere, and in view of the statistics on production and consumption, this condition has every indication of remaining so indefinitely.

Bob Jones on the Dairy Industry

SPEAKING before the San Francisco Ad Club recently, Robert E. Jones, representing the California Dairy Council, pointed out that the money return from the dairy industry of the state equals the cash returns from the following crops: wheat, potatoes, rice, vegetables, oranges, cherries, plums, figs and almonds. Just think over this for a moment and then ask a few of your friends what are the chief agricultural products of California. The total money return from California dairying during the year 1922 was, in round figures, one hundred million dollars.

Mr. Jones pleaded for a more sympathetic attitude on the part of the consumer toward the dairy industry, pointing out that no one would expect any of the great oil companies to deliver a quart of gasoline each day to the kitchen door, yet such a service is required of the dairy industry.

The fair co-ed was fair indeed, but to her lessons gave no heed. On the campus a group of female seniors had her under discussion. It was more in sorrow than in anger. "That girl is silly," declared one. "So silly she'll never graduate," asserted another. "Never mind," remarked a third, "she won't need to." There was a big flutter over this. "Why not?" chimed the chorus. "One of the professors is going to marry her."

Court Decision a Grave Disappointment to Membership

WHEN the *Holstein Friesian World* in its issue of May 12, 1923, with characteristic duplicity and illconcealed venom, attempts to deceive the membership as to the real effect of the court decision in the George Case, it only emphasizes its well known subservience to the political clique now in control of Association affairs, who disfranchised the small breeders in 1921 and are now reaching out to get hold of the \$300,000.00 reserve fund.

The decision of Justice Sears is printed in full in this issue. It speaks for itself. There is nothing decided of any importance to the membership or that could be construed as an "association victory" except the fact—as the "Breeder and Dairyman" has always contended—that the meeting held at Philadelphia in 1919 was an "illegal" meeting and the Board of sixteen directors elected at that meeting was an "illegal" Board of Directors.

Justice Sears made these points very clear in a decision or opinion written by him two years ago, and he makes it just as clear in the opinion which he has written in the George case handed down under date of May 2, 1923.

In plain words, the learned Judge says:

"There may be a question as to the regularity of the elections at Syracuse in 1921, St. Paul in 1920, and Philadelphia in 1919, which were held before the legal certificate showing an increase of directors was filed."

It does not require anything but plain common sense to show that the "irregularity" which Judge Sears refers to in this last opinion is the same "irregularity" pointed out in his decision of two years ago, when he said:

"From the time of the first meeting after the incorporation of the Association, to the meeting in June, 1919, the affairs of the corporation were conducted by nine persons elected at annual meetings. If it is necessary that the directorate should be constituted in all respects in accordance with law, the plaintiff must be granted relief against some of the defendants in this case at least, for no proceeding to increase the number of directors beyond six is in all respects regular."

There was no proceeding under Section 14, of the Membership Corporations Law to increase the number of directors from six to nine; likewise the increase of the Board at the Philadelphia meeting did not become legally effective until the filing of the certificates in the proper offices required by law.

Even the certificate of increase filed after the Philadelphia meeting, is insufficient for the reason that it is not signed by a majority of the directors, but bears the signature of eight elected at the Philadelphia meeting, and of only three of the preceding directors, which

three are members of a board of nine of a corporation which was only entitled to six."

The Philadelphia meeting was held June 4, 1919. No attempt was made to file the certificate required by law until after July 7th of the same year; and as Justice Sears very clearly points out even that "certificate of increase" was "insufficient," showing clearly that the Philadelphia election was illegal and the Board of Directors there elected an illegal board.

Passing from the question of illegality of the board of directors for the reasons which Justice Sears has shown to have existed, we want to take up briefly the other question; to wit, the right of the Association to hold meetings outside the State of New York.

Upon this point, Justice Sears in his opinion of two years ago, says:

"There is also a serious question as to the right of this corporation to hold its meetings outside the state of New York. In *Ormsby vs. Vermont Copper Mining Company*, 56 N. Y. 623, it is stated to have been held that according to the settled law of corporations neither stockholders or directors can do a corporate act outside of the jurisdiction creating the corporation which shall be of course to bind those who do not participate in it."

In the present decision the learned Justice Sears says the same thing and evidently admits that this is the Law as laid down by the Court of Appeals, in the state of New York, and its highest judicial tribunal; but, he seems to think, maybe, that the Court of Appeals will change its mind and reverse their former decision by reason of what he terms "different conditions."

On this point we want to call the attention of our readers to quite a pertinent fact. Justice Sears handed down his decision in the George case, May 2, 1923, and on May 4, 1923, Governor Smith affixed his signature to an amendment to the membership corporations law, which in effect forbids corporations such as the Holstein Friesian Association from holding its meetings outside the state, and repeals the amendment to the membership corporations law passed with the aid of Senator Lusk and Ex-Governor Miller, which the *Holstein World* says, was placed on the statute books "as a precautionary measure."

While we do not assume to know or to predict what the Court of Appeals who have already decided this question, will do, when it is again presented to them for their consideration, we fail to see any good reason advanced why the highest court in the State would be seriously inclined to reverse its former decision particularly when the law making power of the state forbids the doing of corporate acts outside the corporate domicile.

So that after all is said and done we are no nearer a solution of the much mooted questions which have been raised as to the legal conduct of Association affairs,

Appellate Court Decision in George Case

IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION OF EDWARD P. GEORGE, pursuant to Section 32, General Corporation Law, to review and set aside the election of directors of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America.

Argued March 19, 1923—Decided May 2, 1923.

PRESENT: HON. IRVING G. HUBBS, *Presiding Justice*, HON. WILLIAM W. CLARK, HON. ROWLAND L. DAVIS, HON. CHARLES B. SEARS, HON. LEONARD C. CROUCH, *Associate Justices*.

APPEAL from an order of the Erie Special Term entered in the Clerk's office on the 15th day of February, 1923, directing a new election of six directors of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America.

HON. NATHAN L. MILLER, of New York City, for the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, et al., *Appellants*.

HON. FRANK C. LAUGHLIN, of New York City, for the Petitioner, *Respondent*.

OPINION

SEARS, J.:

The Holstein-Friesian Association of America is a membership corporation. It was originally incorporated under a special act, Chapter 333 of the Laws of 1815 and was thereafter reincorporated under the Membership Corporations Law in 1913.

The respondent has brought this proceeding under Section 32 of the General Corporation Law complaining of an election of directors. The original certificate of incorporation provided that the number of directors should be six. This number was increased by a resolution adopted at a meeting in Chicago in 1914, but no certificate as required by Section 14 of the Membership Corporation Law was ever filed, but in 1919 at a meeting in Philadelphia, the by-laws were amended to increase the number of directors to sixteen. Following this meeting and during the same month, a certificate was filed in the offices mentioned in Section 14 of the Membership Corporation Law, but this certificate was ineffective because a majority of the directors who were such at the time the resolution was adopted did not sign the same. An amendment of Section 14 of the Membership Corporations Law became effective May 5, 1921, providing that such a certificate should be filed by the president and secretary of the meeting. Thereafter the president and secretary of the Association who were also president and secretary of the Philadelphia meeting, filed such a certificate.

The contention of the respondent rests on the correctness of two fundamental propositions. The first is that meetings of this corporation cannot be held outside of the State of New York without specific statutory authorization. This claim is based upon the principle laid down in *Ormsby v. Vermont Copper Mining Company*, 56 N. Y. 623. Although it is stated in the report of that case that "it is the settled law of corporations that neither stockholders nor directors can do a corporate act, out of the jurisdiction creating the corporation, which shall have any force to bind those who do not participate in it" we must interpret this language in the light of the facts there before the court. That was a stock corporation organized for profit; presumably local in its membership. We know of no facts which there made it expedient to hold the meetings outside of the state of its incorporation.

Here we have an association not organized for profit, having a vast and scattered membership; its business to be done throughout the United States as stated in its certificate of incorporation; its officers residing in different states. The reason for the rule of the *Ormsby* case would seem to fail, and we are of the opinion that the principle of that case should be confined to stock corporations, and so it has been held in other states where the question has arisen.

Derry Council v. State Council Junior Order United American Mechanics, 197 Pa. 413; *Sovereign Camp Woodmen of the World v. Fraley*, 94 Tex. 200; *Woodmen of the World v. Woods*, 34 Col. 1; *People v. Grant*, 283 Ill. App. 391.

(Concluded on page 361.)

and it is quite probable that we will have to be content until these questions are passed upon by the court of last resort.

It seems that Edward P. George is denied relief by the Appellate Court because he gave his proxy to Judge Peasley who voted it at the Syracuse convention to drive D. D. Aitken into oblivion and to rebuke the extravagant methods of this same political coterie who has functioned so recklessly particularly regarding the financial affairs of the Association in the past three years.

Any fair minded man would refuse to take refuge behind such a trivial circumstance and would have long since demanded that full expression be given to the opinion of Justice Pooley and the Association started on the right road.

If what Justice Sears says is the Law—that there was irregularity in the Syracuse, St. Paul and Philadelphia elections, the membership want those "irregularities" corrected and the Holstein-Friesian Association put in a position where its affairs can be legally conducted.

Above everything else they want their right to vote in person or by proxy restored, so they can by their votes put plain, honest farmers, and breeders, in charge of the Association to protect its \$300,000.00 reserve fund from the rapacity of political greed, and let the Holstein cow demonstrate her real greatness as "Queen of the Dairy World," without aid of "putty cows," ex-office holders, lawyers, politicians or grafters.

No paid puppet of political intrigue can long deceive the plain people and when the reckoning comes woe be unto those who have defended political autocracy and greed as they stand revealed in their true light.

THE BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN believes that justice is still on her Throne and that the decision of the higher courts in the George case will bring to the plain breeders and members who milk cows for a living, a restoration of the rights taken from them by political methods questionable in the extreme.

No amount of venomous "bunk" or cunning camouflage put out by a certain subservient and subsidized breed journal can keep from the membership of the Holstein-Friesian Association the fact that **hundreds of thousands of dollars have been taken from the Association treasury and spent recklessly and with a wanton extravagance to support so-called extension service lawyers, ex-politicians and sale promoters**. Nor can it hide from the membership the fact that the plain farmers and real dairymen have been robbed of their right to vote in person or by proxy as provided by the constitution.

It will be useless to attempt to frighten, bulldoze or fool the thousands of men who are members of the Holstein-Friesian Association and who are engaged in breeding and dairying as a business, with the ghosts and scarecrows of 1919 which were long since buried and which long ago lost their effectiveness.

THE BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN stands for Justice for one and all. It stands for the protection of the right of the men who milk their cows. It stands for honest methods and insists on the rights of the membership to rule. Never until these rights are respected can the industry hope to thrive or the Association prosper.

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Published in the interest of the breeder and dairyman everywhere.

HOWARD C. REYNOLDS, *Managing Editor*
G. H. TRUCKELL, *Associate Editor*

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May 22, 1923

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman was established for the purpose of promoting the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle and to protect the interests of the men who breed purebred cattle, basing the value of the cattle on their ability to produce and reproduce.

We stand for progressive yet conservative administration of the National Association. We stand for Honest Records, Honest Advertising, and Honest Sales. We will at all times endeavor to promote any interests that have for their purpose the advancement of the Holstein cow, the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, and the breed and breeders generally.

For the Common Dairy Cow

THE advanced registry associations of the different dairy breeds have helped amazingly in constructive dairy breeding. We hope that they will continue to grow in influence. But we also wish to suggest, and that is the purpose of this editorial, that from the standpoint of the average corn belt farmer a new type of advanced registry might well be worth while. We want to see an advanced registry in which only the cows that have made the records under twice a day milking would be eligible. Furthermore, we would like to see it specified that the cow making a record would not be fed any fancy, expensive feeds, but only such home-grown and familiar feeds as silage, clover hay, alfalfa hay, mixed hay, corn, oats, bran, cottonseed meal, oil meal and gluten feed. We would be much more interested in a cow which would give 600 pounds of butterfat, milked twice a day, on a ration like this, than a cow which will give 1,300 pounds of butterfat, milked five or six times a day, with a wide variety of feed.

The above is taken from *Wallace's Farmer*. The opinion it expresses is one that is rapidly crystallizing among many well wishers of the dairy industry. The number of milkings may be exaggerated but it is hard to convince the everyday dairyman that records made by animals that are given every attention and fed rations that are not obtainable in many dairy districts, and of which the cost is so high that there is no profit earned, has any beneficial effect upon dairying or upon the profitability of his own herd. The slow but gradual trend of sentiment in favor of the Dairymen's Division tests or of cow testing association records, simply reflects the opinion of men who head their grade herds

with purebred bulls or think of purchasing purebred females because of the possibility of greater dairy profit. The day of tremendous prices based upon forced records seems drawing to a close and this will be regretted only by those who made a business of picking up good cows, at low prices, putting them through a strenuous test and then selling them and their progeny for long prices because of large records thus made, regardless of the fact that their usefulness as dairy animals was often impaired because of the strain they had undergone. The Advanced Registry was based upon a right idea but it has been abused in all the dairy breeds by those who have posed as its greatest friends.

The Song of the Pay Boys

WE are informed that the "Pay Boys" of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America have a rallying song which each one has to learn before he can receive his periodical pay check and that this song is sung at the close of each meeting at Chicago after the proper spirit and enthusiasm has been aroused. Our informant does not say who wrote this charming rhyme, whether the author is Director Koenig or Executive Committee Chairman Reynolds or whether the effusion is a product of their joint authorship, but, their sentiments are expressed exactly.

It was after repeated singing of this beautiful song that Director Fred and Chairman Jimmy conceived the brilliant thought that the present income of the Association on the \$1.50 transfer fee was not enough to supply funds enough for all their friends they wished to place on the Association payroll and so \$93,000 could be taken from the accumulated funds, a majority portion of which was saved when only 25c was the charge for transferring animals. Just read this over once or twice and you will get the "Extension Spirit."

"Tax the breeders, tax with care, to help the multi-millionaire. Tax the farmer, tax his fowl, tax the dog and tax his howl. Tax his hen and tax her egg and let the bloomin' mudsill beg. Tax his pig and tax his squeal, tax his boots run down at heel; tax his horses, tax his lands, tax the blisters on his hands. Tax his plow and tax his clothes, tax the rag that wipes his nose. Tax his house and tax his bed, tax the bald spot on his head. Tax the ox and tax the ass, tax 'Henry,' tax the gas; tax the road that he must pass and make him travel on the grass. Tax his cow and tax the calf, tax him if he dares to laugh. He is but a common man, so tax the cuss just all you can."

Maybe the Consumer's Capacity is Limited

RECENT beef and hog papers contain articles announcing the appointment of R. C. Pollock as managing director of the National Livestock and Meat Board with offices in Chicago. Mr. Pollock will head the campaign which has for its purpose the increasing of meat consumption.

Holstein breeders will remember Mr. Pollock as the foremost apostle of the "whirlwind campaign," a movement which ended disastrously for all who engineered it. Mr. Pollock's chief rallying cry to induce Holstein

owners to join the state associations and pay dues to furnish funds from which to pay a state secretary was "Have a man to sell your bulls." The results achieved were so small in proportion to the cost that, as a consequence, the state organizations lost a large proportion of their membership and had to campaign energetically for money and members until the Kansas City meeting; since that meeting the rebate from the transfer fee has furnished money without the necessity of strenuous periodical membership campaigns.

The eat-more-meat campaign as well as the announcement that the cereal growers are organizing a similar campaign brings up another thought. If the producers of dairy products finance an advertising campaign and spend, say a million dollars; the meat producers advertise and spend a million; the cereal growers spend a million in advertising; and the fruit men and producers of vegetables follow a similar course—what will the consumer do?—"eat more?" Will the cost of these various campaigns be borne by the consumer or the producer? Who will get the benefit—the producer, the consumer, or the advertising mediums' writers and campaign managers?

Time Will Tell

AS we go to press, we are unable to inform our readers definitely as to where the 38th Annual Convention of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America will be held.

In previous years the announcement of the Annual Meeting has been sent out by the Secretary thirty days in advance. Up to the time of this writing, we have not received an announcement of the Cleveland meeting.

With the Hickey bill becoming a law on May 4, making it illegal for the Association to hold meetings and transact business outside of the State of New York, it is possible that the place of holding the meeting is still under advisement.

Any change with reference to the place of holding the Annual Meeting will be a disappointment to many members of the Association who had anticipated having the pleasure of attending the meeting and enjoying the hospitality of the Ohio breeders at Cleveland on June 6. However, notwithstanding this fact we feel that the majority of the members had rather see the Association conducted honestly and in compliance with the law and be deprived of the anticipated pleasure of attending the meetings in Cleveland than have the Association knowingly and wilfully violate the law.

Koenig and the Facts

OUR \$5,000.00 a year Extension Director, Fred A. Koenig, has been handing out a little more misinformation. This time it is in the form of an article appearing in *The Field Illustrated*, a high class monthly periodical with which many of our readers are doubtless familiar. The editors requested authoritative articles on the various breeds and the May issue carries such articles on the Guernsey, Holstein, Jersey, Ayrshire and Brown Swiss breeds.

Under the head of "The Holstein for Milk" Mr. Koenig says that "The total number of imported Hol-

steins is only 1,864." Now, if he had asked Mr. Houghton, the Secretary of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America or Mr. W. A. Clemons, Secretary of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada, either of these gentlemen could have given him the truth or even he could have looked through the earlier numbers of the Holstein Herd Book and the Dutch Friesian Herd Book and found out something for himself. Both Mr. Houghton and Mr. Clemons have stated that the number of purebred Holstein-Friesian animals imported into the United States and Canada from overseas is between eight and nine thousand. The statement quoted above is in the first paragraph of the article.

Then, Director Koenig again betrays his lack of knowledge in the second paragraph in which he says "The 528,000 Holsteins represent 60 per cent of the purebred dairy cattle. If there were figures on grades, a large majority with Holstein blood would undoubtedly be shown." Bless his heart, the same little book from which he obtained the purebred figures he gave, also states that there are 11,069,000 animals of Holstein blood in this United States of ours, a trifle over 16% of the cattle of the country. Animals carrying Jersey blood follow with a total of 9,554,000 or 14%.

Then, after minor inaccuracies, he states that Malcolm H. Gardner has supervised Advanced Registry work for the Association for twenty-two years when the facts are that Mr. Gardner was elected to his office June 8, 1905 not quite eighteen years ago.

Then he runs foul of the American Jersey Cattle Club and the devotees of the Jersey breed by saying "Holsteins hold all world records for all ages over all breeds of cattle" entirely overlooking the fact that the world's record for butterfat produced by a four-year-old in yearly test is held by the Jersey, Darling's Jolly Lassie with 1,141.28 lb. fat equivalent to 1,426.60 lb. butter on the 80% basis.

Now if Mr. Koenig does not have truthful information and reliable data on hand, we cheerfully offer him the use of the reference files of the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN. But we really believe, and we think all our readers will agree with us, that the head of "The Extension Service, a third office of the Association" to again quote the article he wrote, drawing a salary of \$5,000.00 a year, which comes from the pockets of the plain breeder and dairyman, should at least, spend some time in learning facts before he, in his official capacity, writes articles for the public press.

New York Provides for Indemnities

OWNERS of cattle that react to the tuberculin test in New York State will now get the indemnities they are entitled to. Bills to that effect have passed both Houses and have been signed by Governor Smith, as well as another bill which provides for pay for reacting cattle slaughtered during the balance of this year and the first half of 1924. The total sum is five million dollars, part of which will be required to pay for stock slaughtered in 1922. Because payment of indemnity was postponed, tuberculosis eradication work in the Empire State has been badly hampered during the past year.

Digest of the Secretary's Report

THE reports of the various departments and committees of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America are now published, for the fiscal year ended on December 31st. The Secretary's report says that pedigree registrations reached 113,772 of which 30,631 were males, 83,141 females. During 1922, 113,772 animals were registered. These figures have been exceeded in two previous years; in the year ending April 30, 1920, in which there were 114,503 registrations and the year ending the same day 1921 when the figures were 127,850.

The Secretary's report shows a very interesting classification of certificates issued either to members or non members and also the number of double fees charged on account of delay in either registering or transferring. During the year there were 207,065 certificates issued, of which 1,463 were duplicates and the certificates brought in \$332,181.75. A comparison of transfer certificates issued during the past eight years is also given and the figures bear out the statements made by the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN concerning the recent decrease in the association's business. During the fiscal year ending April 30, 1921, there were 128,615 transfer certificates issued. Then the end of the fiscal year was made coincident with the end of the calendar year, so that the next report was for eight months and this took in the slackest quarter of the year. The figures now reported are for twelve months and it will be seen that only 91,830 transfers were issued last year against 128,615 for the twelve months ending April 30, 1921.

The apportionment of the 50c from each transfer originating in the various districts and states is very interesting. Thirty districts did not claim their portion and the table gives the amounts sent to the state associations in the other districts. Wisconsin gets the largest amount, \$3,443.50, the Holstein-Friesian Association of New York gets \$3,096.

A number of volumes of the herd book can still be obtained from the Secretary's office and the price of each volume is \$2 which is far below the cost of compilation, publication and delivery. Forty-eight volumes of the Holstein-Friesian Herd book have been issued and number 49 is now all in type.

During the year, 1,726 names were added to the roll; but the expirations of twenty-three limited memberships and the death of 131 members reduced the net gain and at the close of 1922 the total membership was 22,014. The table showing the distribution of membership in sections and by states is well worth study. Wisconsin gained 314 members, New York 222, Pennsylvania 166; New York now has 4,441 names on the roll, Wisconsin is second with 3,599 and Pennsylvania third with 1,862. Lists of limited memberships terminated and of the deceased are given.

The expenditures in the Secretary's office were 88.45% of the budget estimates and a table is given showing how the money was spent. The cost of the Secretary's office including prize money awarded was \$251,252.11, the income was \$338,246.58, of which \$28,675 was from membership fees. The sum of \$4,350.62 was confiscated from fees on applications for registration and transfer because the applications were

incomplete or incorrect and the persons filing them had apparently done nothing toward getting the mistakes corrected. During the year 238 persons were suspended for failing to answer letters from the Secretary or the Superintendent of Advanced Registry; failure to furnish certificates of registry or transfer for animals sold; apparent irregularity or deception in matters pertaining to registration and transfer; fraudulent practices in testing; or delinquency in payment for Advanced Registry testing. Thirty members were suspended by the secretary and 208 reported delinquent by Superintendent Gardner. We understand that one of the delinquents holds the position of director in the National Association.

The Secretary's report will repay close study because from it a better idea can be gained of the present condition of the industry than from any of the other reports. Every member of the Association in good standing has the right to have copies of these reports and requests for the same should be sent to the Secretary's office at Brattleboro, Vt. A member of the Holstein-Friesian Association stands in much the same relation to this Association as does a member of any corporation and the more the members study the reports of the various officers, departments and committees the better grasp the members will have of the true condition of affairs.

Report of the Treasurer

THE Treasurer's report shows that \$81,075.17 was on hand January 1, 1922, and that the cash receipts during the year from all sources were \$445,458.96 making a total of \$526,534.13.

The cash disbursements by the Secretary's office was, by Treasurer's vouchers, \$275,772.40, this includes the amounts used for calf clubs and extension; by the Advanced Registry office, \$106,157.34; by the Treasurer's office, \$60,716.77, a total of \$442,646.51. The Treasurer reports that the total cash balance was \$83,887.62 on December 31, 1922.

Jimmy Reynolds takes another \$2,000; Director Noyes, Chairman of the Finance Committee, gets \$1,000; the sum of \$3,951.55 was used for the Kansas City meeting of which, \$1,279.15 was charged to Annual Meeting expenses and \$2,672.40 to the Heart of America Dairy Show; legal expenses takes \$19,255.10; and \$1,639.27 is charged to the Cabana case. The committee on School of Judges, that is, the type committee has used the nice little sum of \$7,305.12.

Extension Department Report

THE report of the Extension Service is compiled by the director, Fred A. Koenig and is quite a contrast to the one emanating from the Secretary's office as Mr. Koenig does not give exact figures confining himself largely to round numbers. He says in over 200 shows, calf club ribbons furnished by the association were used, that the Calf Club News goes to over 4,000 boys and girls owning Holstein calves; that approximately 300 boys and girls are allowed membership in the Holstein-Friesian Calf Club Association of America until they are nineteen years old. Then he

says approximately 2,000 production records were given publicity from his office.

In March, 1922, Earl J. Cooper was engaged to develop calf club work; then following the Kansas City Convention, Mr. Koenig was made director of Extension and W. B. Barney was engaged to look after questions on dairy products including dairy legislation. Other men have been added during 1923. The exhibits at three great livestock and dairy shows are mentioned as well as the painting and models produced under the direction of the committee on type. The rest of the report deals largely with work started in 1923 or planned to start in 1923.

No figures for expenditures are given. For some reason the amount spent by the Extension Service and also for the Extension Service Calf Club is placed in the figures for the Secretary's office. The Extension Service has used \$38,726.22 and the Calf Club department, \$9,187.23.

The latest Koenig report agrees with his former report in that it tells very little of anything accomplished but is full of intimations that much will be done in the future.

Reports of Auditor and Type Committee

THE average member in comparing the various reports is apt to be puzzled by apparent discrepancies. The expenses of the Association as figured by the Treasurer and the Auditor differ in a number of instances. The Auditor gives \$394,431.89 as the total expenses for the year; while the total cash disbursements as reported by the Treasurer is \$442,646.51. The Treasurer's total cash receipts are \$445,458.96 while the income as given by the auditor is \$390,778.50.

The Treasurer's report shows a gain in resources during the year of \$2,812.45 while the Auditor's report shows an excess of expenses of over income of \$3,653.31. In either case it is very plain that the Holstein-Friesian Association of America just about broke even during 1922. The amount of the transfer fee really had very little to do with the balance at the end of the year for, right away after the transfer charge was raised at Kansas City, some salaries were raised, a number of new employees were engaged at Chicago and expenses were greatly increased.

The report of W. S. Moscrip, chairman of the Committee on Type tells what was done since March 20, 1922 and also says that there is one more meeting of the committee necessary to complete the work or revising the Scale of Points and that a booklet will be gotten out showing the results of the work.

Finance Committee's Report

THE report of the finance committee should be before the reader when studying the treasurer's and auditor's reports. The financial committee makes a statement which agrees with the fact that the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN has tried to call to the attention of the members and which is in direct contrast of the statements made by some speakers and writers

who ought to be better informed. The committee says: "The final comparison of 1922 and 1921 showed that we received 1.81 per cent less applications for registry, 7.25 per cent less applications for transfer, or taking the two together 4.33 per cent less applications for registry and transfer and 13.13 per cent less applications for membership."

According to the finance committee the total net worth of the Association is \$459,749.54, an apparent gain during the calendar year of 1922 of about \$43,000. The committee explains that this is only apparent as on the last day of 1921 the liabilities—money appropriated and not yet spent—were \$63,846.56 against \$6,368.23 on the last day of 1922. The finance committee which consists of Directors Noyes, Fox and Barney say that during the period from April 30, 1921, to December 31, 1922, the net worth of the Association was decreased about 40,000; yet they go on and say they have charged off \$32,000 for depreciation and have not yet given credit for increase in value of bond investments which at the present time would bring in the market \$13,000 more than their present book valuation.

The estimated income for 1923 is \$475,230. The cost of carrying on the association outside of extension and advertising is estimated at \$347,950 but no details are given. They estimate there will be \$127,280 available for extension and publicity work without invading the Association's resources.

The Guernsey National Sale

THE editor confesses to indulging in a little dissipation in the form of attending the National Guernsey Sale at Devon, Pa., May 17. We should estimate there were between six and seven hundred persons present. The cattle came from many states and were choice individuals and the catalog showed that many of them had won high honors at leading shows and fairs. As is usual at most of these great events, there were varying opinions as to how the cattle was selling and the editor confesses that he does not know enough about the Guernsey breed to give a definite opinion. The top price for a male was \$10,000 and for a female, \$9,000. Auctioneer Bain announced that the eighty-five head sold averaged \$1,211 which most of us would call a real good average even for a sale of such high calibre.

There were a number of Holstein and Ayrshire breeders among the spectators and it was the consensus of opinion that Holstein sale managers could, with advantage to themselves and their clients, copy some of the Guernsey practices while we believe our Guernsey brothers could also learn something at our best sales. For one thing, there was no built-up platform. The animals were sold in a ring pitched on the ground, and it was practically impossible to see very much of the animal in the ring unless the onlooker sat close to the ring side.

Despite the large number of animals offered the sale was over early. There were no long winded speeches. Auctioneer Bain kept the animals moving steadily through the ring. Sale manager Herrick's remarks were short and to the point, the audience was

keenly interested and there was very little loud visiting under the big tent. The animals were splendidly fitted and their performances in both tests and in the ring showed that Guernsey owners had brought together a splendid aggregation of their favorite breed.

One of the features of interest was the grand old cow, Lillie Paul, born January 10, 1904. In her twentieth year she had just closed a year record of 13,864.4 lb. milk, 540.63 lb. fat—Guernsey records are reported in terms of fat. This great cow has given birth to nineteen daughters and one son. Evidently she is the kind of stock producer that most of us would like to have in our herds. Her owner is Fred Huggler, Harriton Farms, Bryn Mawr, Pa.

Much Yet to Learn About Feeds and Feeding

A GREAT advance in the science of cattle feeding has been made in the past few years. It is known that an adequate diet must contain certain mineral ingredients and also certain organic compounds whose exact chemical nature is still unknown but which have been called vitamins. It is possible to compound a ration from ordinary feed-stuffs which will contain sufficient protein and energy

producing substances and yet be deficient in either minerals or vitamins or both.

There is every reason for believing that feeding for any given result including high milk yields can be very much simplified and made more economical by a systematic study of the vitamin and mineral content of feeds.

It is also possible that the mineral and vitamin content of dairy feeds may be found to have an important bearing on the breeding vigor, or reproductive ability, of dairy cattle.

The United States Department of Agriculture is studying these questions. Results of considerable practical importance have already been obtained some of which indicate that high producing dairy cows suffer from shortage of lime unless they are fed much larger amounts of legume hay than is customary in many parts of the country. It has also been shown that there are differences in the values of protein in feeding dairy cows and also that there is a vitamin in fresh, green feed that probably promotes the assimilation of lime by animals milking.

"Pa," said Clarence, "what do they mean by making light of your burdens?" "Burning the mortgage, I guess," replied his dad.



Experts Making a World's Record

MARYLAND BREEDERS SPRING MEETING

The Holstein-Friesian Association of Maryland held its spring meeting, May 12 at the Hotel Emerson, Baltimore. Probably owing to the beautiful weather and the fact that the \$53,000 Preakness running race was on that day there was a small attendance. President Nelson James called the meeting to order and introduced a representative of the Baltimore Health Board who told about the city's bacteria restrictions upon milk and the requirements as to solids and fat content. The Doctor said there was no intention on the part of the City Health Board to discriminate against Holstein milk but that it seemed when milk shipped into the city tested low and the shipper was asked to explain he invariably would say that he was keeping Holsteins when probably he simply had a few black and white cows in his herd and no purebred Holsteins at all.

President James introduced Mr. E. B. Bennett, who for four years was President of the Pennsylvania Holstein-Friesian Association. Mr. Bennett told of what he had seen of the Holstein-Friesian industry in Holland and England during the summer of 1922, particularly the work of registration at the office of the Secretary of the Dutch Friesian Cattle Association. Cattle were bred in Holland for type and no cow was registered until she came in milk. Before registration each animal was examined by able judges who used a scale of points in their judging.

Then Mr. Bennett commented upon the recent circular sent out from the office of the Secretary of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America and its intimation that \$93,000 was to be taken from the treasury and used in some kind of extension work in addition to an estimated sum of \$127,000 which was left after the original running expenses of the association were defrayed.

At the afternoon session there was a general discussion. It was brought out that the members thought something should be done to develop the Holstein-Friesian industry in Maryland. Mr. Bennett introduced a resolution to the effect that the members of the Holstein-Friesian Breeders Association of Maryland were in favor of extension work but were not in favor of extension work as outlined in the recent circular issued from the Secretary's office; that the Maryland Association stood for speedy reduction of transfer fees, a strict policy of economy in the national association, a return to a board of six directors, and a restoration of the right of every member of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America to vote either in person or by proxy.

Mr. Bennett explained that he was in favor of true extension work. He believed that field men who would work in the states where there were few Holstein cattle would do more for the breed than field men could if they worked where there were a large number of Holstein breeders and large herds of purebred Holstein cattle. He questioned the legality of the delegate system and of the coming Cleveland convention.

Mr. H. M. Rowe seconded the resolution and spoke at length upon the Holstein industry and the conduct of the breeders. He said that if the cattle owners gave their animals good care and feed, ascertained what it cost to keep the animals, weighed and tested the milk and swore to truthful reports of the work that they would have no trouble in selling their surplus animals, irrespective of the policies or actions of the National Association or its so called Extension Department. Dr. Rowe touched upon the herd owned by the Maryland State College at College Park and said there were no Holsteins in the herd and he called upon the professor present to answer his remarks. The Professor said that the herd consisted of purebred Ayrshires and Guernseys, that the young cows have made records ranging from 10,000 to 13,000 lb. milk a year and he urged the Maryland Association and its members to do what they could to have the legislature appropriate enough to start a well bred herd of Holsteins at the college.

Mack Dennis said that he was in favor of the increased transfer fee part to be used for advertising the Holstein breed. He said that there should be a man in the states of Maryland, the Virginias and the Carolinas to tell farmers and dairymen the good points and profitability of the Holstein breed.

Several other members spoke on the resolution. Some urged

that there was a question of the legality of the Cleveland convention, there was no use instructing the delegates, John M. Dennis, and Wm. P. Morsell. Others thought that as both gentlemen understood Maryland conditions, they should be left free to use their own judgment. Dr. Rowe suggested that the resolution be construed merely as an expression of opinion and not as instruction to the delegates and suggested that this be incorporated in the proposed resolution but Mr. Bennett objected. Thereupon the president put the resolution which was defeated.

A resolution was passed that the president appoint a committee to induce the proper officials to place a Holstein herd at College Park, for the purposes of furnishing instruction to students and serving as a breed advertisement. President James appointed Granville Hibberd of Brooklandwood Farms, Chas. Wertheimer of Frederick, and Mr. Carroll.

President James read a communication that the Holstein-Friesian Association of America would give \$25 to be awarded as calf club prizes at the state fair providing that the state association would match the appropriation. Dr. Rowe criticized the way the letter was worded especially the use of the word "match." He said that he would, through the state association, personally donate the \$25, whether the National Association gave anything or not.

The question of holding a state sale in October was then brought up and a variety of opinions were expressed. Some were against a state sale some were of the belief that a sale should be held in the spring and some in the fall. Mr. Wertheimer spoke against having any sale unless the breeders would consign their best cattle selected by a committee. Granville Hibberd moved that the secretary be instructed to send out inquiry cards to all breeders of Maryland asking if they would consign one or more good animals to a sale in October, such animals to be subjected to inspection by a committee. This resolution was seconded and passed unanimously. The breeders were invited to attend Farmer's Day at College Park, Maryland, May 26, when the cornerstone of the new dairy building would be laid. Thereupon the meeting adjourned. The president of the association is Nelson James of Rising Sun, vice president Mack Dennis, secretary-treasurer W. R. Whittingham of Corbett.

Letters to the Editor

Editor

HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN:

At one time I was what might be termed "a Holstein enthusiast" but it is enough to make one feel sick to see the way the Association is being run. Too many millionaires will spoil anything, they make poor companions for farmers.

PENNSYLVANIA BREEDER.

THE PROUD VICTOR

An Irishwoman had a quarrel with her husband and the old village priest heard of it. Always anxious to restore peace wherever possible, the priest called at the woman's house. He found her alone.

The priest shook his head sadly as he looked at her. "Dear, dear," he said, "this is dreadful. Here are you, Mrs. Flannigan, the mother of a family, with your eye blackened, your lip torn, your cheek bruised and your nose broken. Dreadful, dreadful!"

"Ah, sure, yere rivrinced," answered the woman somewhat sadly. Then she added; "But wait till ye see Flannigan!"

NO GOOD

From a letter received by a corn syrup company:

"I want to tell you that I have eaten ten cans of your corn syrup, and it has not helped my corns one bit."

"Does your husband enjoy sound sleep?" "Really, I don't know. Sometimes from the sound he makes I think it must be agonizing to the poor fellow."

CLUB ACTIVITIES

CALENDAR OF HOLSTEIN DOINGS

June 5-15—Second Annual Livestock and Farm Tour of State of Washington.
 June 16—West Bend, Wis., Dairymen's Field Day at Cedar Lawn Farm.
 June 19—Corvallis, Ore., Oregon Holstein Breeders Annual Picnic.
 June 23—Wauwatosa, Wis., Milwaukee County Field Day at Agricultural School.
 June 27—Brookings, S. D., Midsummer meeting of S. D. Holstein-Friesian Association.
 August 10—Dairy Tour of Mercer County Association.
 August 11—Amherst, Mass., Hampshire-Franklin Club, Annual Field Day.
 September 24-30—Waterloo, Iowa, Dairy Cattle Congress.
 October 2-6—Brockton, Mass., Brockton Fair and Dairy Show.
 Oct. 2-5—Washington, D. C., World's Dairy Congress.
 Oct. 6-13—Syracuse, N. Y., National Dairy Show.

WILL BE AT NATIONAL DAIRY SHOW

The newly formed Holstein-Friesian Dairymen's Association of Luzerne County, Pa., plans to exhibit at the National Dairy Show. One of the members, Dr. E. Hogg, on his farm at Lehman, owns the well-known sire Radium, a New York state fair grand champion and has also a number of other show animals in his herd. The Doctor has offered the use of these to the committee if they see fit to take them.

SELLING RATES CHANGED

There was a good attendance April 24th at the Holstein Club meeting of the Stratford Association, held at Stratford, Wis. County Agent W. J. Rogan discussed the neighborhood breeding club plan of the organization.

The five per cent charge for selling cattle of members was explained and a motion was approved to charge non-members of the association for whom sales were made six per cent.

A number of new members were enrolled by the acting president Harry Keller and Secretary Wm. Klemme.

WASHINGTON STATE TOUR

The Second Annual Livestock and Farm Tour of the state of Washington will be held from June 5 to June 15. This tour will include practically the entire dairy section of the state and stops will be made at 44 farms. The trip will be taken by auto and will extend for nearly 1000 miles.

Among the stops will be included 33 dairy herds divided into the breeds as follows: Holsteins 14 herds; Jerseys 9 herds; Guernseys 8 herds and Ayrshires two herds. There also will be included the foundation herd of Holsteins at the Western State Hospital which Governor Hart is building up to supply the state institutions with Holsteins.

The trip is under the auspices of the Extension Service of the State College and the livestock and dairymen of the state.
 LINCOLN R. LOUNSBURY.

WILL TOUR COUNTY

The Board of Directors of the Green Lake County Holstein Breeders Association held a meeting at Green Lake, Wis., April 26th. It was decided to arrange a farmers' tour through the county and visit some of the good purebred and grade Holstein herds. This trip will take the place of the regular summer picnic of the organization which has been held annually for the past ten years.

According to present plans the tour will be held early in June. It is planned to interest not only Holstein breeders but dairymen in general as well as business men throughout the county. Invitations will be extended to the Chamber of Commerce and to other business men's organizations to participate in this trip for the purpose of viewing the progress which is being made in livestock breeding.

SMALL BUT ENERGETIC

There are only eight members in the Polk County Holstein Breeders Association but what they lack in numbers they make up in enthusiasm. Six of the eight members met at

the Court House, Balsam Lake, Wis., April 23 and decided to offer another silver loving cup to be awarded to the class of high school boys making the best showing in a county stock judging contest. The last cup was won by the Milltown high school two years in succession and is now their permanent possession.

The committee appropriated \$65 for prizes for the boys' and girls' calf clubs. There are to be two clubs, senior and junior. Five prizes will be awarded in each division. The senior club will have calves born between August 1, 1922 and February 1, 1923 and the junior club will have calves born between February 1, 1923 and August 1, 1923.

The president of the association is Ernest Nelson and R. C. De Golier is secretary.

PROFITEERING IN THE BLUE EARTH COUNTY PUREBRED SIRE CAMPAIGN

The following article appeared during April in two Minnesota papers, the *Lake Crystal Tribune* and the *Good Thunder Herald*. Breeder and Dairyman readers who may have forgotten some of the details of the Blue Earth County Purebred Sire Campaign may refresh their memory by looking over the article entitled "Selling the Bulls in Blue Earth County" which appeared on pages 213 and 214 of the March 22d issue of this journal. The information from which this article was written was sent to our office by Robt. Geiger, Secretary of the Minnesota Holstein-Friesian Breeders Association. Substantially the same article as carried by us appeared in the other breed journals and in a number of agricultural papers. We published the story as we believe in the purebred sire movement and because we thought the Minnesota State Association was, for once, on the right track. Evidently, we were mistaken but will refer to that matter editorially and are simply quoting these two Minnesota papers, which both advocated the movement until they found how the sellers were being used.

The *Good Thunder Herald*, in its issue of April 19th copied the article from the *Lake Crystal Tribune* and presented it with the following introductory paragraph. "The following from the *Lake Crystal Union* contains a great deal of truth and expresses the general sentiment of this vicinity as far as we can tell by interviewing those who purchased purebred sires. Some of our breeders are still waiting for their pedigrees. The *Herald* is one of those who got it in the neck, as usual."

The original article which appeared in the *Lake Crystal Tribune* issue dated April 12th is as follows:

Considerable dissatisfaction is arising over the methods pursued by the promoters of the recent purebred sale campaign in Blue Earth County, which was handled through the Minnesota Holstein-Friesian Breeders Association, sponsored by the *Minneapolis Tribune*, and approved—at least in the beginning by the county farm bureau.

The campaign was supposed to be a no-profit affair, that is the no-profit feature applied to the country weekly newspapers who were roped in for free advertising space, and the bankers were also induced in the furtherance of more purebred sires to cut the profit margin off the notes and furnish the money to buyers at only 6 per cent. The other parties interested in the no-profit campaign got theirs out of a charge of \$35 added to the regular price asked by the seller of each animal sold, which the buyers paid.

The buyers did not know in the beginning that this \$35 charge was to be added to the regular price, but they know now that they paid for the campaign, and don't like it; the sellers feel about the same. It was explained to the sellers by the promoters that the \$35 extra on each animal was to cover the expense of testing, inspection, delivery, 10 per cent. to the Holstein association, and some other expenses which presumably went to fellows who stated "they were not out for their health."

The owner of an animal was to add the \$35 to his regular price, and must not offer it for less to anyone. The buyer immediately gave his note for the amount after being notified that

the association had for sale the kind of a sire he wanted, which note drew interest from that time, often before he got the animal. The promoters cashed the note at the bank for its full face value,—and some of the sellers—now nearly two months after the campaign—are still waiting for their money from the association.

Not satisfied with getting the \$35, the association is now asking of some sellers a further fee for testing, which the seller understood was to be paid out of the \$35 paid by the buyer. In some cases, where the herd had been federal tested, there should have been no expense whatever for testing. One seller was told to bring his animal to town or the sale would be called off—and the \$35 was to have covered delivery by the association at no expense to the seller. As for the inspection service which the buyers paid for, the fact that a number of prospective buyers refused to accept the animals which they bought without first seeing, indicates that the inspection service was far from satisfactory.

At the flat charge of \$35 per animal sold, the no-profit campaign for the benefit of the farmers who wanted to buy purebreds from their neighbors, cost the buyers \$3,710 for the 106 animals sold in Blue Earth County, with additional fees still being deducted from sellers.

The county farm bureau backed the movement in the beginning, but is endeavoring at this time to have corrected some of the mistakes made. The bureau should pursue this matter until rebates to buyers have been made up to the point of actual and reasonable cost of selling, compelling the Holstein association and their co-workers to keep the promise made of a no-profit campaign so far as they are concerned—the same as they asked of the bankers and newspapers—and then finally to split the real cost of selling between the buyer and seller.

A \$35 cost to the buyer of selling an animal worth only \$50, a total of \$85, is unreasonable and discreditable. The bottom is going to be knocked out of that kind of blue-sky selling just the same as the high fictitious prices on purebred hogs were punctured which are now down to where they will do the most good. Further than that, we would rather see several car loads of purebred stock shipped into Blue Earth County from Wisconsin and Michigan, and then let the neighbors do their own buying and selling of any surplus stock in the county, which they can do at much less cost than \$35 per head. We are informed the association admits they have made mistakes; then straighten the back trail and keep going straight. The era of sky-high prices paid to promoters and their farmer-cappers for purebred stallions have long since passed; the purebred hog promoters of fictitious prices had their day; the breeders and associations of purebred cattle sires had best heed the signs of the past."

Daughter—"But, papa, don't you think Bertie is old enough to know his own mind?" Father—"He ought to get acquainted with what little he has in no time at all."—*Spare Moments*.

CALIFORNIA PIETERTJE BLOOM MEAD

I am pleased to announce that the Holstein-Friesian cow California Pietertje Bloom Mead, No. 450151 has just closed a long-time test and is credited with 28,236.1 lb. milk containing 1,004.62 lb. fat in 365 days, thus showing an average of 3.56 per cent fat in the milk. She freshened at the age of 4 years, 1 month, 4 days. Her sire is King Mead of Riverside, No. 50290; her dam is Pietertje Bloom, No. 66816. She was bred and is now owned by the University of California, Davis, Cal. At the age of 2 years, 8 months, 22 days, during a semi-official test, she is credited with 19,985.5 lb. milk containing 722.27 lb. fat in 365 days; she having no official record of seven days or longer during that lactation period. For the lactation period just closed, her best seven days' official production is 623 lb. milk containing 25.45 lb. fat. She had fifteen official test periods during the year, of which two were retests. Twelve different supervisors were employed in the conduct of the test. Her 365-day production of 1,004.62 lb. fat, equivalent to 1,255.77 lb. butter on the 80 per cent basis, gives her 62nd place among the cows producing above 1,000 lb. fat, she being the 67th Holstein-Friesian cow to gain the honor of producing 1,000 lb. fat in 365 days.

MALCOLM H. GARDNER, Supt. of A. R.

April 30, 1923.

BALTIMORE DAIRY COUNCIL

The Baltimore Council had an active year during 1922 and the report is interesting reading. The receipts and contributions were \$11,690.85 and the expenditures \$11,318.19.

Baltimore has an enviable record in that practically every public school is having milk served to its children to be paid by those who can afford it and given free to those undernourished who cannot pay. The milk is served in half-pint bottles with straws furnished by the Council. For the school term, September, 1921 to December 31, 1922, 1,983,127 half-pints were paid for by school children, and 497,886 bottles were given free. This amount of free milk was far in excess of the estimate at the beginning of the year and was evidently due to various causes among which are unemployment, lack of interest on the part of some school principals and teachers, high price agitation, and the failure of the novelty of the straw and half-pint bottle to continue to attract.

The free milk given to the undernourished school children during the school year represented an amount equal to \$17,426.01. This expense was assumed entirely by the milk dealers of Baltimore who have been exceedingly generous in furthering the Dairy Council's Health program in the schools.

Undernourished school children, whose parents are employed in factories and thus are not home at the noon hour were selected and given a hot lunch each day except Saturday and Sunday at the Diet Kitchen. The children were weighed

SPOTTED COWS and SPOTTED SOWS



The best combination on earth from both points of view—beautiful to look on—profitable to the uttermost.

Every feature of the spotted cow may be learned from THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN. Likewise, every feature of the old fashioned Spotted Poland China sow may be learned from the *Spotted Poland China Journal*, 600 Wulsin Building, Indianapolis, Indiana, Fred L. Obenchain, Managing Director. One year, \$1.00; three years, \$2.00. The same address brings you all the information in regard to recording the old-fashioned Spotted Poland China Breed in the National Spotted Poland China Register formed during the fall of 1913; incorporated under the laws of Indiana early in 1914.

The assets of the Association to-day are around forty-five thousand dollars. They do not owe one single dollar. They have a publicity department for the benefit of their breeders free to all members. They give a twenty-four hour service

of recording pedigrees. They appropriate all of their profit for prices in county, district, state and national shows, so far as we have been able to ascertain, this is the only swine record in the United States that has done a greater business in 1921 than they did in the year 1920. In 1922 their gain over 1920 was 53%. Their membership fee is \$5.00. Write for full particulars. Address THE National Spotted Poland-China Record, FRED L. OBENCHAIN, Secy.-Treas., 600 Wulsin Bldg., Indianapolis, Indiana.

periodically and given instruction in proper food and health habits. As soon as the children arrived at normal weight they were dismissed and other undernourished ones took their places.

Exhibits and Demonstrations have been made during the year and is estimated that more than 60,000 people saw the display. Talks have been made before schools, churches, mother's clubs and similar organizations, on subjects relating to nutrition and the importance of milk in the diet. Several short health plays have been given in the schools, the Dairy Council furnishing the costumes. Nutrition picture films have been shown at twenty-three different places and seen by approximately 10,000 people. We regret to add that owing to lack of funds the work is being curtailed during the present calendar year.

STUDYING NEW YORK STATE DIET

A nutritional study on the use of milk and milk products is being conducted in New York State by supervisors of education, social workers and representatives of several organizations including the Bureau of Nutrition, Dairymen's League, Cornell University, the State Department of Education and the State Federation of Home Bureaus.

A nutritional study among 15,000 school children of New York City has been in progress for several months and it is now planned to learn up-State food habits, especially in relation to milk.

There are two questionnaires, one for the children and one for older members of the family. When filled out and returned the information is tabulated and it is expected that much valuable information will be gained. It is hoped to complete the work by June 5. Miss Laura A. Cauble, the League Director of Nutrition, is in charge and the Dairymen League will publish the findings.

MANY ORGANIZATIONS REPRESENTED

At a meeting, May 2d, at Rochester, N. Y., joined in by the Chamber of Commerce, the Dairymen's League, Tri-County Holstein Association, the State Brown Swiss Breeders' Association, Tuberculosis and Public Health Association, Monroe County Farm Bureau, and representatives of the Board of Supervisors and the City Health Bureau, a plan was formulated for the eradication of tuberculosis in the dairy herds of Monroe County. The principal speakers were Dr. E. H. Howard of the Public Health committee of the Chamber of Commerce; E. D. Merrill, manager of the Monroe County Farm Bureau; Dr. E. T. Faulder, representing state and federal Bureau of Animal Industry; and Dr. G. W. Goler, health officer. Representatives of the eight organizations present voted unanimously to endorse the plan and to pledge their support and coöperation in carrying it out.

THE CLEVELAND CONVENTION DELEGATES

The official list of delegates elected to the Cleveland convention was sent out from Secretary F. L. Houghton's office under date of May 3d. The members have shown less interest in the selection of delegates than they did last year for despite the growth in membership, this year, only 26 districts elected 122 representatives while last year 35 districts elected 136 representatives. Three of the districts, California, Nebraska and Oregon did not elect the full number to which they were entitled. California elected one when they were entitled to three representatives, and Nebraska and Oregon each elected one when they were entitled under the rules to two. The members in twenty-seven districts made no nomination whatever and so these twenty-seven districts which, under the rules are entitled to thirty-one delegates, are unrepresented.

W. J. Higdon	CALIFORNIA (1)	Tulare
Angus P. Thorne	CONNECTICUT (2)	Bridgeport
Frederick M. Peasley	DELAWARE (1)	Cheshire
J. R. Danks	ILLINOIS (6)	Winterthur
J. H. Diehl		Efingham
W. H. Fitch		Aurora
Mrs. Kate H. Miller		Barrington
Harry M. Wood		Delavan
R. N. Thompson		Cowden
H. W. Allyn	INDIANA (3)	Byron
Elmer Frazier		Middletown
Chas. Weidner		South Bend
S. J. Craig	IOWA (4)	Crown Point
L. S. Gillette		Fostoria
W. B. Barney		Des Moines
P. P. Stewart		Maynard
E. H. Maytag	KANSAS (3)	Newton
Walter A. Smith		Topeka
George B. Appleman		Mulvane
W. H. Mott	KENTUCKY (1)	Herington
Hubert Connor	MAINE (2)	Burlington
L. E. McIntire		East Waterford
A. E. Hodges		Fairfield Center
Wm. P. Morsell	MARYLAND (2)	Frederick
John M. Dennis		Baltimore
Frank P. Knowles	MASSACHUSETTS (3)	Auburn
Prof. T. E. Elder		Mt. Hermon
F. H. Metcalf		Holyoke
D. D. Aitken	MICHIGAN (8)	Flint
Dudley E. Waters		Grand Rapids
E. L. Smith		Adrian
H. W. Norton, Jr.		Lansing
H. E. Rising		Woodland
James G. Hayes		Howell
Wm. E. Fellows		Flint
Wm. R. Harper		Middleville
W. S. Moscrip	MINNESOTA (6)	Lake Elmo
B. Irwin		Minneapolis
J. M. Hackley		St. Paul
J. C. Marlow		Mankato

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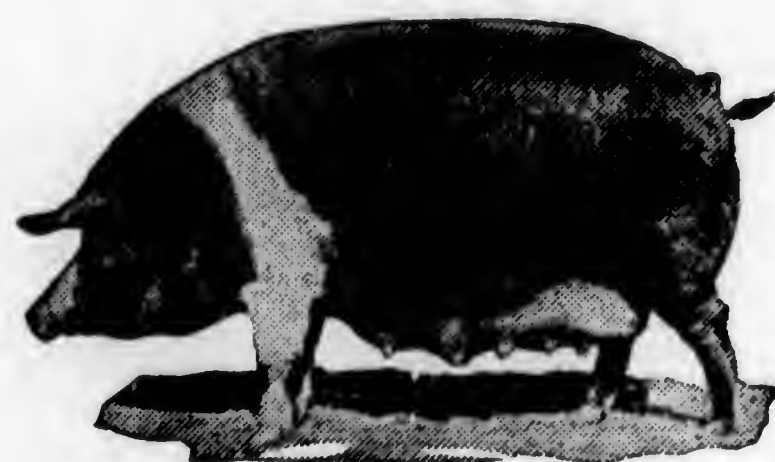
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HAMPSHIRE RECORD ASSOCIATION

E. C. STONE, Secretary

Dept. 35

409 Wisconsin Ave., Peoria, Ill.



APPELLATE COURT DECISION IN GEORGE CASE

(Concluded from page 351.)

And the same view has been expressed by textbook writers. *Taylor on Private Corporations, Part V. p. 281; Morawitz on Private Corporations, Sec. 488; 19 Ruling Case Law, p. 1303; 27 Yale Law Journal, 1078-9.*

The interests of the members of this corporation, as well as the purpose for which it is incorporated, make desirable, if they do not require, meetings at different places throughout the country convenient for the large membership, and we therefore deem the objection not well founded.

Moreover we may well take notice of the great number of incorporated professional, fraternal and social bodies of national scope and importance which have come into existence almost without exception since the *Ormsby* case was decided in 1874. The successful conduct of these bodies necessitates meetings in different states. We are to-day confronted with a situation which did not exist in 1874 and could scarcely have been foreseen. The existing conditions thus impels us toward the same conclusion.

The other proposition of the respondent is that the amendment of the by-laws increasing the number of directors adopted at the Philadelphia meeting of 1919 is invalid because of the failure to file the certificate in accordance with the provisions of the statute as it then existed, and that this defect has not been corrected by the filing of the certificate in 1921 in the form authorized by the amendment of the law effective May 5, 1921. The amendment of Section 14, by Chapter 575 of the Laws of 1921, does not validate previous action but permits certificates thereafter filed to be signed by the president and secretary of the meeting instead of a majority of the directors. It is not confined to meetings thereafter held but only to certificates thereafter filed. The resolution adopted at the Philadelphia meeting therefore became effective when this certificate was filed. This was in September, 1921, before the Kansas City meeting, and the election held in Kansas City in 1921 was not invalid for the reasons stated.

There may be a question as to the regularity of the elections at Syracuse in 1921, at St. Paul, in 1920, or in Philadelphia in 1919 (*Lewis v. Matthews, 161 App. Div., 107*) which were held before the legal certificate as to the increase in the number of directors adopted at the Philadelphia meeting was filed in the proper offices, but in view of the fact that the petitioner was represented by proxy at the Syracuse meeting and made no objection, and in view of the length of time which has elapsed, we are of the opinion that petitioner cannot now be heard to question these elections.

The order should be reversed with ten dollars costs, and the motion denied with ten dollars costs.

Order reversed with Ten dollars costs and disbursements and motion denied with Ten Dollars costs. All concur.

Dairymen's League Payment for April Milk

The Dairymen's League Coöperative Association, Inc., announces a gross pool price for April milk of \$2.15. Deduction for miscellaneous expenses amount to \$.07½ which makes the net pool price for April of \$2.07½. This price is for 100 pounds of milk testing 3% butter fat at the 200 and 210 mile zone. The price which individual poolers will receive will vary according to the butter fat and freight differentials applying in each case.

The report on the Association sales of milk and milk products for the month of March shows a total increase of more than \$1,000,000 over the sales for February and about \$1,500,000 increase over the sales for March, 1922. The Association is now handling more milk through the League owned plants especially in the higher classifications—fluid milk, ice cream and canned milk—and is now making very little butter and cheese which do not bring as high returns.

Percy—"If you marry me I will love you so I would gladly die for you."

Philippa—"How nice! I'd rather be your widow than that of any other man I know."

Axel Hansen	Savage
A. J. Lashbrook	Northfield
Thomas Lucas	MISSISSIPPI (1)
Glenn G. Davis	MISSOURI (2)
A. J. McDowell	NEBRASKA (1)
E. W. Frost	NEW JERSEY (3)
Bernhard Meyer	NEW YORK (23)
G. D. Brill	
H. A. Davidson	
R. E. Chapin	
Fred A. Blewer	
Ward W. Stevens	
Dr. D. B. Armstrong	
H. F. Farrington	
Grant B. Low	
Carl J. Schmid	
A. A. Hartshorn	
C. F. Bigler	
C. L. Amos	
Harry Yates	
F. M. Jones	
W. D. Robens	
Prof. H. H. Wing	
H. V. Noyes	
F. H. Stevens	
E. M. Hastings	
H. C. Wood	
S. T. Wood	
A. W. Brown	
F. H. Thomson	
George A. Abbott	
C. B. Marshall	
Fred W. Pierce	OHIO (10)
Paul H. McNish	
H. C. Barker	
Oscar O. Zehring	
Elmer H. Partridge	
Jas. A. Reynolds	
W. W. Bullard	
Frank O. Reynolds	
F. G. Johnston	
Dan Dimmick	
Clarence R. Evans	OREGON (1)
W. A. Woods	PENNSYLVANIA (10)
James M. Paxton	
John A. Bell, Jr.	
F. R. Babcock	
Frank A. Keen	
Dr. L. M. Thompson	
John H. Shirk	
O. A. Shirey	
H. Hugh Jones	
H. E. Robertson	
Frank E. Johnson	SOUTH DAKOTA (2)
A. F. Test	
F. L. Parmelee	VERMONT (3)
F. B. Howe	
O. L. Martin	
H. S. Seward	VIRGINIA (2)
Frank S. Walker	
E. A. Stuart	WASHINGTON (3)
Wm. Bishop	
George A. Gue	
R. J. Schaefer	WISCONSIN (19)
F. H. Everson	
L. L. Oldham	
H. F. Schroeder	
Carl H. Brugger	
K. L. Juve	
J. P. Riordan	
A. P. Kaye	
R. A. Ryan	
J. A. Craig	
F. J. Southcott	
Arthur J. Rust	
John Erickson	
John G. Voss	
Theodore Lehmann	
W. W. Bird	
John W. Jones	
John H. Puls	
E. E. Randall	
Alabama	1
Arizona	1
Arkansas	1
Colorado	2
Florida	1
Georgia	1
Idaho	1
District of Columbia	1
Louisiana	1
Montana	1
Nevada	1
New Hampshire	2
New Mexico	1
North Carolina	1
North Dakota	2
Oklahoma	2
Rhode Island	1
South Carolina	1
Tennessee	1
Texas	1
Utah	1
West Virginia	1
Wyoming	1
Cuba	1
Mexico	1
Hawaii	1
Canada	1

Cow Testing Association Reports

GOOD WORK DURING FIRST YEAR

The Shirley-Denmark Cow Testing Association started its years' work December 1, 1921, with Manning Nelson as tester. Its first annual report has just been received at our office. The book is well gotten up and contains much valuable information.

There were 351 cows finished the years' work. They averaged 7,321 lb. milk, 277 lb. fat. The tester has divided these into three classes; there are 88 scrubs with an average of 243.8 lb. fat; 232 grades averaged 279.6 lb. fat while the 31 purebred females averaged 356.4 lb. fat.

The high cow is a four-year-old registered Holstein, Cornucopia De Kol Lotta, owned by Lawrence J. Larson of Denmark, Wis. Lotta gave 15,794 lb. milk testing 3.45% and yielding 544.9 lb. butterfat. Her production was valued at \$243. She returned \$2.37 for each dollar expended for feed and earned her owner a profit above feed cost of \$132.16. She was on pasture 183 days, was milked three times daily for six months and gave 86 lb. milk her best day.

Blacky, a nine-year-old grade Holstein, owned by Louis Schaeetz, on twice a day milking produced 12,825 lb. milk, 503.4 lb. fat and is said to have earned her owner a profit of \$145.84. She is the Association champion for twice a day milking.

Mr. Larson, about a month before the association was organized bought a black and white two-year-old, Molly, for \$40. Tester Nelson says she is not a grade, evidently giving this term its technical meaning instead of its general application as Molly is a well marked black and white heifer. During the year she produced 11,509 lb. milk, testing 3.68% and gave 424.4 lb. fat. Her feed cost was \$80.96 and the returns above this were \$107.67.

The high herd consisted of nine Holstein cows, 7 registered and 2 grades, owned by Henry Benecke of Denmark. These nine animals averaged 12,178 lb. milk, 445 lb. fat. The average feed cost was \$77.59 and the average net profit was \$116.60. Eight of the animals in this herd qualified for the Record of Production by averaging one pound fat every day in the year. This herd was the highest in the state for the month of June and July and held the high herd honors in the association for seven months.

The fourteen cow dairy of L. J. Larson stands second with an average of 10,023 lb. milk, 355.4 lb. fat. Tester Nelson's brief remarks under the head of "Some Facts" are interesting reading. He says that during the year six non-efficient purebred sires were sold to the butcher as well as two scrub bulls and that ten purebred sires were purchased. One member used a sire whose daughters, tested as three and four-year-olds, showed

a decrease of 130 lb. fat below their dams production; cow testing association work uncovered this fact. Twenty-two of the members have silos and 21 have drinking cups in the barn while 16 use milking machines and 5 have had light and power plants installed during the year making a total of 11 in the association.

SHOWING AND TESTING ASSOCIATIONS

The following letter shows the influence of cow testing associations and also points out that the value of exhibiting at shows and fairs is not measured or limited to the number of inquiries for stock received during exhibition days. The letter was sent to County Agent Milton H. Button of Washington County, Wisconsin.

Dear Mr. Button:

I was just wondering if you were the fellow in charge of the high grade Holsteins at the National Dairy Show last fall. I purchased one cow from your county and I am so well pleased with her that I would like to get a carload from down there if I could buy them right. The cow I got is Blossom out of Fred Pamperin's herd and if there are more cows like her I would be willing to pay more for cows of her type than others of smaller production. I would want cows that have been tried out in your testing associations, so that we would have something to build our future on. To buy a cow without a record back of her is like trading a knife unseen.

Will you kindly write me fully as to what the prospects would be to get a carload of good cows like the one I mention above that I now have on my farm?

I am expecting to leave for Wisconsin some time the first part of June, or if I could pick up a carload in a couple of days I might get down there the middle of May or the last part of May.

I shall appreciate an early reply, I am

Yours truly,

P. E. JOHNSON.

LEADERS ALL PUREBREDS

Purebred Holsteins carried away the honors in the Cumberland County, Pa. Association for the month of April. The leading producer for milk was owned by A. P. Loudon of Carlisle, and she produced 2,343 lb. The leading butterfat producer was a member of the herd of Ivo V. Otto of Boiling Springs and she was credited with 67.8 lb. Mr. Otto's herd averaged 1,514 lb. milk and 49 lb. butterfat while the herd of W. H. Wertz of Shiremanstown was second with an average of 1,244.3 lb. milk and 40 lb. fat.

During the month 39 herds were tested and they were composed of 285 cows in milk and 29 dry. Seventeen animals exceeded 60 lb. of fat, which is the best showing ever made in the association, reports tester A. A. Raudabaugh.

TESTING IN LAWRENCE COUNTY

A registered Holstein, Ida Belle, owned by E. B. Vensel, led the Westfield Testing Association during the month of March, reports the tester, Gordon Rice. This cow, a seven-year-old produced 1,704 lb. milk, 80.1 lb. butterfat. A registered Holstein, Jewel, owned by Herb A. Freed is second with 1,807 lb. milk, 68.7 lb. fat. Herb Freed has three purebred Holsteins above 45 lb. fat; H. Frank Freed has two and Geo. Augustine has three. There were 273 cows tested in 26 herds. Forty-eight cows produced over 40 lb. fat and 19 over 1,200 lb. milk.

The Westfield Association operates in part of Lawrence County, Pa., as does the Volant Association of which Paul J. Stonebraker is tester. During March, 23 herds containing 250 cows were tested of which fourteen produced 50 lb. fat and twenty-two over 1,200 lb. milk. The first and second for both milk and fat production were purebred Holsteins owned by D. B. and E. R. Reynolds, an eight-year-old making 2,152 lb. milk, 73.7 lb. fat and her stablemate producing 69 lb. fat from 1,917 lb. milk. The Reynolds herd had eight cows tested of which seven exceeded 40 lb. fat and the other, a two-year-old, produced 32.6 lb.

NEW YORK STATE TESTING

During February, a purebred Holstein named Stewartford Pontiac Sadie Vale owned by James Steward, Pittsford, led all the cows enrolled in the Dairy Improvement Associations of New York State by producing 111.6 lb. fat from 1,923.6 lb. milk. She is only a four-year-old. A grade Holstein Alice, owned by R. W. Reed, of Hemlock was second with 100.2 lb. fat, 2,575.2 lb. milk. Princess, a purebred Holstein, owned by F. R. Martin of Copake Falls, was third with 95.8 lb. fat, 1,915 lb. milk. Another purebred in the herd of J. S. Cooley, Groveland, was fourth with 90 lb. fat, 1,599.8 lb. milk and this record is all the more remarkable as the animal was only a two-year-old heifer. A purebred owned by J. B. Harbeck & Sons of Black Creek is fifth with 84.3 lb. fat, from 2,343 lb. milk.

All the reports for March were not in when the supervisor's news letter was published April 25th. A member of the Stewart herd leads the animals reported with a production of 2,083.2 lb. milk, 103 lb. fat. Mr. Reed's grade Holstein is second with 102 lb. fat from 2,575 lb. milk while a purebred, owned by P. W. Chamberlain of the Western Allegheny Association is third with 2,123 lb. milk, 100.1 lb. fat. The Harbeck purebred Holstein herd, reports Agent B. E. Mullaney averaged 1,687 lb. milk, 53.7 lb. fat despite the fact that the herd includes five two-year-olds and four three-year-olds. In this association one cow owned by E. H. Witter was the association leader for

milk with 2,387 lb. milk and the purebred mentioned as belonging to P. W. Chamberlain of Canadea is the leader for fat with 100.1 lb.

In the East Aurora Association twelve grade cows owned by Merritt Kelsey, Porterville, averaged during the year 9,142 lb. milk, 344 lb. fat, their average test being 3.76% and the value of their product above feed cost was \$135 per cow.

MAKING A NICE START

The high herd for milk production in the Franklin County, Pa., Association for the month of April consisted of ten Holstein cows owned by W. J. Young and their average production was 1,217 lb. and their average test was 3.6%.

De Kol Queen Mooie owned by C. E. Stouffer of Shippensburg although only a three-year-old led for production with 2,040 lb. milk 69.4 lb. fat to her credit despite the fact that she freshened April 6. Kings Highway Aaggie Netherland owned by W. J. Young was second with 1,935 lb. milk, 62 lb. fat. Grade Holsteins were third and fourth, a purebred owned by H. H. Stoner & Bro. was fifth, another Stouffer cow Belle Princess De Kol 3d was sixth, while Kings Highway De Kol Princess, of the Young herd was eighth. The leading ten cows each produced over 51 lb. fat during the month. The animals occupying ninth and tenth positions were grade Guernseys.

Twenty-six cows produced 40 lb. fat or more and 13 exceeded 50 lb. while 23 cows produced over 1,200 lb. milk. The tester of this Association is I. Paul Stouffer who recently took a course at State College and is an enthusiastic dairyman. His picture appeared in the January 22, 1923 issue on page 72 of the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN.

IN COLD STORAGE

Sign on a South Side bakeshop window reads, "Ma's Bakery," Just underneath Ma's proud boast was lettered, "Pop on Ice." Looks as though they had the old man laid away.

THE TESTER'S TRIBUTE

The Baltimore County (Maryland) Cow Testing Association completed a year's record with the month of March, 1923. Among the eighteen herds tested, containing approximately 450 cows, the purebred Holstein-Friesian herd belonging to W. R. Whittingham, of Corbett, stands preëminent. The honor of having the highest yearly herd average in both butterfat and milk as well as the high individual cow belongs to Mr. Whittingham. His herd of fourteen big "Black and Whites" completed the year with an average production of 11,197 lb. of milk and 371.8 lb. of butterfat. The production of the high individual, Clothilde Delight, was 16,689 lb. milk containing 545.8 lb. butterfat.

These records were made by a very busy farmer producing market milk under "plain farming" conditions and they serve to substantiate the dominant position of the breed in that respect. Mr. Whittingham's herd impresses one with the uniformity of essential dairy-type characteristics which the individuals display. They are all big, rugged cows with evident quality—the kind that please the eye, prove themselves at the pail, and boost the breed.

A. P. STAEBNER, Tester.

SOUTH CAROLINA TESTING

During the month of March, twenty-seven purebred Holsteins were tested in South Carolina, of which twenty made the honor roll. There were forty-five Guernseys tested of which twenty-four made the honor roll and five Jerseys tested of which four achieved honors.

The state leader was O. K. L. Mamie, a daughter of Ormsby Korndyke Lad owned by V. M. Montgomery, Spartanburg. She produced 2,697.1 lb. milk, 100.6 lb. fat in the month. Second to her was Leafy Veeman Fobes De Kol another Montgomery cow with 95.6 lb. butterfat and she is the state leader for milk with a production of 2,827.2 lb. Mr. Mont-

gomery has thirteen cows and heifers on the honor roll. J. T. Willard of Spartanburg, has five and Clemson College is represented by two two-year-olds.

The Guernsey leader is Fern of Glenville and she has headed the list of her breed representatives for seven consecutive months. Her fat production of 89.3 lb. is third for the state. The Jersey leader Primrose Plymouth owned by Clemson College produced 55.6 lb. of fat.

GOOD PUREBREDS HERE

Black and white cows carried away the honors in the Byron, Wisconsin Testing Association for the thirty days ending May 1. E. M. Cowles & Sons owned the leader, a registered cow with a production of 2,157 lb. milk, 86.3 lb. fat to her credit. F. H. Boyle owned the next two both registered animals. The holder of second place had 1,950 lb. milk, 74.1 lb. fat to her credit while her stablemate produced 2,133 lb. milk, 68.2 lb. fat. A grade Holstein, owned by Walgenback Bros. is in fourth position with 1,314 lb. milk, 67.1 lb. fat while another Cowles purebred is fifth with 1,494 lb. milk, 64.2 lb. fat. The E. H. Korner dairy of nineteen registered Holsteins has the high herd average with 1,377 lb. milk, 44.83 lb. fat while the sixteen cow dairy of registered and grade Holsteins owned by Herman Peters have second place with an average of 1,017 lb. milk, 36.50 lb. fat, reports the tester, A. Miller.

THE EIGHTH WONDER

Dr. Calhoun—In all my travels, what interested me most was the mummy of a queen.

Pupil—It was wonderful wasn't it?

Dr. Calhoun—Wonderful! It was almost impossible that they could make a woman dry up and stay that way."

She: "John, let me go to France with you to see the places where you fought." He: "All right, dear, and in order that I may think I'm still at it, let's take your mother."

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FIRST AND THIRD

Holsteins did well during April in Sullivan County, Pa., Testing Association. The leader was the registered Holstein, Bonnie, owned by C. N. Shaffer. This four-year-old produced 1,413 lb. milk, 53.7 lb. fat with an average test of 3.8%. A grade Jersey was second with 53.3 lb. fat while the third was a registered Holstein owned by Harrington & Co. She was fresh last September but produced 1,494 lb. milk, 52.3 lb. fat. A grade Holstein of the Shaffer herd was next with 1,209 lb. milk, 52 lb. fat. The other six animals in the leading ten are two grade Holsteins, two registered Holsteins, one grade Jersey, and a grade Durham and the ten cows each gave above 48 lb. fat, the average being 1,302 lb. milk, 51.2 lb. fat.

In the Association there are 26 herds containing 235 cows in milk and 47 cows dry, eight cows each produced over 50 lb. fat and 33 over 40 lb. while 23 exceeded 1,200 lb. milk.

"Sedentary work," said the lecturer, "tends to lessen the endurance."

"In other words," butted in the smart student, "the more one sits the less one can stand."

"Exactly," retorted the lecturer, "and if one lies a great deal one's standing is lost completely."

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F. O. B. our plant: 125 lbs., \$5.00; 500 lbs., \$20.00; 1000 lbs., \$37.50; 2000 lbs., \$70.00. United Chemical & Organic Products Co., 4200 So. Marshfield Ave., Chicago, Ill.

PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

May 23—Athens, Ohio, Theo. Rypma Dispersal Sale, F. G. Johnson, Mgr.
May 23—Waukesha, Wis., Waukesha County Holstein Breeders' Ass'n. Annual Spring Sale.
May 24—Charlevoix, Mich., Loebs Farms First Purebred Sale.
May 24—Whitewater, Wis., Fairview Stock Farm Dispersal.
May 25—South Bend, Ind., Holstein-Friesian Association Sale.
May 25—Detroit, Minn., Minnesota Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Ass'n. Sale.
May 29—Pitman, N. J., Salem-Cumberland-Gloucester Holstein Association Consignment Sale.
May 30—Wheeling, W. Va., Homeview Farms Dispersal Sale.
May 31—Neilsville, Wis., Clark County Semi-Annual Holstein Sale.
May 31—Watertown, Wis., National Homestead Sale.
May 31—Waukesha, Wis., Dispersion of Edgewood Farm Herd owned by Metropolitan Church Ass'n.
June 4—Okemos, Mich., Its-A-Mere and Cedar Bend Dispersion Sale.
June 5—Mentor, Ohio, Pinery Farms, Annual Sale.
June 6—Barron, Wis., Barron County Holstein Breeders' Ass'n. Annual Spring Sale.
June 7—Cleveland, O., National Cooperative Holstein Sale, Ohio Holstein-Friesian Association, Mgrs.
June 7—Marshfield, Wis., 17th Semi-Annual Sale, Central Wisconsin Breeders' Ass'n.
June 8—Norwich, Conn., Plain Hill Farms Annual Sale, The O. S. Peck Co., Mgrs.
June 9—Mentor, Ohio, T. D. Morley, Dispersal.
June 9—Ft. Wayne, Ind., Spring Grove Herd Dispersal.
June 12—Owatonna, Minn., Taylor & Christgau Sale.
June 13—Fairwater, Wis., Dispersion of W. J. Bielke Herd.
June 14—Thorp, Wis., W. H. Krause Annual Bred Heifer Sale.
June 14—State College, Pa., Pennsylvania State College Sale.
Aug. 30—Montrose, Pa., Susquehanna County Breeders' Second Annual Sale.
Oct. 3—Howell, Mich., Tenth Annual Sale of the Howell Sales Company of Livingston County, W. Griffin, Sec'y.
Oct. 3—Syracuse, N. Y., National Dairy Show Sale.
Oct. 4—Marshfield, Wis., 18th Semi-Annual Sale, Central Wisconsin Holstein Breeders' Association.
Oct. 9—West Chester, Pa., Chester County and Eastern Breeders' Consignment Sale.
Oct. 18—Howell, Mich., Howell Sales Company of Livingston County.
Oct. 20—New Douglas, Ill., Holstein Breeders' Consignment Sale, S. E. Gehrig, Mgr.
November 5—Elkhorn, Wis., Walworth County Breeders' Fall Sale.
November 12—Elkhorn, Wis., Walworth County Breeders' Bull Sale.
Nov. 15—Kansas State Association Sale, W. H. Mott, Mgr.

GOOD PRICES AT HOOD FARM DISPERSAL

The dispersal of the noted Hood Farm herd of purebred Jerseys brought together a big crowd at Lowell, Mass., April 21st. Hood Farm was, we believe, regarded as the leading American Jersey breeding establishment and the herd had been established 31 years.

Prices ruled high. The 96 head realized \$74,015 an average of \$771. The 23 bulls averaged \$1,209 and the 63 females \$733. Every animal was sold singly irrespective of age. The top price for a bull was \$15,600 and the top price for a female was \$5,350, in each case the purchaser being Wm. R. Kenan, Jr., of Lockport, N. Y.

The famous Sophie 19th of Hood Farm was not sold, being presented before the sale by Mrs. Hood to Jerry Koehane who has been the herdsman at Hood Farm for the past 25 years. Mr. Koehane has acquired a ten-acre farm near Lowell and on it he plans that Sophie and himself will end their days.

The night before the sale the Sophie-Tormentor Club was organized by about 100 owners of cattle of that lineage. The aims of this organization is somewhat similar to those of the Colantha Club in the Holstein industry.

NEW YORK ASSOCIATION SPRING SALE

The spring sale of the New York Holstein-Friesian Association was held May 8th and 9th and was well attended, visitors being present from Pennsylvania, Maryland, New Jersey and the New England States. The first day of the sale was pleasant but the second day was cold and stormy yet there were more present than on the previous day. There was quite a demand for fresh cows and they brought higher prices than cows of equal quality due to freshen in the fall. The auctioneers were Geo. Baxter and Glenn Mead with R. Austin Backus as pedigree man.

Secretary Bond announced that the 45 cows averaged \$219 and the 48 heifers, \$153. Nineteen calves under one year old averaged \$87; there were 13 bulls in the sale and they averaged \$143. During the two days 125 head were sold. The sale was held in the Earlville pavilion.

Tuesday evening a smoker was held at the Earlville Opera House. Mr. Hoadley of the Earlville Chamber of Commerce gave an address of welcome. President C. F. Bigler spoke on the New York State Association and the new Association Secretary M. C. Bond told of plans of the coming year. A. A. Hartshorn, former president of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America spoke on the labor situation and its connection with farming. A quartette from one of the local churches gave selections which were greatly appreciated. Two reels of motion pictures were shown, the one on the Ox Warble being especially interesting.

ROCK COUNTY SALE GOOD

The Rock County Breeders' Sale held at Janesville, Wis. May 1 was considered quite a success. There were 72 animals sold for a total of \$10,095, an average of \$140. Many of the animals offered were young heifers and bull calves. It was said that the offerings were of higher quality than have ever before been seen at a Rock County sale, and a large proportion of the offerings remained in the county.

The top price was \$410 received for Juliana Roella Hengerveld 2d, a nice young heifer consigned by J. H. McBride & Sons of Milton and purchased by J. A. Craig of Janesville. It is expected that this animal will be seen in the Rock County show herd this fall. Another one that also may be exhibited in the show herd is Belle Segis Beets Abbeckerk consigned by J. H. Pester of Whitewater and purchased by Mr. Craig for \$360.

The auctioneers were J. E. Mack and Edgar Eells with Everson as pedigree man. The animals bringing \$175 or more with names and addresses of their purchasers are:

Consigned by John Wehinger & Sons, Janesville, Wis.		
1	Rebecca Juliana Clyde, T. A. Tollefson, Orfordville, Wis.	\$315
2	Beauty Woodcrest Clyde, male, E. E. Balis, Janesville	200
Consigned by C. S. Mulks & Son, Whitewater		
10	King Colantha Pontiac Tweede, male, Geo. Schumacher, Janesville	200
Consigned by Donald B. Balis, Janesville		
14	Donald Dale Fobes Alcartra, male, Fred Wobik, Clinton	180
Consigned by Wisconsin School for the Blind, Janesville		
15	Lady Korndyke Colanthus Pietertje, L. A. Markham, Janesville	180
Consigned by Spring Brook Farms, Burnett		
37	Dodge County Mulvie Ormsby, J. A. Craig	205
39	Dodge County Mutual Ormsby, E. F. Grant, Milton	175
45	Dodge County Kate Ormsby, Ellwood & Nelson	165
46	Heifer Calf, E. E. Balis	160
48	Heifer Calf, G. A. Schumacher	160
Consigned by J. H. McBride, Milton		
53	Juliana Roella Hengerveld 2d, J. A. Craig	410
Consigned by R. E. Corlett & Sons, Harvard, Ill.		
69	Winnie Korndyke Vale, S. G. Fletcher, De Kalb, Ill.	195
Consigned by John H. Pester, Whitewater		
76	Belle Segis Beets Abbeckerk, J. A. Craig	360
15	Lady Korndyke Colanthus Pietertje, L. A. Markham, Janesville	180
78	Sadie Van Beers of Riverside, Ellwood & Nelson	210

WEST CHESTER BANQUET AND SALE

The Eastern Jersey Breeders' Association Sale and the Eastern Holstein Breeders' Sale will be held October 8 and 9 at West Chester, Pa., the Jersey sale being held on the first day and the Holstein sale on the second day. It is planned to have a banquet on the evening of October 8 to include all those interested in any purebred dairy breed and it is hoped that the national president of each dairy breed will be present as it is known that they are all scheduled to be in the eastern states around that date.

The idea of having the sales at this time was twofold. The Chester County Fair comes the week before (which by the way is one of the best livestock fairs in the East) where the cattle consigned could be on exhibition and compete for the premiums and be viewed by thousands of people and remain there until the sale. We hope to attract the Southern buyers on their way North to the National Dairy Show at Syracuse, West Chester being only a short distance from Philadelphia which city they would naturally pass through.

The Holstein cows to be entered in this sale must be those due to freshen next fall, from herds under federal supervision and subject to personal inspection before being accepted. For the good of the breed, however, rather than prices away up in the thousands, we would prefer to see a substantial average made by progressive farmers and breeders being buyers at a few hundred dollars per head, knowing that they are obtaining good healthy foundation stock. For the fancy breeder there will be included some cows with unusually high records, and a few bulls from such cows.

The entries are likely to close any time as we will take only 50 head. Up to the present the following approved nationally known Holstein breeders have engaged space for two or more head: Allamuchy & Tranquillity, N. J.; Mr. Allinson, Pa.; Bennett & Latzer, Pa.; Bloomingdale Farms, N. J.; Brentwood, Pa.; Mr. Cook, N. J.; Mr. Garrett, Pa.; Mr. Jones, Pa.; Mr. Keen, Pa.; Rancocas, N. J.; Robertson Farms, Pa.; Winterthur Farms, Del.; Woodward & James, Md.

F. C. BRINTON, JR.,
Agricultural Extension Office,
West Chester, Pa., May 10, 1923.

NICE AVERAGE AT MELVIN DISPERSAL

The R. C. Melvin herd was dispersed at the Cold Spring farm between Liverpool and Baldwinsville, N. Y. on May 2 and 3. Mr. Melvin, in addition to a large horse business, has been engaged in the cattle industry for a dozen years and his herd has been headed by animals that were nationally famous. For a number of years Mr. Melvin has imported cattle from Canada into the United States and the herd he has just sold carried a large percentage of Canadian blood. He has made many friends both in the eastern and western states and they regret his decision to sell.

Buyers were present from New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania. There were 81 animals sold for \$14,077.50 an average of \$173.89. Excluding nine real young calves 72 animals averaged \$190.20. The top price was \$350 which was reached twice. W. J. Abbott purchased Lillian Vander Abbeckerk a good individual of Canadian breeding and Cook and Bennetsch of Langhorne, Pa. took Mary Pontiac Lyons, a daughter of Pietje Car Born Pontiac who was by King Pontiac Artis Canada from a 38 lb. daughter of Prince Hengerveld Pietje. The same gentlemen paid \$345 for Johanna Pearl Artis, a six-year-old daughter of Leila Queen's Artis. The auctioneer was Geo. W. Baxter with R. Austin Backus as pedigree expert.

(Concluded on page 366.)

GOOD BULL CHANGES HANDS

The well-known Holstein breeder and sale manager S. R. Miller, of Chambersburg, Pa., has sold to Speck and Omwake of Greencastle, the good bull, Ormsby Clothilde Lad. Mr. Miller says that in the herd of his new owners, Ormsby Clothilde Lad will have the opportunity his breeding and individuality warrants. The Miller herd consists of thirty-three head all told and every animal of milking age is in calf to this bull who is a son of Ormsby Korndyke Lad and Clothilde Dot 2d, a splendid cow that, as a junior three-year-old, made a seven-day record of 29.73 lb. butter. She has two daughters that have each made over 20 lb. butter in a week in official test. Her sire, Pontiac Aesula De Kol, is a son of Hengerveld De Kol from a good daughter of Pontiac Korndyke.

Ormsby Clothilde Lad is a son of Ormsby Korndyke Lad whose daughters have remarkable records both in short time and long time test. No bull with an equal number of tested daughters has as many in the 30 lb. list nor in the list of 1,000 lb. cows. The latest daughter of this bull to cross the 30-lb. mark is O. K. L. Mamie, who recently made 99.4 lb. butterfat from 2,179.6 lb. milk in a month and an official seven-day record of 31.07 lb. butter and during March headed the list of South Carolina honor cows by producing more than 100 lb. fat in the month.

The Speck and Omwake herd now consists of 100 head. In this herd are a number of daughters of Sir Colantha Pietertje Korndyke, who was a son of Pontiac Korndyke from Colantha Pietertje Korndyke, who as a four-year-old made a seven-day record of 30.8 lb. butter, 529.9 lb. milk. She is also a daughter of Pontiac Korndyke so that Sir Colantha Pietertje Korndyke has 75% the same breeding as Pontiac Lady Korndyke, former world's champion and the first cow to make 38 lb. butter in a seven-day official test.

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ONGLEY STARTING WELL

Merl W. Ongley of the West View Stock Farm, Centerville, Pennsylvania, is building up a nice herd of Holsteins and now has seventeen head. He recently ran a test on three of his animals making records of 13.47 lb. butter, 319.4 lb. milk on Pauline Wetzel, 502.1 lb. milk, 22.68 lb. butter, on Maple Grove Pontiac Fanny 53.4 lb. milk, 20.87 lb. butter on Maple Grove Pontiac Fanny Glista. The last mentioned produced 78.6 lb. milk in a day and her seven-day record, considering age, is the highest in Crawford County, while the record of Pauline Wetzel was made ninety days after freshening. The two Maple Grove cows were bred at the Maple Grove Stock Farm which is in the same neighborhood and both Mr. C. Jones and Mr. F. Jones take as much pleasure in the performance of the Ongley cows as if they themselves still owned them.

Maple Grove Pontiac Fanny is from the good A. R. O. cow, Maple Grove Veronica Retta and was sired by King Pontiac Jupiter who has a long list of good record daughters and was sired by King of the Pontiacs from a good record daughter of Hengerveld De Kol. Maple Grove Fanny Glista is a daughter of Maple Grove Pontiac Fanny and her sire is Model Daniel Glista, whose dam, Glista Dinah is a good 25.7 lb. daughter of Glista Coreva, 34.08 lb. butter from nearly 600 lb. milk in a week, the second highest record cow in the Cornell University herd.

GOOD BULL CHANGES HANDS

Henning and Ogilvie, of Madison, Wisconsin, recently headed their herd with Crescent Pontiac King, a fifteen-month-old son of Harvest Johanna Pontiac. Crescent Pontiac King was obtained from the herd of Joseph Hoskins, of De Pere, Wisconsin, who in partnership with some other breeders of Brown County, recently purchased the bull which headed the Jefferson County show herd last fall.

The dam of Crescent Pontiac King as a three-year-old made a year record of over 21,000 lb. of milk. He is reported as being an excellent individual with a straight topline, neat shoulders and head, and shows promises of developing into a very handsome herdsire.

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H. A. MOYER, Inc., Syracuse, N. Y.

PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

(Concluded from page 365.)

The animals bringing \$200 or more with names and addresses of their purchasers are:

Purchased by H. T. King, Chittenango, N. Y.		
2	Pietje De Kol Bonerges, 5 yrs.	\$260
51	Onondaga Gatske Pontiac Waldorf, 4 yrs.	305
Purchased by Cook & Bennetsch, Langhorne, Pa.		
3	Mary Pontiac Lyons, 5 yrs.	350
4	Irene Pietje, 5 yrs.	230
6	Johanna Pearl Artis, 6 yrs.	345
58	De Kol Pietje Boness, 2 yrs.	235
65	Empress Lilith Beryl, 4 yrs.	225
Purchased by F. W. Hoag, Rome, N. Y.		
7	Leila Sylvia Artis, 5 yrs.	250
Purchased by C. E. Baldwin, Hanover, N. J.		
9	Vrouka Calamity De Kol, 6 yrs.	205
33	Neva De Kol Burke Segis Beryl, 3 yrs.	210
60	Pontiac Wayne Pietertje, 6 yrs.	200
70	Plummerdale Pietertje Butter Girl, 7 yrs.	260
78	Wandaga It Echo, 1 yr.	200
80	Grace Mantel, 2 yrs.	200
Purchased by Ralph Brown, Liverpool, N. Y.		
11	Ethel Netherland Korndyke Jewel, 3 yrs.	220
52	Gretchen Fairview, 2 yrs.	250
69	Johanna Pontiac Cornucopia Lass, 5 yrs.	215
Purchased by Fred Blake, Syracuse, N. Y.		
24	Beryl Frontier Ridgeway Segis, 3 yrs.	205
Purchased by Volney Park, Harpersville, N. Y.		
39	Rachel Artis King Alban, 2 yrs.	240
48	Scenic Colantha Spoford, 6 yrs.	270
64	Daisy Jewel Segis, 8 yrs.	200
74	Mabel Pontiac Echo, 4 yrs.	200
81	Korndyke Tilly De Kol, 7 yrs.	215
Purchased by W. J. Abbott, Baldwinsville, N. Y.		
43	Lillian Vander Abbekerk, 6 yrs.	350
Purchased by J. Ralph Crane, Chatham, N. J.		
44	Johanna Canary De Kol Empress, 4 yrs.	200
55	Stubbie Segis Ormsby, 4 yrs.	235
57	Emma Netherland De Kol Pontiac, 7 yrs.	250
77	Lady Pietje Artis Pontiac, 2 yrs.	245
Purchased by Oneida County Farm, Utica, N. Y.		
84	Katy Pietertje Plum, 5 yrs.	220

AN HOUR AT WINTERTHUR

A short time ago we had the privilege of spending about an hour at Winterthur Farms. Bess Johanna Ormsby was milking over 100 lb. a day at that time and although she had been fresh two and a half months, gave 104.8 lb. the day previous and no day since she freshened had she been below 100 lb. She looks every inch the great cow she is and her wonderful production has not pulled her down materially in flesh.

Her record of 44.18 lb. butter in seven days was made in her present lactation period as an eight-year-old but as a junior four-year-old she made 40.74 lb. butter in a week. She is the only living cow that has two 40-lb. seven-day butter records to her credit. She has four seven-day records made different years that average over 40 lb.; five records that average 37 lb. and it is a well-known fact that she is the only cow that made three 10-months records each above 1,000 lb. By the way she is shaping it looks as though she will again add to her laurels on long time test.

Her youngest offspring is a fine bull calf, thrifty looking and growthy. He was sired by Meadow Holm Ona Ormsby, a son of Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes 40th and Meadow Holm Ona Clothilde, who, as a junior two-year-old, made 735.58 lb. butter in a year and, as a mature cow, made 851.34 lb. butter in a year. She is a daughter of Ona Clothilde De Kol, 1,100.6 lb. butter in 365 days who has one 1,300 lb. and another 1,000 lb. year record daughter. Meadow Holm Ona Ormsby is at the head of the herd owned by the University of Delaware and the University herd is federally accredited.

We looked over the Winterthur herdsires and they are a bunch of splendid Holstein bulls, remarkable individuals. Winterthur Bess Ormsby Boast, another son of Bess Johanna Ormsby, was in a roomy box stall. He is allowed to run

loose and when he is needed often has to be lassoed. Boast strongly objects occasionally and then he will catch the rope in his mouth as a dog will catch a bone or stick thrown to him. To see a 2,300 lb. bull catch a rope "dog fashion" is enough to cause John M. Kelley to try to purchase Boast for Ringling's circus.

We were unfortunate in missing Superintendent J. Russell Danks but Mr. Hamilton did the honors in great shape. He seemed very proud of Winterthur Ormsby Segis Anola, a daughter of King of the Ormsbys and Winterthur Inka Prilly Segis Nola. Anola freshened for the first time as a junior three-year-old. When fresh she made a seven-day official record of 24.72 lb. butter, 546.4 lb. milk but she was in test again 60 days after freshening and had produced 28 lb. of butter in the week, milking 628 lb., quite a showing for a heifer with first calf. She was giving better than 80 lb. milk a day right along.

The milking herd looked like the producing dairy it is and the calf barn was full of youngsters, lively as crickets. Sometime in the near future, we hope to pay another and longer visit to this great Holstein breeding establishment.

QUALIFIED

They tell a pretty good story on Professor Wing and his Animal Husbandry Class. The professor was showing a class of Cornell students some pictures of various breeds of cattle and flashed upon the screen a picture depicting a group of Holstein-Friesians. One of the young men came from New York City and was not overly interested in his studies, and the professor, rather sharply called him to attention. The future extension service worker answered, "Oh, I have seen those before; my grandfather uses that make."

REPEAT SALES FROM MAPLE GROVE

Maple Grove Stock Farm has recently sold to W. C. Himebaugh, of Centerville, Pa., a fine yearling bull. His dam, Maple Grove Alban Glista, as a heifer made a nice official record and is a daughter of Model Daniel Glista whose dam Glista Dinah is a 25-lb. daughter of the 34-lb. cow, Glista Coreva, until recently the second highest record cow in the Cornell University herd. The sire of Mr. Himebaugh's bull Clever Model Glista, is a son of Glista Coreva, who as a six-year-old produced practically 600 lb. milk, and over 34 lb. butter in seven days, then the next year produced 31.21 lb. butter in a week and practically duplicated her previous milk record.

Glista Coreva is very closely related to the great Glista Ernestine of the Cornell University herd, the only cow in the world to make a 30-lb. seven day butter record seven different years. This is peculiarly interesting at the present time as Glista Fortuna, a daughter of Glista Ernestine, has just produced 37.59 lb. butter, 607.7 lb. milk in a week in the Cornell University herd.

Another son of Clever Model Glista was sold to Merl W. Ongley, also of Centerville, and on another page of this paper we carry an account of some of the splendid records made in the Ongley herd on animals purchased from Maple Grove Stock Farm. So well do these cows do that Mr. Ongley went back to Maple Grove for his herd sire who is from Maple Grove Lady Fairview Spoford, 461.5 lb. milk, 20.60 lb. butter in a week. She was sired by a son of King Pontiac Jupiter, one of the good sons of King of the Pontiacs from a daughter of Hengerveld De Kol. Mr. Chas. Jones writes us that they consider Mr. Ongley's new herd sire to be one of the best bred young bulls ever in the Maple Grove herd and the Joneses father and son, are especially gratified as this is the second time both Mr. Himebaugh and Mr. Ongley have purchased herd sires from Maple Grove Stock Farm.

TWO NEW CENTURY SIRE

The limited list of century sires has been added to during the present calendar year. Korndyke Abbekerk, that great old sire and show bull, who for a number of years was at the Tranquillity and Allamuchy Farms now has 100 daughters in the A. R. O. list. His list of tested daughters have been steadily growing and the news that he is now a century sire will not be at all surprising to breeders in the eastern United States and was predicted several months ago in the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN columns.

The only living century sire is Maple Crest Korndyke Hengerveld, a son of Friend Hengerveld De Kol Butter Boy and Maple Crest Flora Hartog. While bred in Ohio, this bull has spent most of his life in Michigan. The Blue Book credits this bull with 61 tested daughters so that he has had a large number of daughters tested during the past season. Maple Crest Korndyke Hengerveld is in service at the Battle Creek Sanitarium.

NICE RECORD IN STORRS HERD

Dorinda Storrs De Kol No. 262008 has completed a year's record in the Connecticut Agricultural College herd with 21,646.6 lb. milk, 826.1 lb. butter according to the college records. She freshened at the age of eight years, two months, eighteen days and is due to freshen again in June.

Dorinda has previously been reported with good long-time records. Calving at four years, one month, four days, she is credited with 18,523.1 lb. milk, 779.5 lb. butter in 365 days. Then at six years, three months, two days she was tested for 305 days and during this time she produced 13,238.3 lb. milk, 571.35 lb. butter. Her previous record was made under the ordinary care given the general college dairy. She occupied her regular stanchion, was milked by students four times a day and we are informed that the hay fed her was not of high quality. Then during the summer she was afflicted with hoof rot and her milk production dropped to fifteen pounds a day.

Dorinda was bred in the college herd. Her sire, King Segis Inka Fayne is a son of King Hengerveld Aaggie Fayne. Her dam, De Kol Hubbard Pietertje 2d has a number of good year records, the highest of which is 22,041 lb. milk, 1,009.3 lb. butter. She is a daughter of De Kol Hubbard Pietertje, who is credited with 23,176 lb. milk, 1,038.4 lb. butter. This is claimed to be the highest producing three generation group ever bred in the state of Connecticut. There average is 957.9 lb. butter, 22,288 lb. milk.

PRICED REASONABLE

The Horton, Crary & Co. own one of the best herds in Northwestern Pennsylvania and their establishment at Warren is visited every year by many from neighboring states as well as from the home state of Pennsylvania. Columns of the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN have occasionally carried items telling of records made in this herd. The owners instead of basing prices of their surplus stock upon records made, offer them at a low price so as to insure a quick sale and to have them snapped up by near-by dairymen. What other firm can you think of that will offer you a yearling bull from a 34-lb. sire and from a 29-lb. daughter of a 31-lb. cow for as low a price as \$125? Many Holstein owners are asking you as much for a bull without any official backing whatever let alone a bull whose three nearest dams have seven day butter records averaging 31.93 lb.

HEIFERS HAVE GOOD PEDIGREE

Clarence McClelland, a young Holstein breeder of Berlin, Wis., recently purchased from S. A. Eastman, of Plymouth, three purebred Holstein heifers. The sire of these heifers is a son of Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes 37th and their dams are daughters of Piebe Joe Oak De Kol Fobes, a bull of the Homestead strain, whose dam has a 28 lb. seven day butter record.

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Springfield, Ill.

ROCK RIVER FARMS HAS GOOD DAIRY

The Rock River Farms are getting quite a lot of advertising at the present time on account of the splendid production of the Holstein cows in the dairy. During the past year in the Ogle County, Ill., Testing Association the eighty milkers averaged 13,573 lb. milk, 470.24 lb. butter fat.

The testing association credited each cow with the value of milk produced at the local price of \$1.94 per 100 lb. Home-grown feeds were charged at market price; purchased feeds at the actual cost. A charge was made for barn rent and equipment but the testing association figured that the offspring produced, with the manure, offset the cost of labor. On this basis this herd of eighty head made an average profit of \$101.59. The milk, however, was not sold at the local price but as certified milk and an average price of \$7.74 per 100 lb. was received. The difference between the local price and the actual price is not all profit because more labor was needed to place the certified product on the market. During the year, Farm Manager H. W. Allyn said the milk receipts amounted to \$66,873. Rock River Farms is located at Byron, Ill., and is owned by United States Senator Medill McCormick. Mrs. McCormick takes an active part in the management of the farm and dairy.

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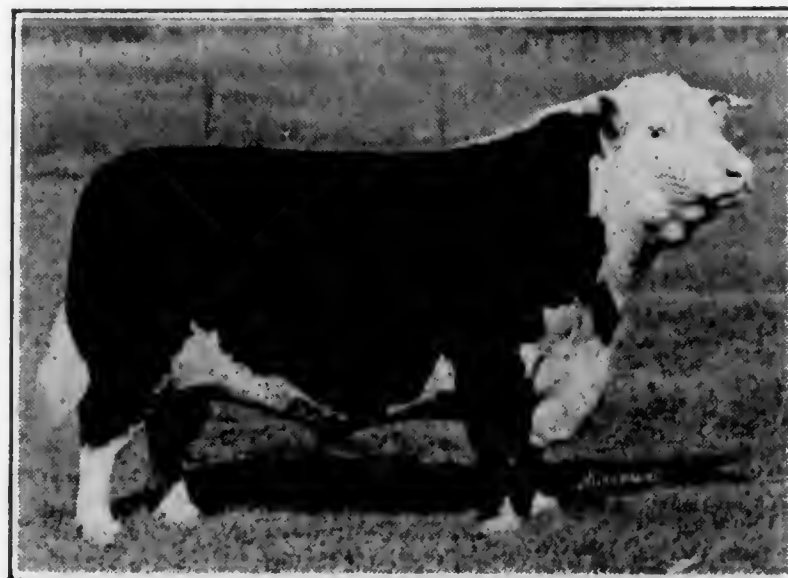
572 W. Market St., York, Penna.
(Penna. Distributor for Natural Lime-Marl Co.)

NOT A HOLSTEIN

The picture accompanying this article is not supposed to represent a Holstein but it does represent Bonnie J. No. 595351 of the Hereford Herd Book. Bonnie J. was the grand champion at the Chicago International, 1919. He is owned by E. E. Mack & Son of Thomasville, Georgia, good friends of the Holstein industry and the picture is shown as a compliment to those gentlemen.

The 1920 census says there are 14,302,000 animals of the Hereford breed in the United States or 21% of the total cattle. There are slightly more Short-horns, the figures being 15,429,000. The Holstein breed comes third with 11,069,000 or 16.2%; these figures, of course, include purebreds and grades.

The American Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association is the third largest cattle registry association in the world, it carries on an aggressive extension campaign. It does not charge any transfer fee yet, in spite of that fact, is accumulating a surplus.



BONNIE J.

Hereford Grand Champion at the 1919 Chicago International. Owned by E. E. Mack & Son, Thomasville, Ga.

Commenting on this fact a southern breeder of Herefords and Holsteins writes, "A surplus becomes a temptation in the hands of unscrupulous and ambitious directors. We certainly feel that any corporation like the Holstein Association, which is not being run for profit, that there should be no transfer fee charged. A lot of this extension work is Tommy-rot and is at the expense of the Association. If the Association wants to do some real missionary work, our idea would be for them to buy a lot of Holstein bulls, and sell them to the farmers at a cheap price and let them see the benefits of using a purebred sire.

There are many things like this that the Holstein Association could do in placing Holsteins in new territories and once this is done, the Holstein cow will make her own friends. An expert traveling hot air artist can not accomplish as much in one year in a given community as one purebred bull and half a dozen cows can do in that community."

Suspicious Wife (who has waited until midnight for her husband's return)—"Where have you been all evening?"
Culprit—"I've been talking business over with Tom Baker."

"Yes? And I suppose that is baking powder that is sprinkled all over your shoulder?"

MAKING GOOD AS RECORD MAKER

Harold Burdick, of Barron, Wisconsin, is making quite a reputation at the Holstein Testing Plant, at Dixon, Illinois. One of the records made under his care was 1,196.3 lb. butter from 25,353 lb. milk by the junior three-year-old, Tazewell Cornucopia Piebe. This record is all the more remarkable as it was made at first freshening. It is the second highest record in Illinois and the highest in the junior three-year-old class, while only one other heifer in the class has ever exceeded this showing.

Harold graduated last spring from the Agricultural short course at Madison. Besides this record a number of other good ones have been made by animals in his care, one junior two-year-old produced 716 lb. butter, 15,750.5 lb. milk while another made 722.85 lb. butter and 16,920 lb. milk, while a junior three-year-old produced 709.74 lb. butter and 17,999.9 lb. milk.

While a student in the Wisconsin short course Mr. Burdick fitted and exhibited a cow in competition with a number of agricultural students and won first prize. Two months in succession he won the monthly prize offered by the Dixon Chamber of Commerce for the herdsman whose animals and stalls were kept in the neatest condition at the testing plant.

NICE RECORD AT FERNDALE

A seven-day butter record of 31.51 lb. from 606 lb. milk has been made by Jewel Pontiac Mechthilde, No. 483678, owned by Frank W. Fernsler, of Lebanon, Pa. At the time of freshening she was four years, nine months and sixteen days old. She is from Lady Jewel Mechthilde 2d, a 29.27-lb. daughter of Sir Clothilde Gorter. Her sire is King Pontiac Lass, who was from the 29.7 lb. cow Hartog Gorter and was sired by Spring Farm Pontiac Cornucopia, whose dam is the former world champion K. P. Pontiac Lass, 44.18 lb. butter A. R. O. Mr. Fernsler has named his establishment Ferndale Stock Farm and is building up a nice little herd of producers. This is the first 30-lb. seven-day official record made in the herd and its owner has every right to be proud of it for a milk flow of more than six hundred pounds in a week with a fat percentage of better than four indicates a real good cow. The seven-day records of Jewel Pontiac Mechthilde and her two nearest dams average 30.16 lb. butter and the daily milk average is 77.1 lb.

SOLD SIRE TO NEIGHBOR

Antrim Pride Segis who for three years has been owned by Wade Woods-worth, of Evansville, Wis., was recently sold to H. A. Knapp & Bro., of Burnap Farms, one mile northwest of Evansville. Antrim Pride Segis is a son of Pioneer Princess who has a 28-lb. seven day butter record and 800 lb. year record. The sire of the bull is Finderne Pride Johanna Korndyke, the senior herd sire at the Pickering Farms, Belton, Missouri.

STATE CHAMPIONS IN SMALL HERD

The purebred Holstein herd of Edwin C. Wippermann at Lake Park Farm, Sheboygan, has a number of distinctions that make it worth looking over.

It contains Wisconsin's first 28,000 lb. cow.

The only 28,000 lb. cow with a 27,000 lb. daughter in Wisconsin.

The first cow in Sheboygan County to make 27,000 lb. milk in a year.

A dam and daughter in the herd hold the Wisconsin state record for yearly milk production.

Wisconsin's highest record three generation group for milk and butter production.

The winner of most money in the Holstein-Friesian Association's prize list in 1921.

The first prize winning two-year-old for milk production in the United States in 1921.

Some eight years ago, H. C. Prange of Sheboygan decided to farm as a diversion. He erected the barn, sunk an artesian well and provided Lake Park Farm with modern farm equipment. With the growth of business, he found he could not give the farm the attention it deserved, and he sold a half interest to Mr. Wippermann, who was born and raised in the neighborhood. Afterwards he sold his other half interest to a brother of Mr. Wippermann and last fall the present owner purchased this brother's interest.

The Lake Park Farm consists of 160 acres and is located on the shore of Lake Michigan. There are 150 acres under cultivation and the farm is very fertile. The rotation is corn, oats, hay and pasture and one field has been in alfalfa for six years. The land is all tilled. One of the chief attractions of the herd is Pearl Longfield De Kol, now seventeen years old, and looking as though she would last a number of years. She is Wisconsin's first 28,000 lb. cow and her daughter Pearl Longfield Pontiac produced 1,065.38 lb. butter, 27,074 lb. milk in a year. The older Pearl has a year record of 28,050.5 lb. milk and 1,215.1 lb. butter.

Lake Park Longfield Segis Pontiac, a granddaughter of the old cow holds the Sheboygan County record for milk and butter production, while Bess Longfield Ormsby, another granddaughter is now on year test and making a splendid record. The herd now contains 45 head of which 18 are in milk. The owner plans to retain the female descendants of Pearl Longfield De Kol and in course of time the entire herd will own her as an ancestor.

HOLSTEINS BIGGEST EARNERS

The Creamery at Blair, Wis., made 62,817 lb. butter in March and paid 56 cents per pound for butterfat. The total payroll amounted to \$29,206.72. The highest check was \$367.92 which was earned by the purebred Holstein herd of Peterson Bros. of Vosse Coulee.

EXPERIENCE OF TWENTY YEARS POINTS TO HOLSTEIN COW

After an experience of twenty-five years in the dairy business and in that time having had a variety of different kinds of dairy cattle, viz: Holsteins, Guernseys, Durhams, etc., I am finally convinced, with my past experience, that there is no cow in my judgment that compares favorably with the Holstein cow. In the first place she produces more milk than any other breed. Her calves, as a rule, are big, strong and healthy, always in demand and, it is an established fact, that she produces more milk, cream and butter than any other herd of cattle. Statistics show conclusively that the Holstein cow produces 70% of all the milk that is consumed, the other different herds producing only 30%. Eliminate the Holstein cow and you can readily see what a condition would exist with reference to the shortage of not only milk but butter, cheese, cream and many other articles of food needed for human consumption.

Two years or more ago a series of letters were sent to a great many of our farmers from some milk dealers advising them to substitute Guernsey cows for their Holsteins. I and others were open to conviction and accordingly I made several visits to different States among them Ohio, Western New York, and finally, to Canada with the view of procuring Guernsey cows to replace my Holsteins. After visiting these places and looking at quite a number of Guernseys in the section, I came home convinced in my mind that the Holsteins could not be replaced by any other breed.

I now have cows on my farm that have A. R. O. records from 20.27 pounds of butter in seven days and a cow making as much as 22,450 pounds of milk in 12 months. Recently a cow sold from my herd that is now owned in Baltimore County produced 97 pounds of milk per day. These facts prove conclusively to my mind that the Holstein cow is the cow for me.

CHAS. WERTHEIMER,
Frederick, Md.

EDITOR—The above appeared in the *Maryland Farmer*, issue of May 15, 1923. Mr. Wertheimer is one of the leading Holstein-Friesian breeders of his state and at present is president of the Frederick County, Md., Holstein-Friesian Club.

RAY OWNS SHOW BULL

Edward J. Ray, of Kewanee, Ill., is very proud of his herd sire King Ormsby Cecho. This bull is now eighteen months old and was purchased from the Winterthur Farms. He is a son of King of the Ormsbys and his dam has a record as a four-year-old of 30.72 lb. butter, 563.5 lb. milk in a week. King Ormsby Cecho is also a show bull and won first prize in his class at the Delaware State Fair and was later awarded junior championship. Mr. Ray has about 30 head of Holsteins of which thirteen are in milk. His herd is under state and federal supervision, and passed a clean test nearly a year ago.

AWAY DOWN IN GEORGIA

There is a good Holstein farm close to Atlanta, Ga. owned by T. H. Pitts, a well known Atlanta business man. Tom Pitts' place is shown to many dairymen from other states who visit Atlanta.

During the month of March, one of the cows in this herd made a profit of \$91.09 above feed cost. There are only 18 milkers, yet two members of the Pitts' herd stand first and second for milk production in the report of Georgia cows. The herdsire is Inka Prilly Segis Blois, who, when he was in the well known Winterthur herd, was the Delaware state champion of his age.

Mr. Pitts is very much interested in his dairy. Besides making a financial success on the basis of milk production, this herd is proving to Georgians that high class cattle can be bred and raised in the state and that it is not necessary to depend on scrub stock for dairy production.

FIRE DESTROYS GOOD HERD

May 1, fire caused by lightning destroyed the group of three modern barns on the farm owned by Fred Crone, just outside the city of New Ulm, Minn. A number of horses, a herd of Poland China swine and most of the Holstein herd were destroyed. This herd included a number of animals that have made good records as prize winners.

The loss is estimated at \$100,000 part of which is covered by insurance.

CHICKS 100,000

Leghorns, Rocks, Minorcas, Reds and White Wyandottes at very lowest prices, prepaid. Write for free catalogue.

Sunnyside Hatchery,
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Origin Sir Napol Cornucopia

My Junior Herdsire, carries the blood of



KEYSTONE BEAUTY PLUM JOHANNA
1294.71 lb. butter in 365 days of strictly official test as a four-year-old, an unequalled record. This is the type, beauty and powers of production for which we breed.

A. W. DOWNTON
Starrucca, Pennsylvania

FARM BUTTER AND ITS MANUFACTURE

Butter made on the farm is a decreasing commodity in the states in which the Holstein breed predominates, largely because these are the fluid milk states or districts from which comes the supply of market milk. The production of farm butter has fallen off largely in recent years with the growth of the creamery system. In 1899 over a billion pounds of butter were made on the farm; 20 years later, only 700,000,000 pounds; and the farm butter of to-day is consumed largely at home or in near-by towns.

Nevertheless, a considerable part of the butter of the country is still made on farms, and to aid in the production of a good product, the Dairy Division of the United States Department of Agriculture has issued *Farmers' Bulletin 876*, "Making Butter on the Farm." This bulletin first appeared several years ago; it was later revised; and the demand for it was such that it became exhausted. A reprint has just come out, copies of which may be obtained by application to the department at Washington, D. C.

The bulletin discusses the quality and preparation of the cream, the process of churning, and how to overcome the difficulties which arise in that process. Packages for market, and how to pack the butter for storing are also taken up. The necessary equipment is listed, and a plan is given for a conveniently arranged dairy house, which is a highly desirable thing in carrying on the manufacture of farm butter.

IDENTIFICATION BY EAR TAGS

An ingenious and simple method of marking farm animals is reported by the United States Department of Agriculture as being used by their representative Cooper Curtice at the Bureau of Animal Industry farm located near Vienna, Va. Each animal is labeled with an aluminum tag bearing a number. Females are labeled on the right ear; males on the left. The young are given the dam's number

preceded by 1 (or by 10 if the dam's number is a digital number) if it is the first young born; preceded by 2 if the second born, and so on.

If a purebred sire is being used to grade up a herd or flock of nondescript females, the system affords a very good ever-present record of the grade of animals obtained. For example: The first-born young of female No. 25 will be marked 125. Animal No. 125 is one-half grade. The young of 125 will become 1125, and will be a three-quarters grade. No. 11125 will be seven-eighths, and No. 111125, fifteen-sixteenths. To illustrate further: No. 3125 is the third young of the first young of 25 and a three-quarters grade.

When there is no longer space for additional figures on the label, the sixth or seventh generation may be marked with letters following the number of the original dam. Applied to female No. 25, the young of the sixth generation may be marked 25A; next generation, 25B, and so on. If desired, the sire number may be placed on the reverse side of the label.

HIGH-GRADE CLUB CALVES

A dairy calf club is being organized in Vermilion County, Illinois, and about 30 boys and girls have already signed up, reports Leader Clifford I. Love. At present Dr. Love says that all the requests have been for Holsteins. The doctor with two or three members of the Farm Bureau will select the calves which will be allotted to the youthful purchasers at a uniform price. Each boy or girl proposing to join the calf club will be expected to pay in \$25.00, the maximum price. If there is any surplus after the cost is paid it will be refunded. Several dairy farms in Wisconsin have offered to furnish Holsteins, sixty-three sixty-fourths purebred, for the price mentioned. The dams of these calves have produced from 10,000 to 15,000 lb. of milk in cow testing associations.

The Lane Brothers bank have offered to help the boys and girls in the vicinity of Henning to purchase their animals. The members are expected to exhibit in the junior livestock department at the I & I fair this fall. Substantial prizes will be given by the fair officials and additional prizes by the Sugar Creek creamery.

ROWE BROTHERS CLUB

The Rowe Brothers, of Waupaca, Wisconsin, are progressing in an attempt to conduct a calf club independently of any organization or community agent. Some of our readers will remember that the Rowes are endeavoring to organize a Holstein calf club which will be a calf feeding contest and an aid to develop the "business grasp" and the "cattle sense" of the club members. Every member will be required to keep records of the feed, weight, and growth of their animals. The calves used in this club will be purebred animals from four to six months old and will be selected at a fair price. Some form of insurance will be carried to protect the young owners against loss.

FOR THE GOOD OF THE INDUSTRY

Dr. W. T. Phy, of Hot Lake, Oregon, is a Holstein enthusiast as well as a noted surgeon and physician and his sanitarium at Hot Lake is one of the leading institutions of its kind in the Northwest. The doctor has a hobby and that is building up the dairy industry in the Northern Pacific Coast states. From time to time he publishes a bulletin which is sent to farmers throughout his territory and the following is a paragraph from the latest issued:

"It is time that the farmers of this section should get a lot of the wheat business out of their systems. Crops are uncertain and prices are inadequate. The dairy cow will yield you a safe, comfortable profit if you will work for it and the crop will not fail. Get as many cows as you can take care of well, form a group with your neighbors and buy a purebred dairy bull, Holstein preferred because they are the best breed for this section. The first generation of cows from this combination will double your production. You should constantly keep in mind to use better dairy bulls. The Holstein is a perfect dairy type cow, large, vigorous, gentle and produces milk cheaper than any other cow. The milk is most adapted to human needs especially for invalids and infants. It is not too rich and the fat globules are small, making it easily digestible."

PRINCESS OF HEBRON

Princess of Hebron, owned by R. W. Stewart of Hebron, Ill. at the testing plant at Dixon recently completed a year record of 920.43 lb. butter, 23,777.9 lb. milk. This is the second cow Mr. Stewart has had at the testing plant. The first cow was Meika Ardena Fanelchar and she made 987.62 lb. butter from 22,175.5 lb. milk. The testing plant is receiving continued patronage. A short time ago two cows arrived from Kanakakee, they being the property of Governor Len Small.



Young Stock For Sale

At prices that the
Everyday Breeder and Dairyman

can well afford to pay.

HARRY C. REYNOLDS

SCRANTON, PA.

Herd under the Accredited Plan

HAS OWN HOLSTEIN SIGN-BOARD

Pioneer Oak Farm, Brooklyn, Wis., was purchased 48 years ago by the proprietors F. M. and J. F. Ames. A few years later J. F. sold out and pioneered to South Dakota. Originally the farm contained 187 acres but purchases have brought the acreage up to 250. Fifteen years ago F. M. Ames rented the farm to his son R. P. Ames who has operated it since although the senior gentlemen and his wife lived on Pioneer Oak Farm until four years ago when they moved to Brooklyn. In spite of his seventy-five years the elder Mr. Ames retains his interest in the farm which he brought up to a highly productive state and he is a daily visitor at the old homestead.

At the head of the herd which now numbers 50 purebreds is Llenroc Johanna Lad, who was obtained from the Houck herd at Chippewa, Ontario. The dam of this bull is Jemima Johanna of Llenroc 2d, who as a seven-year-old produced 1168.75 lb. butter, 29,018 lb. milk in a year. She is a daughter of the famous Jemima Johanna of Riverside 1,280 lb. butter, 30,373 lb. milk in a year.

In front of the Ames homestead is a large sign on which is depicted a purebred Holstein and the words Pioneer Oak Farm, F. M. Ames & Son, Brooklyn, Wis. It is said that this sign is responsible for making a number of sales.

TESTED UNDER DISADVANTAGES

A couple of cows were recently tested in the herd owned by T. A. Tollefson & Son of Orfordville, Wis. Miss Lady Harlingin 5th calving at six years produced 630.9 lb. milk, 25.27 lb. butter in seven days. Her best day's milk was 95.9 lb. It is reported that this cow was dry only two weeks before freshening.

Goldie Soldene Johanna, calving for the first time at three years six months produced 17.7 lb. butter from 469 lb. milk. She was tested 41 days after freshening.

King Beauty Sylvia Lyons

the handsome young show bull now heading SPRINGDALE HERD, is a son of King Echo Sylvia Model and the fine young producer, A. BEAUTY LYONS, with an official record of 26.13 lb. butter, 570.5 lb. milk as a junior three-year-old. After seeing her, we headed our herd with her son. She is a granddaughter of King Lyons, and a great-granddaughter of Buttercup Clothilde Pietertje and Beauty Pietertje Prince, so is very strong in the blood that produced Segis Pietertje Prospect, the World Champion Milker.

B. F. JONES & SON

SOUTH MONTROSE, PA.

B. F. JONES W. HUGH JONES

BUILT ON GOOD FOUNDATION

Previous to August, 1910, there was a herd of fair producing grade dairy at Locust Lawn Farm, Antioch, Illinois. That year a purebred Holstein bull calf of good type and blood lines was purchased and in a few years the average herd production was doubled. Then in 1916 two registered heifers, full sisters and another bull were purchased and these were the foundation of a family of eighteen females which includes the cow having the highest year milk record in Lake County. In 1918 Count Jolie Cornucopia was purchased, this bull at one time weighed 2,500 lb. and has a fine pedigree. The seven-day records of his seven nearest dams averaged 31.32 lb. butter and 601 lb. milk. His twelve nearest dams averaged 28.14 lb. butter.

Two years ago Mr. White sold all of his grades and has gradually added a few registered females until at present there are forty in the herd. The herd sire, owned jointly with E. F. Clark, of Lake Villa, is Pabst Champion Creator whose seven nearest dams have seven-day records averaging 34 lb. and whose four nearest dams have records averaging 1,083 lb. The sire of this bull is Creator and his dam is a 635 lb. two-year-old daughter of Champion Dora Korndyke. The outstanding family in the herd consists of eighteen females descendants of two original full sisters purchased for foundation stock. Evelyn Jewel Pontiac, a daughter of one of these sisters recently finished a year record of 990 lb. butter from 26,228 lb. milk. This is the first animal of this family to be tested and the record was made at the Dixon Testing Plant.

MAKES OUT A GOOD CASE

In the *Egan Express* published at Egan, South Dakota, George H. Moxon calls attention to the fact that Holstein cattle are valuable for beef as well as for dairy purposes. He states that away back in 1889 or '90 a Holstein cow won first prize as the best fat cow, any age, or breed, shown at the New York State Fair. Her live weight was 1,790 pounds and her percentage of dressed beef was 66.8, which, as he says, is seldom equal even in the beef breeds.

Then in 1896 against strong competition from beef animals a Holstein cow weighing nearly a ton won first prize at the Minnesota State Fair for the best beef breed. Mr. Moxon makes out a great case for his favorites and suggests that, even in a territory largely devoted to beef raising, the Holstein breed has a place all of its own.

HOLSTEINS IN IRELAND

You may have formed the opinion that everything was at odds and ends in the Emerald Isle. Perhaps you are partly right but the good old black and white cow attends to business just the same and so do the men responsible for her. The Irish Friesian Breeders' Club sent out notices that a meeting of the Club would be held May 16, 1923, at the Balls Bridge Show Yard, Dublin.

BUTTERMILK HELPS BREAK RECORD

P. L. Fotsch, superintendent of breeding and feeding at the Iowa State College Poultry Farm, in conducting experiments as part of the work towards his Master's Degree in poultry husbandry broke all past records for early maturity with a flock of Single Comb White Leghorns by having them begin laying eggs 109 days after they were hatched. The former record was 116 days made by only one pullet in a very large flock. The cost of bringing these pullets to laying age was 44c each. By the time they were four months old nearly 15% of them were laying steadily.

The value of this experiment to the dairyman is that buttermilk was one of the feeds given the pullets and is the one feed for which credit is given for the early maturity. Prof. H. A. Bittenbender, head of the Poultry Husbandry Department, at the college said "We have found that buttermilk, either fresh or in the semi-solid form, is important not only from the standpoint of maximum production but from the standpoint of efficiency as well." From the time of hatching until several weeks after the first eggs were laid the pullets never tasted pure water;—all the water they received was furnished by buttermilk which was before them at all times, either as fresh buttermilk or in the semi-solid form. In addition their daily ration consisted of three pounds bran, two pounds corn meal, one pound dried buttermilk and one-fourth bone meal. The scratch feed consisted of one part finely cracked corn, one part cracked wheat and one part rolled oats. After three weeks the rolled oats were eliminated.

Tom—"What makes you think she doesn't like you?"

Vic—"She told me she thought there was a fool in every family."

"Well, what of that?"

"I'd just gotten through a moment before telling her that I was an only child."

York's the Man

for purebred or grade

HOLSTEINS

Producers and from
producing strains.
Single animals or
carload lots.

Prices are reasonable
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HOLSTEIN ASSOCIATION**

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MISCELLANEOUS—WANTED

WANTED—Antiques; pewter, glass, furniture, lowboy, coverlets. Prices. Mrs. H. L. LONSDALE, 174 SULLIVAN STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

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WOOLENS—MATERIAL FOR LADIES' wear direct from factory. Write for samples and mention garments planned. F. A. PACKARD, BOX D, CAMDEN, MAINE.

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NATURAL LEAF TOBACCO—Chewing 5 lb., \$1.75; 10 lb. \$3; 20 lb. \$5.25; Smoking 5 lb., \$1.25; 10 lb. \$2.25; 20 lb. \$4.

HICKORY RIDGE FARMS, MAYFIELD, KY.

OUR WHITE PAINT cuts your paint bill in half. \$2.50 per gallon. Agents wanted. LLOYD CO., 1009 LIBERTY AVE., PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA.

CABBAGE AND TOMATO PLANTS, wholesale and retail, 500, \$1.25; 1,000, \$2.00 postpaid; 10,000, \$12.50; 50,000, \$1.00 per thousand F. O. B. here.

SCOTT BROS., FRANKLIN, VA.

TOBACCO AGED LEAF SELECT CHEWING. 3 pound \$1, ten pound \$3. Smoking Best 10 lb. \$2.50; good 10 lb. \$2. Satisfaction guaranteed. COOPERATORS, MURRAY, KY.

TOBACCO—Four years old, quality, flavor guaranteed. Pay for tobacco and postage when received. Five pounds chewing \$1.50. Five pounds smoking \$1.25. Cob pipe free with every order. HANCOCK POOL, HAWESVILLE, KENTUCKY.

FROST-PROOF CABBAGE PLANTS—Leading Varieties—Ready now. By mail: 150, 50 cts.; 300, 75 cts.; 500, \$1; 1,000, \$2.00. By Express: 1,000, 85 cts.; 5,000, 75 cts. per 1,000. Satisfaction or order refilled. COLEMAN PLANT FARMS, TIFTON, GA.

CABBAGE AND CELERY PLANTS READY for field, \$1.25 per 1,000. Beet, Onion and Lettuce Plants, strong, \$1.00 per 1,000. Tomato Plants, all kinds, \$2.00 per 1,000. Cauliflower, Pepper and Egg Plants, \$3.00 per 1,000. Send for list. J. C. SCHMIDT, BRISTOL, PA.

DOGS

HOUND PUPS, ¼ Beagle, ¼ foxhound, 7 weeks, males, \$10 females \$5. HARRY HANKS, ENFIELD, MASS.

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HAVE strawberries from June till snow flies. The Progressive Everbearing. 50 plants \$1.00; 100—\$1.50; 500—\$5.00. JAMES McGRANAHAN, GREENVILLE, PA. R. 43.

SPECIAL! 250 Hammermill Bond Letterheads and 250 Hammermill Bond Envelopes, white, printed and sent prepaid for \$3.00. Samples 2 cents. MILLER'S JOB PRINTERY, GRAHAMSVILLE, N. Y.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS—Success, Big Joe, Kellogg's Premier, Campbell's Early Chesapeake. We try them all and find these the best from early to late. Send for our price list to-day of all kinds of vegetables, plants, and garden seed. C. BOGGS & SON, CHESWOLD, DEL.

LIGHTNING RODS—Big demand this year for "OLD DIDDLE BLITZEN RODS." Guaranteed Lightning Protection for Life and Property. Agents in unoccupied territory write for samples and price. L. Q. DIDDLE CO., MARSHFIELD, WIS.

FOR SALE—JOHNSON COUNTY WHITE seed corn, \$3.00. Extra field picked, grown from seed especially selected against rootrot. County, State and National winners. Buy the best and let your 1923 crop reveal the secret of good seed. EDWIN CAUDILL, FOREST HILL, MD.

STANDARD FULL BOX ORANGES \$2.50, f. o. b., Florida; standard full box grapefruit, \$2.50, f. o. b., Florida; shipments direct to customer from Florida groves; flat crate oranges \$1.50, f. o. b., Blackville; flat crate grapefruit, \$1.50, f. o. b., Blackville; cash with order. THE GROCERY SHOP, BLACKVILLE, S. C.

ANCONA EGGS \$1.50 SETTING. Mc KNEIGHT'S ANCONA FARM, MARTINSVILLE, IND.

BARRON'S WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS. Circular. Close Egg Farm, TIFFIN, OHIO.

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BRONZE TURKEY HATCHING EGGS, 50 cents each, \$45 per 100. ANNIE WILHELM, WRENTHAM, MASS.

RANEY'S STRAIN S. C. REDS—Eggs, \$1.50 per 15. Took first prize at Oregon State Fair. J. S. BOATMAN, STURGIS, MISS.

PARK STRAIN BARRED ROCK cockerel, seven pullets, mated \$25. Hatching eggs, \$2 for 15. P. G. STONE, ORLEANS, VT.

COLORADO MUSCOVYS—The whispering duck, no quack, no noise, \$5 pair. WHITE ROCK FARM, MIDDLEBORO, MASS.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTE EGGS from prize winning stock. \$2.00 per 15. A. S. PAINTER, ROUTE 2, IRWIN, PA.

S. S. HAMBURG COCKERELS, \$2.00. Eggs, \$1.50 for 15; \$7.50 for 100. J. J. HIRSCHY, BERNE, IND.

SAVE MONEY—BABY CHICKS, EGGS and Poultry Supplies. EMPIRE HATCHERY, SEWARD, N. Y.

LIGHT BRAHMAS. STANDARD BIRDS. Hatching eggs, \$2.50 per 15. FRANK HENNERMULLER, UNION AVE., IRVINGTON, N. J.

SINGLE COMB White Leghorn Hatching eggs from vigorous, free range, high producing stock. EDWARD WALLLEY, BOURNEVILLE, OHIO.

BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCKS Park strain Chicks and Hatching Eggs. J. TROPEANO, SPARROWBUSH, NEW YORK.

POULTRY

EVERLAY BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, day-old chicks. SUNNYSIDE FARM, EMPORIUM, PA.

TOMPKINS S. C. REDS—Eggs for hatching \$3.00 and \$2.00 per 15. Four pens. Fertility guaranteed. WEST VIEW FARM, COLUMBIA CITY, IND.

BARRON STRAIN, BIG TYPE, ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS, Baby Chicks. Eight weeks old pullets. Catalog. KUHN'S LEGHORN FARM, SYCAMORE, OHIO.

FREE RANGE S. C. BLACK LEGHORN EGGS; 15 eggs, \$1.50; 30 eggs, \$2.75. 100 eggs \$7.00. L. W. VENOV, BARBOURVILLE, W. VA.

JAPANESE AND MILE FLEUR BANTAM cockerels \$3.00, \$5.00. Eggs, \$3.00, \$5.00 setting; from winners. EDITH BABCOCK, SWANSEA, MASS.

WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS. Selected Stock guaranteed to be right. Shipped on approval. Address F. M. REYNOLDS, FACTORYVILLE, PA.

DAY-OLD CHICKS. Thousands per week. Better hatched, vigorous chicks. Circular free. Old HONESTY HATCHERY, Box 1, NEW WASHINGTON, O.

RUSSIAN ORLOFFS—HANSON'S strain, cold weather layers. Hatching eggs per setting three dollars. A. D. VAN ORNUM, EARLVILLE, ILL.

CHICKS 10 cents up. C. O. D. Rocks, Reds, Leghorns and Mixed. 100% delivery guaranteed. 18th season. Pamphlet. C. M. LAUVER, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

PULLETS—10 weeks old, Single Comb White Leghorns from heavy layers, price \$1.00 each for June delivery. J. O. RUMBAUGH, R. 2, MILLERSTOWN, PA.

HATCHING EGGS, BABY CHICKS AND stock, all varieties poultry, Bantams, Waterfowl, Rabbits, Pigeons, etc. Winners 10 State Fairs, Madison Square and Boston. MYOWN POULTRY FARMS, ELLENVILLE, N. Y.

MAMMOTH WHITE PEKIN DUCKLINGS. Sold in quantities of twenty or more. Best Pekin hatching eggs. No better stock in America. PINE RUN DUCK FARM, NORTH FRANKLIN STREET, WILKES-BARRE, PA.

QUALITY WHITE LEGHORN AND WHITE WYANDOTTE chicks at 10c and 13c each. Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. ULSH POULTRY FARM, PORT TREVORTON, PA., Box 4.

HATCHING EGGS AND BABY CHICKS. S. C. White Leghorns. From my own trapped and highly productive stock. Fertility and safe arrival guaranteed. Prices reasonable. Circular free. MAX E. TREIBER, UPPER BLACK EDDY, PA.

LIVE STOCK

FOR SALE—Pure bred Berkshires, bred sows, service boars and weanling pigs. CLARENCE A. PENNY, ADAMS, N. Y.

CHESTER WHITES. All Ages. Either Sex. Prices Right. SELLERS FARM, RAYLAND, OHIO.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS. Write your wants. R. L. MUNCE, CANONSBURG, PA.

FOR SALE—13 Tubercular tested cows, 9 registered Holsteins, two in advanced registry, 4 grades. E. J. PHILLIPS, BOLIVAR, N. Y.

TWENTY-FIVE Fresh Cows and Close Springers \$47. Forty Young Cattle \$32. W. HUNDLEY, BOYDTON, VA.

FOR SALE—Forty purebred Holsteins all ages. Four to freshen soon. Tuberculin tested. A. L. MOATS, JAMESTOWN, PA.

LIVE STOCK

FOR SALE—Guernsey and Holstein Cows and heifers in carload lots. Write or wire. JOHN KEENER, AMHERST, WISCONSIN.

FOR SALE—Purebred spotted Poland China male pigs, large type, high quality, \$50 each. DAVID BUCKWALTER, TRAPPE, MONTGOMERY CO., PA.

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BABY CALVES, dams heavy producers, Record sire, no diseases. \$20 to \$45. BANNER DAIRY FARM, REMSEN, NEW YORK.

NOW IS THE TIME to place your order with me for a nice bull calf. Write for prices and particulars. Herd Federally accredited. ELLIS ELLSWORTH, MESHOPPEN, PA.

FOR SALE—Sold my herd. Must sell the sire, a fine son of Colantha Johanna Lad 8th. Born May 2, 1918. Come and see his daughters and you will want him. J. E. SLYDER, SEVEN VALLEYS, PA.

TWO SPLENDID yearling registered Holstein heifers \$100 each. Fine registered heifer calves \$40 each. Well-bred, good-size, nicely marked. Write for chart pedigrees. CARPENTER & CARPENTER, EAST RANDOLPH, N. Y.

HOLSTEIN BULLS and bull calves for sale. Record dam. Herd federally tested. Prices reasonable. Quality considered. Address, CLARK BERRY, SINKING SPRING, PA.

IF YOU ARE INTERESTED in Holstein-Friesian Cattle at reasonable prices, bred by our 34-lb. bull, Clever Model Glista, a son of Model King Segis Koningen, write at once to MAPLE GROVE STOCK FARM, F. JONES, Mgr., CENTERVILLE, PA., R. No. 4. Herd under federal supervision.

Big Type Chester Whites Pigs, 10 weeks to 8 months, pairs and trio, no kin, sired by 1000-lb. boars. Boars a specialty.

OAKDALE FARM, CLYDE B. THOMAS, BOONSBORO, MD.

HOLSTEIN HEIFER and bull calves. Purebred, registered and high grade. Splendid individuals and breedings. Delivered to you, \$25 and up. Your inquiry will be given our best attention. Brown Croft Farms, McGraw, N. Y.

TANNING

LET US tan your hide—Cow and Horse hides for fur coats and robes. Cow and Steer hides into harness or sole leather. Catalog on request. We repair and remodel worn furs; estimates furnished. THE CROSBY FRISEAN FUR CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

WELL PLACED BULLS

The largest herd of purebred Holsteins in Lake County, Illinois, is at Osborne Farm near Area. It consists of sixty-four head, headed by the bull Traverse Belle Pontiac Butter Boy. This sire has eight daughters that, as two-year-olds, have produced over seven hundred pounds of butter in a year. In the barn there are thirty-eight daughters of this sire.

The owner of the farm is W. I. Osborne and Richard Williams is superintendent. Last year the average production of the herd was 10,000 lb. milk per cow. It is planned to show some of the members of this herd at near-by fairs this fall. Mr. Osborne is desirous of extending the Holstein industry in Lake County and at present there are sixteen herds in the county formerly headed by scrub or grade sires that now are headed by bulls from the Osborne herd.

A GROWING ILLINOIS BREEDING PLANT

About two miles southeast of Grayslake, Illinois is the Leco Dairy Farm owned by Wray Brothers. The members of this firm are D. C. Wray, Superintendent of the American Lime and Chemical Plant, Langeloth, Pennsylvania; Dr. C. M. Wray, a prominent surgeon of Iowa Falls, Iowa, and C. W. Wray who lives on the farm and manages the herd. These brothers started their herd and farming operations just two years ago. About half the herd are purebreds, one of the number is Shamrock Korndyke Trixie, who made a 13 lb. seven-day butter record before she was two years old. Her dam is a sister to Kayewood Joyce Korndyke, 39.48 lb. butter, the state champion of Pennsylvania.

The herd sire is Leco Clyde Lad, a beautiful bull nearly all white and now three years old. He was purchased from the herd of John Sexauer & Son, Belvidere, Illinois, and is a son of Woodcrest Pietje Clyde. The grand dams of Leco Clyde Lad have year records averaging 915 lb. butter and 21,867 lb. milk.

The seventeen cows and heifers, grade and purebred, composing the Leco Dairy averaged 7,500 lb. milk last year. During March with twelve cows milking 12,000 lb. milk was produced. The herd is under the accredited system and the Wray Brothers plan to add to the size as well as increase the production of their dairy.

DAIRYING BUILDS BANK DEPOSITS

County Agent L. L. Hunt, W. J. Cherry, and Chas. Millsapp, a delegation from Lawrence County, Missouri, recently visited Wisconsin for the purpose of studying dairy conditions in that state and to purchase two carloads of Holstein cattle. They were surprised at the prices asked for good grades and called \$100 very high. The delegation was greatly interested when they found out that banks in the small Wisconsin towns had twice the deposits as corresponding sized towns in Missouri. This is claimed to be the result of the dairy industry.

The Farm Bureau is endeavoring to build up the dairy industry in Lawrence County and is getting coöperation from the two banks and Chamber of Commerce at Mt. Vernon.

SOUTH AFRICAN SHOWS

There was 200 Friesians exhibited this year at the Bloemfontein Show, and the report says that is just 100 less than last year. Dull times and slack times are blamed.

At the Johannesburg show 278 Friesians kept the judges busy and they were a fine bunch, the bulls especially. Evidently our South African cousins are proud of their stock and to show them to all who care to look.

The classified advertising columns are full of opportunities. Why not take advantage of them?

SHOWY AND PRODUCTIVE

King Prilly Homestead, No. 340953 stands at the head of the Holstein herd owned by Rouse Brothers, Area, Illinois. The six nearest dams of this bull have seven-day records averaging better than thirty pounds.

The Rouse herd consists of seventy head, forty grades and thirty purebreds, these are tuberculin tested twice a year. The herd consists of show animals as well as producers. Late in April thirty-five cows and heifers, most of which had been in milk from six months to a year, were producing twenty-one cans of milk per day. The herd has been exhibited several years at the Lake County Fair. Last year King Prilly Homestead was first in his class and junior champion. Walker Pietertje Butter Girl, one of the females in the herd, was senior champion female.

A number of creditable official and long-time records have been made. Mercedes Belle Pet Pontiac produced over seven hundred pounds of butter and nearly eighteen thousand pounds of milk in a year as a junior three-year-old. The senior four-year-old, Aaggie Cornucopia Colombo, made 783.25 lb. butter from 17,847 lb. milk. At the present time there are six animals under the care of Bert Rouse that promise to make year records ranging from 750 lb. to 1,000 lb. of butter.

ITALY PLANS FIRST DAIRY SHOW

Italy will have its first dairy show next November. It will be called the National Exposition for Producers of Dairy Products and Manufacturers of Dairy Equipment. American dairy machinery manufacturers are invited to take part, so that Italians will have a chance to compare foreign equipment with their own. Those who are interested may write the president, Professor Constantine Gorini, of the Royal College of Agriculture, Milan. The city of Milan has been selected for the Exposition.

The invitation to American manufacturers was extended by Professor Gorini in a letter to the World's Dairy Congress Association. The Exposition, he writes, "is the first national attempt of this kind which has been undertaken, since we are proposing to bring together all the Italian dairy producers with the manufacturers of dairy equipment."

Young Bull Ready for Service

Born March 31, 1922

Sire's Sire—3 nearest dams average 34 lb. Sire—From a 34,925-lb. dam. Dam—29,49 lb. Dam's Dam—31,40 lb.

PRICE \$125.00 (f.o.b. our station)

Herd Fully Accredited—Inquire

HORTON, CRARY & CO. Warren, Pennsylvania

WORTHWHILE EXPERIMENTS

A number of valuable experiments are under way at the University of Maryland Experiment Station and are worthwhile inspecting, May 26th, Farmers' Day at College Park.

The steady expansion of the dairy industry in the state has necessitated more pasture and increased hay acreage and to improve feeding conditions it is necessary to extend the length of the grazing period. The experiments are designed to stimulate a more extensive and more practical use of grasses and legumes adapted to Maryland climate and soil conditions.

In one of the experiments twenty-one plots have been sown with a mixture of timothy, clover and alfalfa in various proportions, in all cases eighteen pounds of seed to the acre was used. It is believed that the necessary information as to the relative proportions of seed that will give the greatest yield will be ascertained. Then in some plots red clover seed grown in Frederick County, in various states of the union and in a number of foreign countries, has been planted side by side to see which gives the best result under Maryland conditions. Forty-two plots are devoted to a variety of grasses and legumes, a single variety on each plot.

The corner stone for the new dairy husbandry building will be laid on May 26th. It is expected that agricultural leaders and possibly a number of other leading men of the state will be present on this occasion.

SCOTTISH HERD AVERAGES

Maybe we think we have about all the good Holstein-Friesians this side of the water but if we do, we are badly mistaken. You wouldn't think that Scottish Friesians would make herd averages comparable to those made in this country, but just listen. The Dennistoun herd owned by Mrs. McKendrick consists of fifteen cows and six heifers and they averaged 9,630 lb. of 3.6% milk in 338 days; six cows and five heifers in the Lennox-

Cove owned by Mrs. Taylor averaged 9,250 lb. of 3.57% milk in 312 days; the Branchal herd owned by John Telfer averaged 8,380 lb. milk in 295 days with an average test of 3.33%; this herd consists of thirteen cows and six heifers; in the Hattrick herd, owned by D. Brewster, there are twenty-one cows and thirteen heifers and for 325 days they averaged 8,190 lb. milk with a test of 3.62%; while the Cart herd owned by John Craig, consisting of fourteen cows and six heifers, averaged 9,470 lb. milk in 299 days with an average test of 3.76%. In commenting on these performances the British *Friesian Journal* says, "No wonder that farmers in the southwest of Scotland appreciate British Friesian bulls."

SUGGEST POLITICALLY APPOINTED HERDSMAN

The state of Utah owns five herds of purebred cattle, one Jersey, one Guernsey and three Holsteins. There is no set state policy—the choice of breeds devolve on the officers in charge of the institutions. There is a movement on foot to have an experienced herdsman to supervise the care and feeding of all five breeds. The argument is advanced that the average production of all the herds probably would be increased, that a saving could be made in feed bills and that a state bull association could be organized and by using some of the surplus young bulls owned by the state a notable improvement in quality of Utah cattle could be brought about. The argument is also advanced that, due to political changes, no continuity of breeding and feeding methods could be obtained. It is not stated whether appointment should be made for a term of years or whether the herdsman should be removed by the Governor if he deemed such action advisable.

HERDSIRE CHANGES HANDS

Welch Bros., of Wadena, Minn., recently purchased King Segis Ormsby Duplex who has been herd sire at the Truog Farm at Bruce, Minn. His dam, Foundation Duplex Concordia Hengerveld as a heifer made over 20 lb. butter in seven days. She has six 30-lb. sisters and her seven nearest dams have seven day records averaging 28 lb. She was a daughter of King Segis Ormsby Tulip. Duplex possesses excellent dairy type and is a very fine bull. The Welch Bros. now have a good female herd of, which nineteen are purebreds.

"What's de name of dis infant?" demanded the colored parson who was officiating at the christening of Mandy's latest offspring.

"Her name am Opium Bryant," was the firm reply.

The parson protested: "Opium ain't no fit name for a gal!"

"Well, it fits dis gal," said Mandy, "for dey say opium comes from the wild poppy, and dis chile's poppy suah am wild."

WHY LANE FAVORS HOLSTEINS

Frank Lane, of Allegan, Mich., whose cattle have made such a splendid showing in the West Allegan Cow Testing Association is a great believer in Holsteins as producers of milk. Lane, whose farm is about twelve miles southwest of Allegan has a fine herd of 24 Holsteins some registered and some grades. Last year his best cow produced 531 lb. butterfat. Mr. Lane has carried on dairy farming for twenty years and his father was a dairyman before him. Frank took a special course at the Michigan Agricultural College and is sorry that he could not stay long enough to graduate.

"I like Holsteins because they have the constitution and stand more than other cows," says Frank. "They are the largest machine for the production of milk there is going. While it is true that Jerseys are good milk producers, I believe one large machine is better than several smaller ones. Holsteins are the producers of milk and butterfat; a Holstein holds the world's record. Sometimes they take more feed than Jerseys do, and sometimes not. Even though they sometimes take more feed, on the other hand a Holstein veal calf a few weeks old will bring \$25 where a Jersey veal calf brings very little—and that is quite an item."

"All my daughters have married well." "I can go you one better. All of my daughters have married well twice."

The classified advertising columns are full of opportunity. Why not take advantage of them?

IDEAL INDOOR TOILET
REAL COMFORT FOR EVERY HOME
Sanitary, odorless, convenient. Installed in 15 minutes in any part of house. No plumbing, drainage, sewerage. You owe it to your family old folks and children to install one before winter.
30 days' trial on a money-back guarantee. Write for direct-from-factory prices. Address: IDEAL CHEMICAL CLOSET CO., Box 81, Seneca Falls, N. Y.

IT COSTS A LOT LESS

to advertise and make sales than it does to feed surplus stock.



Write for particulars about the Holstein Breeder and Dairyman special advertising offer for one year contracts on space of this size.

"IT'S A WINNER"

Entire Herd for Sale

19 Females and the Herdsire

One cow 8½ years old, all others younger, mostly around 4.

Three granddaughters of Sir Veeman Hengerveld.

Three daughters of Napol Sir Keystone Beauty whose dam, the World Champion Keystone Beauty Plum Johanna, produced 1294 71 lb. butter in a year, a record never equalled in strict official test by any other heifer.

Three cows with 75 per cent. of the blood of this great cow.

Two daughters of King Lyons Sylvia.

Two daughters of The Potentate, whose dam made 40.1 lb. butter in seven days and was a daughter of a 43.19-lb. cow.

Two daughters of Dutchland Creamelle Sir Concordia.

Ten of these animals will freshen the latter part of May and the fore part of June by the herdsire, a two-year-old son of King Ormsby Ideal.

All animals are guaranteed. All have passed two clean T.B. tests, part have passed three times; the first two tests were made by State Approved Veterinarians, the latest one under the Accredited Herd System.

My ill health—paralysis—is my only reason for selling.

C. H. TITUS, TUNKHANNOCK, PA.
R. D. No. 2.

YOUNG STOCK

AT REASONABLE PRICES

Sired by

KING ARTIS WACONDA

A study of his breeding shows that twelve of the sires in his pedigree have more than a thousand A.R.O. daughters, and average better than 86. These great bulls include some of the most illustrious sires ever developed in the Holstein Breed.

King Artis Waconda inherits their powers of transmission and will pass them on to his sons and daughters.

Let Me Show You My Herd

SAM T. WITMER

Union Deposit

Pennsylvania

Dr. J. A. Freudenberg, of Markesan, reports the loss of his senior herdsire, Sir Ollie Mooie Ormsby, one of the most valuable sires of the Holstein breed in Wisconsin. The animal died as the result of an injury sustained during the process of dehorning.—*News Item.*

If you secure your bull from a naturally hornless strain you never will have your paper carrying a similar item about your animals nor need you suffer such loss and inconvenience. And polled Holsteins produce just as well, probably better, for the energy necessary for horn-growing is turned towards the processes of growth and milk production. Let me tell you more about the merits of Polled Holsteins and the World's Records they have made.

GEORGE E. STEVENSON

727 Connell Building,

Scranton, Pennsylvania

Dauphin County Holstein Breeders

solicit a portion of your business.

They offer you
well - grown,
well - bred
healthy
Holsteins
at reasonable
prices and
invite your
inspection.

Dauphin County Holstein Breeders' Association

HIRAM BILLETT, Pres.,
Bonymeads Farm,
Paxtang, Penna.

G. H. TRUCKELL,
Secretary,
Harrisburg, Penna.

Please mention THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN when writing to our advertisers

THE DAUGHTERS OF

KING PONTIAC ALCARTRA WAYNE

bred to my junior herdsire

BradCo Holingen Korndyke

are dropping handsome young bulls that, as you know, carry the blood of World's Champions, past and present. Let me price a bull of this combination to you, REASONABLE.

HARRY C. GATES

Canton

Penna.

Buy Your Bull from an Accredited Herd

AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY
PENNA STATE COLLEGE
STATE COLLEGE PA
7-26-24

HOMEVIEW FARMS COMPLETE DISPERSAL SALE

Having sold our farm, will dispose of our entire herd of Registered Holstein-Friesian Cattle at public auction. Neither time nor expense has been spared in bringing together this herd, which was founded upon the blood of Colantha Johanna Lad, Sir Veeman Hengerveld and Pontiac Aaggie Korndyke, and is strictly a breeder's establishment. We offer you

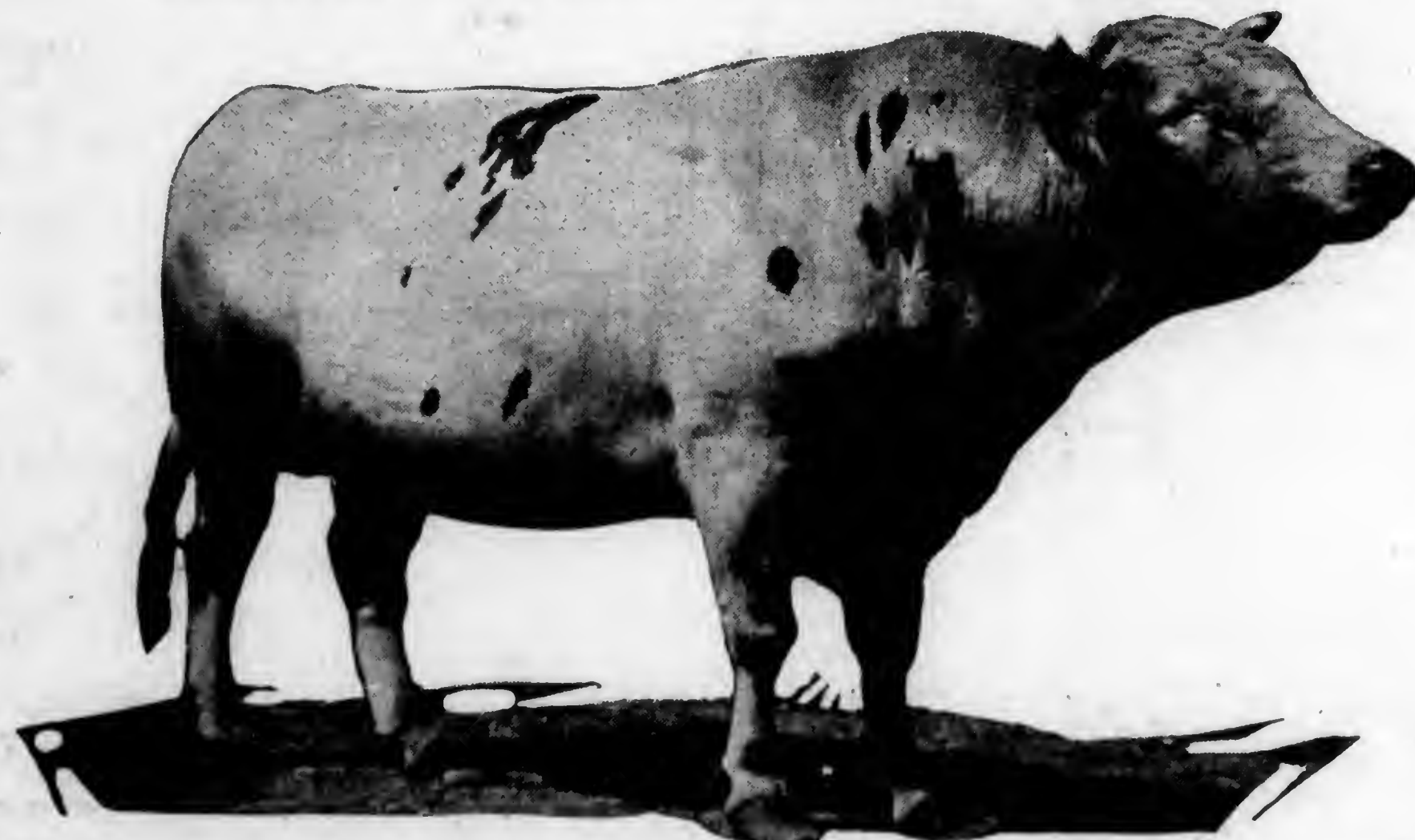
63 PUREBRED HOLSTEINS 63

22 Granddaughters of Colantha Johanna Lad, 12 Granddaughters of Sir Veeman Hengerveld, 3 daughters of Pontiac Aaggie Korndyke, 3 Granddaughters of Pontiac Aaggie Korndyke, 30 cows in milk and bred.

HOMEVIEW FARMS, Wheeling, West Virginia, MAY 30th
Sale held under cover, commencing 11 a.m.

HOMEVIEW FARMS are located on the Wheeling, West Liberty and Bethany Pike, two miles south of West Liberty and ten miles north of Wheeling. Busses will leave Woodsdale station, Wheeling, every hour.

HERD SIRES TO BE SOLD:



Dutchland Colantha Champion, 217631, a son of Colantha Johanna Lad, backed by three direct generations of 30-lb. cows. His three nearest dams average 32.39 lb. butter; his seven nearest dams average 28.23 lb.

Sir Veeman Hengerveld Merle, 305979, a son of Sir Veeman Hengerveld from a 21.30-lb. two-year-old daughter of King Korndyke Sadie Vale, the only sire with a 40-lb. dam, a 40-lb. daughter and a 40-lb. sister.

King Ormsby Colantha Johanna Lad, a son of King of the Johanna Lads from a daughter of King of the Ormsbys.

The cows in the sale will be bred to DUTCHLAND COLANTHA CHAMPION and KING ORMSBY COLANTHA JOHANNA LAD.

Sealed bids will be received by mail. Lunch will be served.

Held under State and Federal Supervision. All animals sold subject to 60-day retest. Terms: Six months with bankable note.

Auctioneer and Sales Manager: Col. T. H. McColloch, Wheeling, W. Va., assisted by Col. C. M. Hess, Akron, Ohio. S. T. Wood, Liverpool, N. Y., in the box.

Catalog Ready May 15th. Send for one

DR. J. R. CALDWELL
WHEELING, WEST VA.

OWNERS

JAMES CALDWELL
SHORT CREEK, WEST VA.

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE
AND EXPERIMENT STATION
PENNA. STATE COLLEGE
STATE COLLEGE, PA.

Vol. II

HARRISBURG, PA., JUNE 8, 1923

No. II

Published Semi-Monthly. Price, 75c. Per Year



Published in the Interest of Breeders and Dairymen Everywhere



Entered as second-class matter April 8, 1922, at the post office at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, under the act of March 3, 1879.

FORGING TO THE FRONT

KING TWEEDE SPRING FARM

now has to his credit 18 A. R. O. Daughters including

Tobe Queen Pontiac Lass, at 3 years

Butter 7 days, 28.29 lbs. Milk 532.60 lbs.

Wynola Tweede Pontiac Lass, at 4 years

Butter 7 days, 32.03 lbs. Milk 696.6 lbs.

And six others above 20-lbs. butter in seven days as heifers, five others from 17-lbs. to 20-lbs. also as heifers.

His first semi-official record daughter is now on test and in her first six months, she has produced over 475-lbs. of butter and 11,000-lbs. of milk as a junior two-year-old. She is now milking over 60-lbs. per day. This proves what his daughters can do on long time test.

Figure Out the Future of This Bull for Yourself

King is a bull of splendid individuality and furthermore he is transmitting this desirable characteristic to his offspring.

His dam, Dressie Lady Pontiac has recently added a strong yearly record of over 980-lbs. of butter and 20,000-lbs. of milk as a ten-year-old to her already long list of fine records.

We believe that it would be a good investment for you to buy a son of King. Having sold all of his serviceable sons, we have only four of his young bull calves left for sale, including the one from our recently made 30-lb. junior four-year-old, whose 33 nearest dams average over 30-lbs. of butter in seven days.

For information concerning King's sons write:

ABNER S. DEYSHER,

BERKS FARM, *Herd Under Federal Supervision* READING, PA.

Please mention THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN when writing to our advertisers

FOR RENT

Allamuchy Korndyke Ormsby

His seven nearest dams average 30.56 lb. butter in a week.

SIRE: King of the Ormsbys. Everybody knows him. His daughters are already making good.

Dam made 30.3 lb. butter in seven days as a four-year-old, practically 1,000 lb. butter and 22,000 lb. milk in 365 days as a five-year-old. She is by the century sire, Korndyke Abbekerk and is from a 31-lb. cow that has TWO 30-lb. daughters and in turn is from a cow with TWO daughters above 30-lb.

FOR RENT FOR \$100 FOR SIX MONTHS

This bull is from an ACCREDITED HERD. Don't answer unless you have an accredited herd yourself or can keep the bull under accredited herd conditions.

For further particulars apply to

E. B. BENNETT

90 Pierrepont St., Brooklyn, New York

35-lb. Bull for Sale!

BORN JANUARY 10, 1922

Records of His Dam:

Butter, 7 days.....	35.66 lb.
Butter, 339 days.....	926.56 lb.
Milk, 7 days.....	800.1 lb.
Milk, 30 days.....	3,339.2 lb.

His two nearest dams average 37 lb. butter in seven days, 1,108.75 lb. butter in a year.

His nine nearest dams average 35 lb. butter in seven days.

He is the ONLY bull bred in the United States whose three nearest dams average 100 lb. milk per day for thirty days.

ALSO A 31-lb. BULL, Born Aug. 9, 1918

whose dam has made 3,005 lb. milk in thirty days, 929 lb. butter in 305 days and is now on year test--will make 1,200 lb.

A SIX-MONTHS-OLD BULL

whose dam has a 21-lb. two-year-old record. Granddam has 30—1,226 lb.

THREE YEARLING HEIFERS

bred to a 35-lb bull; sired by a 34-lb. bull. Their dams are daughters of a 30—1,226 lb. bull.

DAVID FALCONER

SCOTTVILLE

MICHIGAN

Please mention THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN when writing to our advertisers

Holstein Cattle and Big Type Poland Hogs

A combination that should be on every Dairy Farm that is being worked for best results. Bull calves and bulls ready for service. A few choice sows bred for June and late Summer farrow and a choice lot of Spring pigs for sale. A Post Card will bring all the information you ask for.

L. E. CONNELL

Fayette, Ohio

Milk Report Sheets

Those who have tried them claim that "Breeder and Dairyman" Milk Report Sheets are just a little the handiest and best they ever used.

Designed for use in either grade or purebred herds, each sheet has room for recording the production of 25 cows for the full month, breeding and calving data, etc., etc.

They are printed on light, strong manila board and are 17 inches long by 22 inches wide. Sample 5 cents. Year's supply, 12 sheets, 50 cents.

Give them a trial. You will like them.

The Holstein Breeder & Dairyman

BOX 110, HARRISBURG, PA.

DISASTROUS FLOOD!

*Breeders' Homes Submerged=
Valuable Holsteins Carried Away*

BY WIRELESS:—Breeders' Homes in many parts of the country are reported to have been nearly submerged by a recent flood of orders for good Holsteins. Tidal waves of orders have completely wiped out the surplus of animals for sale but still the deluge continues. Great cattle scarcity is forecast.

VALUABLE ANIMALS MISSING

Many valuable young bulls as well as other foundation stock carried away by the first flood of orders found refuge on other Dairy Farms and there is little hope entertained that their new owners will ever return them. Their former owners are happy in spite of devastated herds and are now actively engaged in making preparations against a recurrence of such a catastrophe—a flood of orders and no spare stock on hand. It is estimated that the losses incurred by reason of not having enough stock to fill the demand will total many thousands of dollars.

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Although the sellers claim that "The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman" is largely responsible, they do not intend to sue for damages. Their own contributory negligence in not having more animals on hand to meet the flood of orders created by "The Breeder and Dairyman" advertising renders them equally responsible.

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The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

VOL. II

HARRISBURG, PA., JUNE 8, 1923

No. 11

Where Everyday Production Outranks Records

Yet the Herd Includes World Champions

PUREBRED Holstein-Friesian herds, when handled as the ordinary, everyday, good dairyman handles his herd, invariably outyield native or scrub herds, and, as a general rule, when a grade herd rivals a purebred herd in production, the pedigrees of the animals composing the grade herd will show a large

ment and most of the older members of the herd have made splendid records in the Dairyman's Division. Mr. Otto is a staunch believer in long-time tests but he doubts the practicability of four times a day milking for a plain breeder and dairyman. Some of his official records have been made on three times a day milking, while some cows were milked only twice a day while on official test.

In the Boiling Springs herd there are a number of daughters of the present herdsire, Lothian De Kol Korndyke, who is siring splendid producers. Several of his daughters have made and are making state records. This herdsire is by a grandson of King of the Pontiacs while his dam, Lothian Mary De Kol 2d, has a long list of fine records. As a senior three-year-old, she produced 27 lb. butter and nearly 600 lb. milk in a week and in the year made 983.98 lb. butter, 23,581.1 lb. milk. She is a full sister to the 30-lb. cow, Lothian Queen Korndyke Pietertje, and to Lothian Lady De Kol Korndyke, who as a junior two-year-old produced 669.86 lb. butter in a year. These three full sisters have year records, the average age of the animals when they made these records being less than four years and the average production being 21,361.4 lb. milk, 871.61 lb. butter.

Two junior two-year-old daughters of Lothian De



LOTHIAN DE KOL KORNDYKE
Weight 2,300 lb., whose daughters are making good in Dairyman's Division Tests. Owned by I. V. Otto, Boiling Springs Herd, Carlisle, Pa.

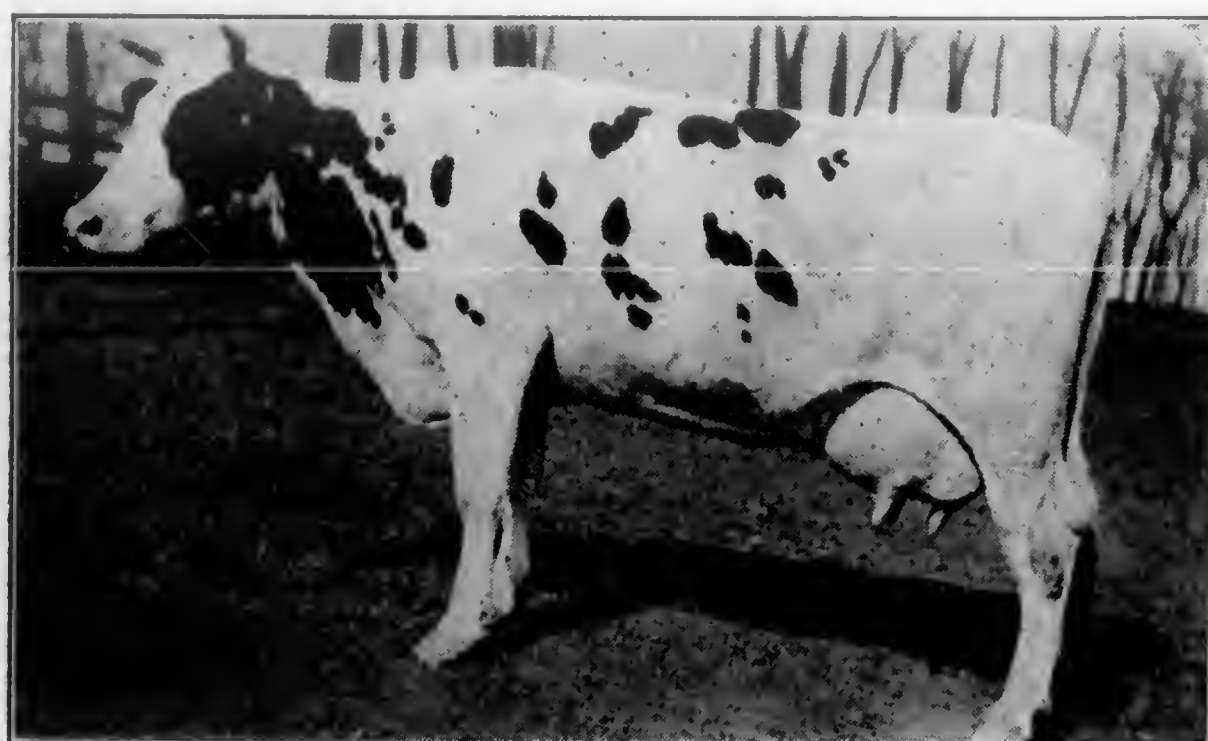
proportion of purebred ancestors. Here is a story of a purebred herd that also ranks at the top as an everyday working dairy establishment.

The purebred Holstein herd owned by Ivo V. Otto had the highest average for the month of April in the Cumberland County Cow Testing Association, the animals averaging 1,514 lb. milk, 49 lb. butterfat. The highest record made by any of the 285 animals tested was 67.8 lb. fat produced by one of the members of the Otto herd. Mr. Otto, who is one of the directors of the Pennsylvania Federation of Holstein-Friesian Clubs, is a dairyman who believes that purebreds are more profitable than grades. His herd is regularly entered in the Cumberland County Association and for a number of years has ranked very high in the Association's reports. A number of good official records have been made at this establish-



BOILING SPRINGS ORMSBY
15,876 lb. milk, 530.73 lb. butter in 235 days as a junior four-year-old. World's record for milk and Pennsylvania state record for butter in 305 day division, sub-division B.

Kol Korndyke have been tested for the full year in the Dairyman's Division. Boiling Springs Segis De Kol produced 13,240.8 lb. milk, 612.57 lb. butter in the 365 days while Boiling Springs Hartog made 14,679.9 lb. milk, 623.49 lb. butter, world's records for both milk and butter in class. Boiling Springs Refina Segis, a senior two-year-old will have her record reported in the 305 days division of the Dairyman's Division testing. She produced 9,253.3 lb. lb. milk, 376.59 lb. butter in 272 days, carrying calf 209 days of this testing period. The records made evidently did not hurt these young cows for at their next freshening, Boiling Springs Segis De Kol, as a junior three-year-old, made 635.6 lb. milk, 27.97 lb. butter in seven days official test; Boiling Springs Hartog as a senior three-year-old, made 426.4 lb. milk, 25.11 lb. butter in a week and the junior three-year-old Boiling Springs Segis Pontiac made 526 lb. milk, 20.37 lb. butter in seven days.



WESTOVER THEODOSIA
9,902.9 lb. milk, 433.98 lb. butter in 262 days. Pennsylvania State records in junior two-year-old class, ten months tests, sub-division B.

In the Boiling Springs herd there are a number of daughters of Tidy Abbekerk Prince Hengerveld, a son of the century sire, Tidy Abbekerk Prince and from a 24-lb. junior four-year-old daughter of King Burke Hengerveld. Three daughters of Tidy Abbekerk Prince Hengerveld made fine records under everyday dairy conditions. Westover Theodosia, as a junior two-year-old made 9,902.9 lb. milk, 433.98 lb. butter in 262 days, Pennsylvania state records in class for both milk and butter in the ten months tests, sub-division B. This heifer freshened again in 10½ months while as a junior four-year-old she recently produced 469.3 lb. milk, 26.12 lb. butter in a week, averaging 4.45 per cent. fat. Westover Neusy, her half sister, as a senior two-year-old produced 11,877.3 lb. milk, 473.7 lb. butter in 290 days, carrying calf 207 days of the time she was on test. Her butter record is a Pennsylvania State record in her class in sub-division B. Another half sister, Westover Madaline Burke, in 270 days as a junior three-year-old produced 11,263 lb. milk, 475.45 lb. butter and she carried calf 216 days of her test period.

The first sire in the Boiling Springs herd was Bonnymeads Pontiac Paul whose dam, Mildred De Kol Pietertje was by Royal Paul De Kol's Perfection. Bonnymeads Pontiac Paul does not have very many daughters that have been officially tested but those that have been given the opportunity have made good and five of the six tested have made over 20 lb. butter in seven days, all tested as heifers. Boiling Springs Pon-

tiac Prilly holds the Pennsylvania state records in the junior three-year-old class of sub-division B ten months test. She produced 13,462.1 lb. milk, 536.13 lb. butter and carried calf 196 days. Boiling Springs Goldbron Segis was tested as a junior three-year-old and made 12,321.3 lb. milk, 510.26 lb. butter. She was only in test 265 days and she carried calf 206 days of this period. Boiling Springs Ormsby, another daughter of this sire holds the World's record for milk and Pennsylvania state record for butter in the junior four-year-old class sub-division B. She produced 15,876 lb. milk, 530.73 lb. butter in 235 days carrying calf 196 days.

One of the older members of this herd is Edgemere Refina Segis, a granddaughter of the century sire Pietertje Hengerveld Segis. She was tested for 296 days and produced 12,764.1 lb. milk, 612.78 lb. butter; although she carried calf 253 days of this time, her butter record stands supreme in the Dairyman's Division for the state. Ten weeks after calving, while being milked only twice a day, she was put in official test and made a seven day record of 430.8 lb. milk, 20.76 lb. butter. She is the dam of Boiling Springs Segis De Kol, the first heifer we mentioned who tested as a junior three-year-old recently made 635.6 lb. milk, 27.87 lb. butter in a week.

Edgemere Refina Segis has two other daughters sired by Bonnymeads Pontiac Paul. Boiling Springs Segis Pontiac, tested as a junior three-year-old, made 528.1 lb. milk, 20.79 lb. butter in a week and again tested as a six-year-old made 656.9 lb. milk, 26.25 lb. butter. Her full sister Boiling Springs Segis has a nice list of good records. As a junior two-year-old, she made 413 lb. milk, 17.26 lb. butter in a week; as a senior three-year-old she raised her milk to 613.6 lb. and butter to 26.54 lb. She was placed in semi-official test and in 295 days produced 17,017.8 lb. milk, 729.08 lb. butter, carrying calf 226 days. We are informed that she won \$18.75 of Association prize money on these records. Tested again as a senior four-year-old she made 631.6 lb. milk, 27.21 lb. butter and she made all her three-year and four-year-old records within twelve calendar months.

These two full sisters, Boiling Springs Segis Pontiac and Boiling Springs Segis and their mother, Edgemere Refina Segis have splendid cow testing association records made during three consecutive years.

We do not know of a better showing made by a family group over a number of years, and the performances are evidence of prepotency and inherited production. In the three years, Edgemere Refina Segis and her two daughters produced a total of 123,582 lb. milk, 5,447.91 lb. butter, a yearly average of 41,194 lb. milk, 1,815.97 lb. butter, quite a good showing for a dairy of three animals. The following tables show the production of this family trio, year by year:—

Edgemere Refina Segis, the Dam:

1st year	11,610 lb. milk,	592.25 lb. butter
2d year	14,558 lb. milk,	656.13 lb. butter
3d year	10,975 lb. milk,	524.38 lb. butter
Total	37,143 lb. milk,	1,772.76 lb. butter
Average	12,381 lb. milk,	590.92 lb. butter

Boiling Springs Pontiac, first daughter, starting test as junior three-year-old:

1st year	12,593 lb. milk,	522.38 lb. butter
2d year	11,814 lb. milk,	504.25 lb. butter
3d year	15,939 lb. milk,	693.13 lb. butter

Total	40,346 lb. milk,	1,719.76 lb. butter
Average	13,449 lb. milk,	573.25 lb. butter

Boiling Springs Segis, second daughter, starting test as junior two-year-old:

1st year	13,115 lb. milk,	548.63 lb. butter
2d year	17,396 lb. milk,	712.63 lb. butter
3d year	15,582 lb. milk,	694.13 lb. butter

Total	46,093 lb. milk,	1,955.39 lb. butter
Average	15,364 lb. milk,	651.79 lb. butter

Tuberculosis Eradication Campaign

DURING April, Pennsylvania veterinarians administered the tuberculin test to 40,462 Bovines, the number of herds tested was 4,751. The nearest competitors are North Carolina with 3,244 herds and Michigan with 3,061 herds, New York is second for number of animals tested with 24,673, with Michigan third with 23,592.

North Carolina has 56,982 herds that have passed one clean test while Missouri has 31,307 herds. The "show me" state has 293,775 animals that have passed one clean test and is far in the lead in this respect. Wisconsin has the most accredited cattle with 59,558, Minnesota is second with 51,425, Indiana third with 46,372 and Iowa fourth with 45,119. In number of accredited herds Indiana leads with 3,191.

In the entire United States, during the month, 28,318 herds containing 329,401 animals underwent test with 11,291 reactions. There are now in the entire country 575,766 animals on the accredited list and they are housed in 26,464 herds. More than four million animals in nearly 360,000 herds are under supervision.

Maintaining the Milk Flow

BY AN IOWA DAIRYMAN

THE next three months are trying times for the dairy farmer. Cows that are milking well now are sure to fall off unless the utmost care is taken through this period. Natural reasons for the decrease are, the heat, the loss in quality and quantity of pasture and the flies.

It is possible to partly counteract these things. It will surely pay to do so for the cows that are going to milk through the fall and early winter will give enough more before they dry up and those that freshen during or immediately after the hot months will pay well for any extra care now.

The heat is the most difficult to combat. All one can do is to provide comfortable shade. Of course a pasture that has a little timber land is the best but if there are no groves or wide spreading trees, sheds may be improvised. They should be high enough to be reasonably cool and open on all four sides to permit any possible breeze. They should be large enough to prevent crowding. Two or three small sheds are better than a larger one if the herd numbers twenty or more.

The matter of feed can be provided for by watching the pasturage and feeding in the barn at milking time. Silage is the best and most convenient succulence. At

first the cows will not eat greedily but they will come to it gradually and it is far better to offer it before the heat has dried the pasture to such an extent that the cows begin to shrink. The best breeders have regular summer silos. These are smaller in diameter than the winter silo because the cows will naturally eat less in the summer, and it is necessary to feed a certain amount each day in order to keep the silage from spoiling.

If silos are not available, a soiling crop will help. It must be cut daily and fed at once. It is more expensive from the standpoint of land and labor than silage. The best of these crops are alfalfa, clover or corn.

Failure in quality of pasturage may be corrected by changing or increasing the grain ration.

Protection from the flies is provided by the use of a spray or fly repellent. There are a number of good fly sprays on the market, or if you prefer to mix your own, the Minnesota Experiment Station gives the following formula:

- 4½ Qts. Coal tar dip.
- 4½ Qts. Fish oil.
- 3 Qts. Coal oil.
- 3 Qts. Whale oil.
- 1½ Qts. Oil of tar.
- 3 Lb. Laundry soap.

Dissolve laundry soap in water, mix the other ingredients thoroughly and bring the whole up to 30 gallons.

An ordinary spray can or pump will answer. Many are skeptical as to the effectiveness of these sprays but it is proven by experience that they will pay. An application just before the cows are turned out in the morning may not last until evening but it will be a comfort during the greater part of the day and whatever increases cow comfort increases dairy profits.

A Retrospect

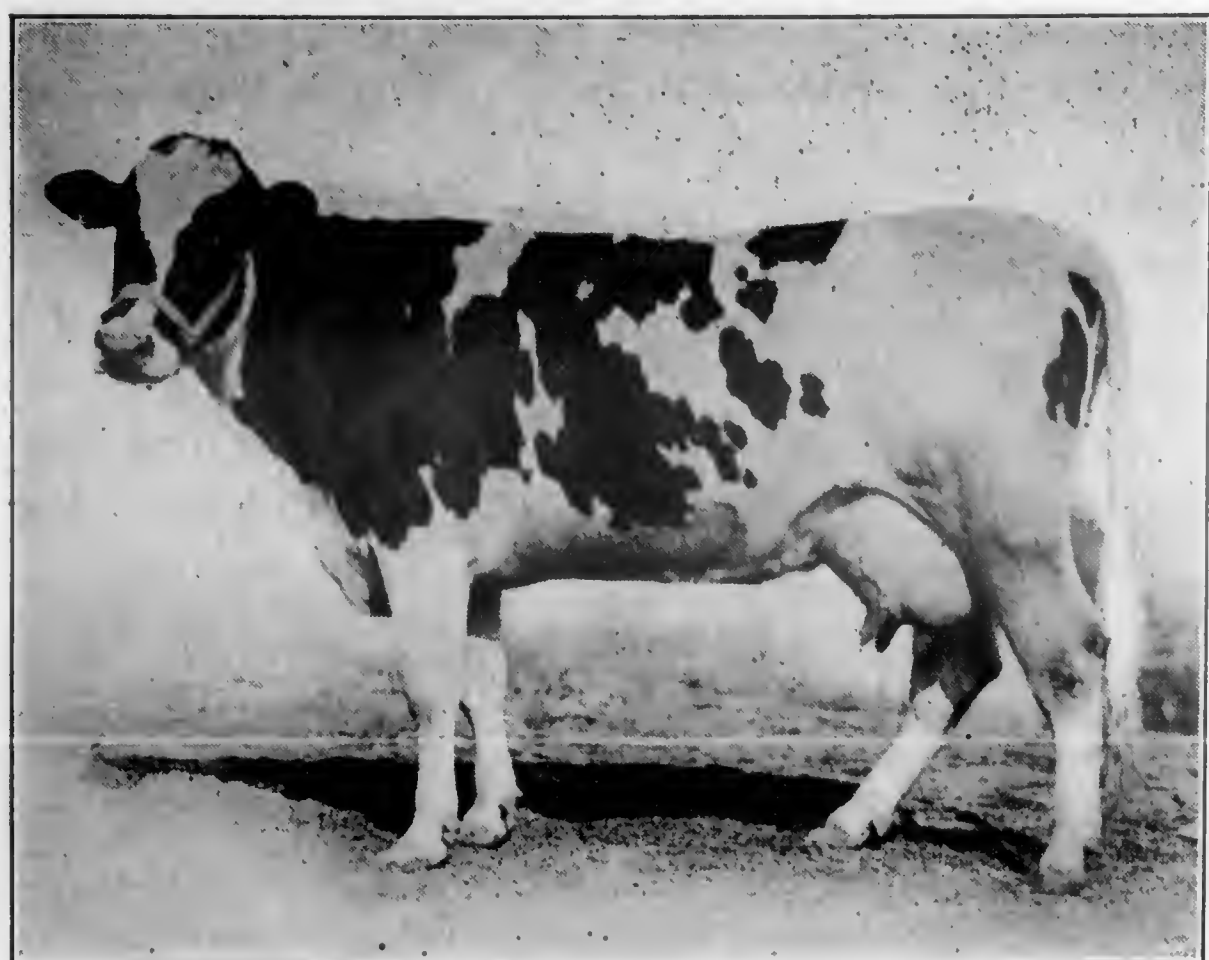
BY EUGENE B. BENNETT

IT is a pleasure to own a cow with a large official record, this is true despite the fact that the record is not everything and that the real standard of value is the cow herself. Opinions may differ as to the length and value of records but we nearly all agree that while the seven day record is in common use, longer records are more desirable especially when they represent the everyday work of the cow in the dairy.

At one time I owned a cow Johanna Sarcastic Maid 2d No. 190861. During the time she was in my possession I placed her in official test in which she made records of 2,117.6 lb. milk, 79.382 lb. fat or, figured on the 80% basis, 99.23 lb. butter in thirty days,—this thirty-day record at the time it was made was the third highest in the State of Pennsylvania. Her best seven day production was 508.3 lb. milk, 25.14 lb. butter. Johanna Sarcastic Maid 2d was sired by Woodcrest Calamity De Kol Lad, a double grandson of Homestead Girl De Kol Sarcastic Lad, one of the first century sires and by many regarded as one of the greatest sires of his day. The combined individuality and persistent production as shown in his offspring, justify the claim. The daughters and granddaughters of this

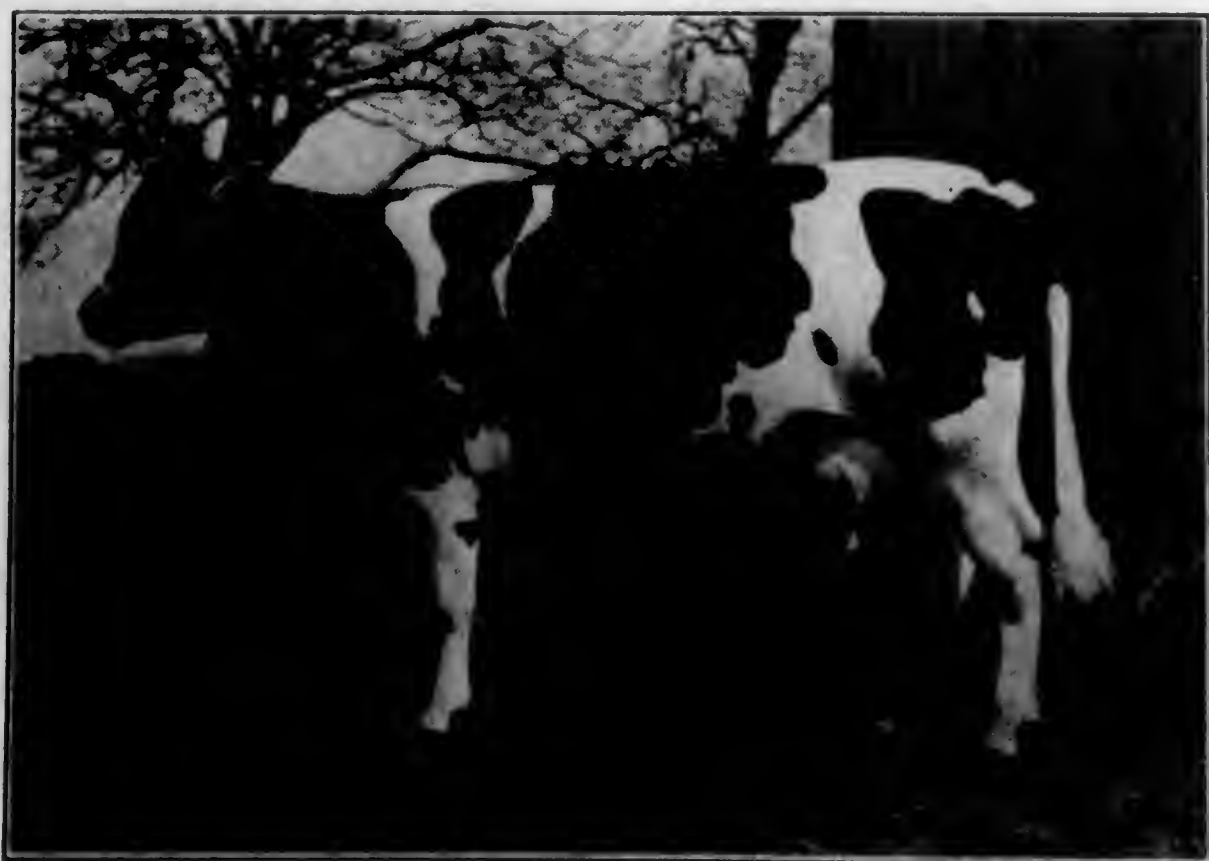
sire rank with the very best of the breed. Johanna Sarcastic Maid the dam of my cow had a record made as a four-year-old of 23.18 lb. butter, her dam was an A. R. O. daughter of Homestead Girl De Kol Sarcastic Lad while her sire was a son of Johanna Rue 3d's Lad.

For a part of the time I was actively engaged in the business of breeding purebred Holsteins, the sire at the head of my herd was Allamuchy K. A. Prince, a light colored, handsome bull, whose few daughters



JOHANNA SARCASTIC MAID 2d
508.3 lb. milk, 25.14 lb. butter in seven days; 2,117.6 lb. milk,
99.23 lb. butter in thirty days.

have made nice official records. This bull was by the century sire Korndyke Abbekerk and his dam was De Kol Princess Tricksey 2d, a cow with an official seven day butter record of 26.94 lb. while her milk production was 568.3 lb. For thirty days she averaged 76.6 lb. milk a day. Her dam had good seven and thirty day butter records and in the month produced over 100 lb. of butter averaging better than 80 lb. milk a day.



JOHANNA SARCASTIC PRINCESS
A daughter of Johanna Sarcastic Maid 2d. Owned by Samuel
Haines, Rising Sun, Md.

This old cow has six A. R. O. daughters one of which made a seven day butter record of 28.55 lb. as a junior two-year-old.

Mr. Samuel Haines of Rising Sun, Maryland, is the present owner of Johanna Sarcastic Princess No. 441-919, a daughter of Allamuchy K. A. Prince and Johanna Sarcastic Maid 2d. The accompanying picture, although only a snapshot, shows something of the individuality and apparent capacity of this young cow.

She has size, type and is, in every way, a desirable animal.

Johanna has a daughter in the herd of Nelson E. James also of Rising Sun, Maryland, this heifer is Johanna Sarcastic Ormsby De Kol No. 751120. Her sire is Beaver Dam Ormsby De Kol, a son of the great Ormsby Korndyke Lad and of Alice Verona De Kol 4th, a 28.6 lb. daughter of Alice Verona De Kol who made a seven day official record of over 31 lb. as a ten-year-old and was sired by Aaggie Cornucopia's Paul De Kol. The picture of Johanna Sarcastic Ormsby De Kol does not do her justice but it gives an idea of her size and individuality. It is very evident that this heifer has the right to develop into a big producing cow.

Another daughter of Johanna Sarcastic Maid 2d was consigned to the second Brentwood sale March, 1921, this heifer was a yearling when sold and brought \$650, her name was Johanna Sarcastic Lyons No. 551006. She was sired by Prince Lyons Joh whose fourteen nearest dams had seven day butter records averaging 30.27 lb. The price Johanna Sarcastic Lyons brought is evidence of her individuality and promise for \$650



JOHANNA SARCASTIC ORMSBY DE KOL
A daughter of Johanna Sarcastic Maid 2d. Owned by Nelson
E. James, Rising Sun, Md.

for a yearling heifer must be conceded to be a pretty fair price.

In spite of a fact that I do not think as much of records as I once did, it is a pleasure to look back and to know that I once owned a cow that had the third best thirty day record ever made in Pennsylvania up to that time. It is even more of a pleasure for me to know that my old cow has transmitted her individuality and capacity to produce on to her offspring and that she has since produced four daughters all of which are, from the standpoint of individuality, improvements on their dam.

To mold, develop and improve the type of the animals which compose our herds, and so manage that the offspring are better than their parents, is the aim of every livestock raiser truly entitled to the honored name of "Breeder" and should be the motto of all who become owners of the greatest milk-producing machine on earth, the Holstein-Friesian cow.

Jimmie: "Ma, ain't it hell how that cow eats."

Ma: "Jimmie, how often must I tell you not to say 'ain't'?"

The Cleveland Convention

THE thirty-eighth annual convention of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America was held in the Hotel Cleveland, Cleveland, Ohio, June 6th. President Lowden called the meeting to order at 10:30 A. M. and introduced Howard Barker, President of the Ohio Holstein-Friesian Association, who made brief announcements on the banquet, sale and State Association meeting and also gave a short address of welcome.

On motion of John B. Irwin, the reading of the Call was waived.

Mr. Walker read the report of the Credentials Committee, telling the delegates elected. This list has already been reported by THE BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN, pages 360-361, May 22d issue.

Reading of the minutes of the last meeting was waived on motion of W. B. Barney.

President Lowden thanked the delegates for their presence at the opening of the meeting and spoke of the work of the Extension Service. A year ago little work had been done, owing to decreased receipts from decreased transfer fees, but during the past year the work has greatly increased as well as Calf Club work, which helps to keep the boys and girls on the farm.

More advertising has been done, equally divided between advertising of Holsteins and advertising of Holstein products. Time as yet is too brief to show concrete results but prospects are promising.

The President commended the work of the Type Committee and believes that other Breed Associations will follow in similar lines. Type should coordinate work at the pail and should not be overemphasized. He suggested a similar committee on problems of registration and Advanced Registry.

Mr. Lowden touched on grade cows and purebred sire exhibits, particularly at St. Paul, last fall. Cow Testing Associations promote this work—breeders should promote such associations. Ordinary dairymen value herd work more than individual performance. Mr. Lowden closed with a tribute to breeders of purebred livestock.

F. R. Babcock moved, and Dudley Waters seconded, a resolution for a Committee on Nominations. President Lowden appointed John B. Irwin, Minnesota; C. R. Bigler, New York; F. P. Knowles, Massachusetts; Frank Keen, Pennsylvania; H. W. Allyn, Illinois; A. P. Kaye, Wisconsin; and Howard Barker, Ohio.

The reading of the reports of the auditor, treasurer and other officers was waived on motion of Mr. Elder, and seconded by F. R. Babcock. President Lowden asked for an expression of approval or disapproval of the Extension Service Work and report. John M. Kelley moved, and Judge Peasley seconded, that the report be approved. Carried without any discussion. No one said a word either way.

Secretary Houghton said the money given for showing prizes—\$20,000 yearly—was given to improve the type of the breed. He asked the breeders to cooperate and to get photos of prize-winning animals, and said the published reports went to many foreign countries, whose cattlemen thus gained an idea of American ideas of type and the quality of American Holsteins.

Finance Committee report. Mr. Barney said that, owing to the improved business conditions, it now looks that only \$63,000 will be required from the surplus funds in addition to the amount left from fee receipts after the running expenses were defrayed.

Mr. Moscrip said a few words on the report of the Type Committee. The new scale of points had been approved by the directors and will soon be published in bulletin form.

Cows making year records and qualifying both in the year and the ten months' division will, with the opening of Volume 35 of the Blue Book, be entitled to Advanced Registry certificates for both divisions. This resolution, which was suggested last year, was carried unanimously.

Judge Peasley suggested that privileges of floor be granted to members who had resolutions to introduce or had suggested amendment to the by-laws. Seconded by Mr. Barney and carried unanimously.

The resolution introduced by the members of the Lake County (Indiana) Holstein Breeders' Association that the delegates to the Annual Convention be instructed to vote for the financial aid from the transfer fees in case they do not have a field representative, was read by Mr. Houghton. On motion of Judge Peasley this was received and placed on file.

The meeting then adjourned until 2 p. m. President Lowden called for the Committee on Nominations at 2:15 p. m., but they not being ready, Chairman Kelley, of the Committee on Advertising Milk, was called on to report. He said the United States Secretary of Agriculture said recently that not within fifty years had the buying power of the farmer been as low as it is to-day. The report is submitted for consideration of the directors. Mr. Kelley gave no intimation of its contents.

Colonel French moved a resolution that President Lowden appoint a committee of three or more members to codify rules of secretary's office, superintendent of Advanced Registry office, by-laws, suggested amendments, etc. He said too many amendments are now offered and time was wasted. Seconded by Professor Elder. Carried but not acted upon in the meeting.

James Reynolds suggested that the committee report to the next convention in the form of amendments to constitution and by-laws. Carried without further discussion.

F. R. Babcock moved that all amendments mentioned in Call be referred to said committee, but President Lowden said that there now was a committee on by-law revision of which Judge Peasley was chairman, and called upon the Judge for a report of the committee's suggestions on the suggested amendments in the Call. Revision and Amendments of the By-laws. The Judge suggested immediate action on items 24 and 25 in the form of a substitute amendment, which in brief is:

"That a junior calf club member after six months' membership in club be entitled to register and transfer at members' fees, privilege to cease at age of nineteen." Seconded and carried.

Item No. 26 of the Call was a resolution to enable

the Board of Directors, if a director was absent from duly called meetings of the Association for a year or more, without reasonable excuse, to declare his seat vacant and elect a member to fill the vacancy.

Judge Peasley suggested that instead of the word "shall" the word "may" should be substituted, so that the Board could use some discretion. R. N. Thompson, of Illinois, suggested shortening the time of absence to four or six months, but after the chair explained that meetings of the full Board were sometimes not held more than three or four times a year, he withdrew his amendment. The resolution was carried without any further discussion.

Item 27 on the Call was on registering animals in a farm name. Judge Peasley, chairman of the Committee on Revision and Amendments of the By-laws, said that the committee approved, but the Superintendent of Forsgate Farms inquired whether or not the passage of the amendment would prevent farm superintendents and managers (not part owners of cattle) signing the applications. Secretary Houghton said the purpose of the amendment was that a member or members should choose in which name they wished to have the cattle registered; that is, that they could have them registered in the name of "J. H. Mucker & P. Mucker" or in the name of "Mucker Farm," but that on all applications the name of the farm should be followed by the name of the owners, but that the applicant or applicants should choose in which name they wished their animals registered and not have the privilege of changing the ownership name from time to time. There seemed to be considerable misunderstanding even after James A. Reynolds and Colonel French said that in their opinions this would still permit authorized farm representatives signing applications, but J. P. Riordan suggested that the amendment be referred to the committee, and Floyd Stevens seconded this and it was carried unanimously.

Items 28, 29 and 32, on registration and registration fees; 30, on suspension of breeders (members or non-members who neglected to answer communications from the Secretary or Superintendent of Advanced Registry), and item 31, regarding statements on certificates of registration, were referred to the committee. Items 33 and 34, proposed by J. M. Doughty of Stratford, Mo., on registration certificates and certificates of service to be furnished by the seller to the purchaser on date of sale, were also referred to the committee, and also 35 and 36, proposed by C. L. Blackman, on forfeiture of membership and publication of the same thereof.

Proposed amendment 37 was by W. W. Walker, Austin, Minn., and was to reduce the number of signers required to nominate a delegate. Mr. Walker suggested three, and said that only fourteen states nominated more members than they were entitled to have delegates, so that in the rest of the states the members had no choice in election. J. A. Reynolds opposed the amendment as written, and said that in the leading Holstein states there may be many nominations. He suggested that the present requirements of ten stand for states entitled to ten delegates; that in states entitled to less than ten and more than five delegates five signers on the nominating petition be sufficient, and that the states entitled to five or less than three signers be sufficient. Mr. Walker accepted the amendment, which was

carried without further discussion. A flashlight photo was then taken.

John B. Irwin, chairman of the Nominating Committee, reported that the recommendations of the committee were: President, Frank O. Lowden; Vice-President, John M. Kelley; Directors for four years, G. Watson French, Fred F. Field, James A. Reynolds, R. J. Schaefer; Director for three years in place of W. G. Davidson: Frederick M. Peasley, Cheshire, Conn.

D. D. Aitken commended keeping tried men in office. He said that experience counts and asked for standing unanimous vote of approval. Mr. Lowden called for roll call. Eighty-four delegate votes were cast in the affirmative.

Dudley Waters submitted an invitation for next meeting in Grand Rapids, Mich., without any speech. Chas. Bigler nominated Richmond, Va. The Virginia delegates are both sick and so could not be present. W. P. Morsell, of Maryland, seconded Richmond. Secretary Houghton read the invitation from Grand Rapids Association of Commerce. Professor Elder also seconded Delegate Bigler's proposal. He praised Richmond hotel facilities and spoke of cordial invitations from Governor of Virginia, Mayor and Chamber of Commerce of Richmond, and Virginia Holstein-Friesian Association. Grand Rapids was again boosted from the floor. Keeney of Brunswick, N. J., supported Richmond.

Secretary Houghton read invitations from Des Moines, Iowa. W. B. Barney spoke on advantages of Des Moines. He said 36.2% of the milk produced in the United States is used in form of butter. Minnesota is first, and Iowa is second in rank as butter-producing states. Iowa milk is largely produced by red or native cows. Holsteins should be substituted. He praised Des Moines hotel and fair ground facilities. John Andrews, of *The Dairy Farmer*, said that there was no competition in Iowa from other dairy purebreds—farmers were turning from animals of Shorthorn type to Holsteins. Des Moines is center of United States agricultural publicity industry which would help and be worth much to Holstein interests.

Judge Peasley suggested that the convention should go to a place where Holstein milk was served in hotels. He had been unable to obtain good milk in Cleveland.

Secretary Houghton read invitations from Illinois Holstein-Friesian Association, Governor Len Small, and the Mayor of Chicago for the Association to meet next year in Chicago. Frank T. Fowler, President of Illinois Association, spoke in support of Chicago, and said the Illinois Legislature has just appropriated one million dollars for tuberculosis eradication. He then suggested Chicago for 1925 and Richmond for 1924. The Grand Rapids nomination was also withdrawn for 1924 but renewed for 1925.

Colonel French said that the three great things to keep in mind when considering the place of the convention were accommodations, publicity, and market for stock. The gain in live stock in two years in Virginia was 8,000; in Michigan, 29,000; in Illinois, 34,000; in Iowa, 88,000.

A number of other Iowa invitations read by Secretary Houghton included those from the present United

States Secretary of Agriculture Wallace and former Secretary Meredith.

On motion of James A. Reynolds, a roll call of delegates was ordered. There were 117 ballots cast, 59% in favor of Richmond, and 57% in favor of Des Moines. Mr. Barney moved to make Richmond the unanimous choice.

Gozo Kawamura, the Japanese sculptor of the clay model, was introduced, and made a brief, pleasing speech, expressing his pleasure in modeling the "ideal" cow and becoming acquainted with leading Holstein breeders of the country. This closed the proceedings.

The Banquet

ABOUT 350 enjoyed the banquet, after which Dean said, "Americans are of mixed heritage and have Van Norman, of the World's Dairy Congress, neighbors who do things differently. This condition makes for progress. Older countries follow along in methods of their forefathers." "One hundred delegates are now promised to the World's Dairy Congress." He said a Chinese graduate of Cornell is coming to the United States this fall and will take Holstein bulls back with him. Mr. Van Norman touched on the national educational work possible by means of the coming World's Dairy Congress and pleaded for more financial aid, for personal attendance, and an appointed representative delegation from the Association.

President Lowden mentioned the present World's Champion grade cow, Aaggie, that produced 25,295 lb. milk, 1,129.4 lb. butterfat in a year in the Livonia Dairy Improvement Association of New York State. (Her picture and story appeared on page 348 of the May 22d issue of *THE BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN*.) Both the western grade Aaggie and the New York Aaggie are daughters of Holstein bulls.

John B. Irwin spoke on the Minnesota Purebred Sire Campaign. The average number of farmers in a Minnesota county is 2,000; the average increase of receipts from herds sired by purebred bulls is \$1,000. Mr. Irwin said that the chief need of the livestock industry is salesmanship. He said the average gross profit on a sale in the Minnesota bull campaign was \$35, of which \$10 went to the salesman, who had to pay his own expenses. The manager had a salary but the balance of the profit was used on advertising, inspection, and delivery charges. The campaign was financed from the state's share of the Minnesota transfer receipts. The Minnesota Association guarantees the health of the animal, and the registry and the transfer certificates. The sale contract is in the form of a note, bankable when the bull is delivered. Scrub or grade herdsires are taken in part payment. Other men went out and bought purebred sires, following the example of their neighbors. Mr. Irwin stated that the proposition was backed by the Governor of the state and by the Superintendent of Banking. Three hundred bulls were sold in the first ninety days. Minnesota now has over 2,000 junior calf club members and this movement also works for better agriculture.

Ted Robinson, rhyme writer of the *Cleveland News*, gave a humorous address, quoting several poems he had written. His talk was enjoyed and well applauded.

Phil Barker's songs pleased and he was encored sev-

eral times. He is known as Cleveland's Harry Lauder.

The concluding feature was a Holstein film which told how Jonathan Barr, owner of a scrub herd, became converted by means of cow testing association and the aid of the cow tester until he beefed his boarder cows and bought a purebred Holstein sire, and showed the many blessings his course brought to the Barr home. Among the actors were Auctioneer Bob Haeger and S. T. Wood. The clearness of the pictures and the naturalness of the amateur actors and acting made one wonder why some screen favorites are said to command such tremendous salaries.

In our opinion the evening's entertainment was splendid, the eats were ditto, and judging by the many expressions of approval and the pleased look on the faces of those present, this opinion was unanimous.

THEM IS NEW SECRETARY

The Illinois Holstein-Friesian Association, which recently advertised for a field and general secretary, announced that E. G. Theim has been appointed to fill the vacancy. Mr. Theim is well known to many owners of purebred dairy cattle, Holsteins and other breeds, and articles written by him have appeared in several of the leading dairy publications.

ILLINOIS AFTER 1925 CONVENTION

One of the striking things about the Cleveland Convention was the aggressiveness shown by the Illinois Holstein-Friesian Association, into which President Fowler has injected some of his super-abundant vitality. Handsome signs advertising the intention of Illinois to capture the 1925 convention, if there should be one, were much in evidence. The Illinois delegation was prominent in the Colantha Club, whose rooms were open at all times to visitors.

THURSDAY EVENING EVENTS

On Thursday night the Ohio Holstein-Friesian Association and the Extension Service staged a mock trial, wherein one John Cornassel was tried for keeping a scrub bull, such an offence being a menace to the community. Our criticism would be that this playlet needs condensation, but the idea of the value of cow testing association, purebred sires and Holstein-Friesians put over in a way which is quite a departure from the stereotyped style.

A Mr. Hendricks, of Chagrin Falls, gave a stirring address on "Faith." Mr. Hendricks is a graphic word painter and held his audience spellbound for more than an hour.

After this entertainment the Ohio Association held a meeting of its members on the question of incorporation, and Speaker of the Ohio Assembly, Mr. Gillett, answered questions on the advantages and disadvantages of the various methods of incorporation. The subject is still under consideration.

A restaurant proprietor tried the plan of greeting his employees in the morning, hoping in this way to get them to work on time. One morning recently he said to one of the waiters, "Vell, vell! you are improfing. Always before you vas behind. Lately you come early, and now at last you're first."

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Published in the interest of the breeder and dairyman everywhere.

HOWARD C. REYNOLDS, *Managing Editor*
G. H. TRUCKELL, *Associate Editor*

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June 8, 1923

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman was established for the purpose of promoting the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle and to protect the interests of the men who breed purebred cattle, basing the value of the cattle on their ability to produce and reproduce.

We stand for progressive yet conservative administration of the National Association. We stand for Honest Records, Honest Advertising, and Honest Sales. We will at all times endeavor to promote any interests that have for their purpose the advancement of the Holstein cow, the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, and the breed and breeders generally.

The "World" Apologizes

THE "Apology" does not clearly state whether it is made to THE BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN or to its readers, but we will overlook the ambiguity because it is so characteristic of the *World's* editorial acumen and will accept the apology "Hook, line and sinker."

Being small in stature, raised in a small town, accustomed to doing small things in a small way, it is easy to understand the propensity of doing small things which perch in the editorial sanctum of *The World*, where pigmy minds subserviently follow the bidding of the "Master's Voice" and where vilification seems to supplement honest arguments and blind the plain breeders to the political chicanery that threatens to destroy the Holstein-Friesian Association of America.

And by the way—

Before you get all puffed up in your imagined importance to the Holstein industry, it might be well to take up the challenge to you, Mr. Price, some time ago by Charles F. Bigler, and give your readers a statement of the receipts and disbursements of the money which came into your hands as Treasurer of the New York State Club in 1920. They would like to know.

Tell them also what your share of the \$93,000.00 hunk which it is proposed to take out of the Reserve Fund will be, and how many thousands of dollars you have already drawn from the Association Treasury in return for the support your publication has given entrenched powers.

Tell them where, when, and in what way you acquired such superior knowledge of the Holstein industry and its requirements, and what in all probability would happen to you if you were called upon to earn your living milking cows.

So that the point may not be passed, THE BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN challenges you to point a single untruth ever published in its columns regarding the Association affairs. We challenge you to back up the statement which you claimed in your editorial of June 2d and show a single act or utterance of THE BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN which is not in keeping with its duty to the plain breeders whose \$25.00 membership entitles them to just as much right and privileges in the Association matters as belongs to the millionaires or politicians who pay the same fee for their membership and usually breed cattle as a hobby.

Accept our thanks for having told our readers about James A. Reynolds' \$50,000.00 libel action against THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN. For once you have done us a real service. Please note our reference to the same in this issue, and if you think THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN has at any time been "unpleasant in its attitude" toward you, prepare your Cyclone Cellar promptly—there's a storm brewing.

James A. Reynolds, Repudiated Politician from Ohio, Seeking Balm for Wounded Vanity Sues "The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman" for \$50,000

Mr. Reynolds, We thank you!

Your predilection for newspaper publicity has long been evident to us, and this action will enable you, no doubt, to have your picture in such periodicals as profit by the thousands of dollars spent in so-called "extension work" for which the plain people pay through excessive transfer fees, so devotedly advocated by you since your rise to a position of power in Association affairs.

You have long boasted of your political shrewdness, and we would not be averse to believing that this spectacular libel suit against THE BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN was psychologically timed to insure your reelection at the Cleveland meeting, being held as we go to press.

Prior to your election to the Board at the illegal Philadelphia meeting in 1919, we have heard of you, although you had only been a member of the Association for one year, and, as we are informed, had never owned a Holstein cow prior to that time.

Frankly, we were apprehensive of your ability, or fitness, to be made a Director of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, and that fear was greatly multiplied when we learned that at the first meeting after your election, you were made Chairman of the Executive Committee, and a salary of \$12,000 per year voted to D. D. Aitken, the first and only President ever to draw a salary from the Association Treasury, as such.

Again at St. Paul in 1920, when you were appointed a member of the Committee with power to purchase or erect the National Holstein home, which would have, no doubt, brought about the expenditure of our entire Association Reserve Fund of nearly \$300,000.00, we began to feel that our belief in your unfitness was well grounded, and that you were not a safe man to be Chairman of the Executive Committee.

At Syracuse in 1921, the plain people told you very

emphatically by their votes that your conduct did not have their approval.

The resolution presented by you, as Chairman of the Committee on Revision of By-Laws, wherein you proposed to give to the Board of Directors, the power to make, amend or repeal the By-Laws of our Association, was such a bare faced attempt at political manipulation, as to compel your retreat to avoid overwhelming defeat.

Your fine political cunning again showed itself when the membership were disfranchised and a "Delegate System" choked down the throats of the plain people, thereby further tightening the tentacles of a political autocracy upon the Association membership.

THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN is opposed to you and your methods.

We believe them to be subversive of the Association's best interests. We believe you are seeking personal gain by your autocratic activities in Association affairs, and that your record as a Director of the Association has been such that if you were to be a candidate for such office, and the membership permitted to vote, you would be defeated by a much greater majority than when the people of your home city repudiated your record as Senator in the election of 1922.

And, now, Mr. Reynolds, just a word in closing, so you may know where we stand:

We welcome this proposed action of yours, because we are hopeful that it may enable us to still further enlighten the membership of the Holstein Friesian Association as to some of your activities since being exalted to your high position and *not* heretofore touched upon.

Be assured, Mr. Reynolds, we have no axe to grind, nor any animosity to gratify.

It's just plain every day duty with THE BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN. We are pledged to protect the right of every member though he may not wear silk socks or belong to the Millionaire Brigade.

We are out in the open. We play no favorites. We look for no office or emoluments which are wrung from the sweat of men who work out in God's sunshine, and are being unjustly taxed, to pay salaries, lawyers' fees, and senseless expenditures, all of which go to bolster up a political oligarchy which we believe has a sinister design.

As long as the welfare of our Association is endangered, no matter from what source; as long as there is a wrong to be righted; as long as a voice is needed in defense of the plain, everyday breeders and dairymen and their interests in the Holstein industry, you will find THE BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN out on the fighting line in the front trenches, doing its utmost to protect their interests, and to throw the spotlight of criticism into all dark places, no matter who comes within the focus of its enlightening rays.

In so doing, we have no malice of any kind, nor would we intentionally do you or any man an injustice. We have the manhood to make an acknowledgment, if we are wrong, and the courage to fight men, methods, policies, or political combinations, which we believe endanger the Holstein Association, the Holstein industry of the interests of the men who milk their own cows, and who constitute a vast majority of the Association membership.

Two Excellent Men on Directorate

IN filling vacancies on the Board of Directors, Judge Frederick M. Peasley of Connecticut, has been elected to fill the unexpired term of Mr. W. G. Davidson of Pennsylvania, who was elected last year and who has never served since his election, and Ralph E. Chapin of Batavia, New York, to fill the unexpired term of E. C. Schroeder of Minnesota, who resigned. These are excellent selections and a valuable addition to the Board of Directors.

Judge Peasley, it will be recalled, took a very prominent part in the Syracuse Convention in 1921 and has been outspoken in his advocacy of the proxy system, a fair attitude towards the rights of the small breeder, as well as a \$.50 transfer fee.

Mr. Chapin is a practical breeder and we believe has the best interests of the small breeder strongly at heart. He is highly respected in the community in which he lives and is not a "Politician." He may, we believe, be depended upon to use his best judgment and influence on the Board for economy and against extravagance and will be opposed to political manipulation of any kind.

The only regrettable feature of their appointment or election is to be found in the fact that they were made at a meeting held outside of the state of New York, which legal authority tells us is in violation of the act of the New York State Legislature which became a law on May 4, 1923.

Perhaps the demands of the plain breeders and dairymen have been heard. A wave of hopefulness is discernible. Here's hoping!

Synopsis of Convention Proceedings

THE delegates at the Cleveland Convention approved the reports submitted to them; authorized the directors to permit cows qualifying in both the 305- and 365-day divisions, to earn an A. R. O. certificate for each test; authorized the Board of Directors to declare vacant a seat upon the Board when the director holding such seat had been absent from duly called meetings of the Association for a year without a reasonable excuse, and to elect a member to fill the vacancy; reduced the number of signatures required for delegate nominations in states entitled to less than ten and more than five delegates so that five signers only are needed on a nomination petition, and in states entitled to five or less delegates three signers will be sufficient; re-elected the outgoing president and vice-president for one year and the outgoing directors French, Fields, Reynolds and Schaefer for four years, elected Judge Peasley as director for three years, and chose Richmond, Virginia, as the meeting place for 1924.

The many suggested changes on Registry and Advanced Registry rules were all referred back to a committee which is to report at the next regular convention.

The new Board of Directors appointed R. E. Chapin of Batavia, New York, as director to serve for one year in place of E. C. Schroeder, resigned, and re-elected James A. Reynolds, chairman of the Executive Committee.

May 25, 1923

HOARD'S DAIRYMAN

Make Your Plans for A Trip to Cleveland, Ohio Wednesday, June 6th, 1923

Holstein Milk Vitality!
The Holstein - Friesian Association of America, YOUR association if you breed Holsteins, holds its annual meeting there on that date

If you are a member, you have no doubt already voted for some of the delegates who will transact the business of the meeting. If you are not a member, you have paid higher registration and transfer fees without that privilege. In either case you are helping to maintain this association. It is yours, and a trip to Cleveland the week of June 6th will give you a better acquaintance with it.

On June 7-8 the National Holstein Sale will be held in the same City. It includes entries from many of the good herds of the country, and should interest you whether you attend as a buyer or as a spectator.

If you desire information concerning the meeting hotels, etc., write

EXTENSION SERVICE
The Holstein - Friesian Ass'n of America
230 East Ohio Street, Chicago, Ill.

SO THATS
THE WAY YOU
ADVERTISE YOUR
CATTLE SALES
AT MY EXPENSE!



Wellbred Maryland Heifer

ORMSBY Champion Echo No. 668260 is owned by Sam. R. Haines of Rising Sun, Maryland, and was born November 7, 1920. This heifer freshened at the age of twenty-five months and in seven day test produced 440.4 lb. milk, 17.74 lb. butter.

Ormsby Champion Echo is partly of Canadian breeding, her dam E. D. Pietje Korndyke Paula is a Canadian cow while her sire is Winterthur Ormsby is a son



ORMSBY CHAMPION ECHO
Owned by Sam R. Haines, Rising Sun, Maryland.

of King Korndyke Colantha Ormsby and the twice 40 lb. cow, Bess Johanna Ormsby, who heads the 1923 A. R. O. lists for butterfat production in both the seven and thirty day divisions. The pedigree of Ormsby Champion Echo includes the names of many animals that have made extremely large records in both short time and long time tests.

Superintendent Gardner's Annual Report

SUPERINTENDENT Gardner's annual report is in the form of two pamphlets, one giving a list of the honor winners in the various classes and divisions while the other which is really introductory tells of the highest records made during the past year together with the Superintendent's observations on the Holstein industry and official testing.

Compared with the preceding testing year the Holstein year ending with March shows a somewhat decreased amount of testing. The number of short time official tests decreased 19.8% while the number of long time tests increased 24.3%, about 10% less cows were tested during the year. During the past year 14,048 cows and heifers underwent test while 4,184 completed long time tests. The average production of the 9,864 animals tested for a seven day period was 449.1 lb. milk, 16.348 lb. fat and the average fat content was 3.64%, this is the highest ever reported. During the year there was a new United States Champion in the yearly record division—May Walker Ollie Homestead with 31,610.6 lb. milk, 1,218.59 lb. fat. The superintendent says that De Kol Plus Segis Dixie owned by D. Raymond of Vaudreuil, Quebec, is now in official test and barring accidents will exceed the present United States Champion's record.

During the year previous high marks in the various

classes and divisions have been exceeded ten times. Miss Aaggie Ormsby Segis made new world records for seven and thirty days in the senior three-year-old class while in the junior two-year-old class the thirty day record was broken by Eco-Sylv Rauwerd Sadie, she displacing a half sister, Eco-Sylv Belle. In the ten-months division previous high records were exceeded five times, once in the senior four-year-old class, once in the junior three-year-old class and three times in the junior two-year-old class of which the present champion is Colantha Quality Belle with 648.52 lb. fat. May Walker Ollie Homestead at present holds the United States championship in the year division and Grahamholm Colantha Pauline Segis in the senior four-year-old class. During the past testing year five cows have made records equivalent to 40 lb. butter in seven days, eighteen cows have exceeded 1,000 lb. fat during the year.

The report gives a concise summary of the results attained in the various tests; a list of the cows exceeding 28 lb. fat in a week during the testing year; the record breakers of the year and a financial summary showing that the receipts of the Advanced Registry Office for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1922, were \$14,190.12 and that the expenditures were \$106,157.34. The superintendent also gives a complete list of the cows producing 1,000 lb. fat in a year and a list of cows with strictly official year records. This list is minus the name of De Kol Plus Segis Dixie as her first strictly official year record was made under the supervision of the Canadian authorities without any supervision from our own office while the record she is now making, which is larger than any strictly official year record previously reported, is made under the supervision of both the American and Canadian Associations but is not reported by the superintendent in this table as it is still in progress.

The Long Island Champion

WHAT is believed to be the largest official record ever made in Long Island was recently completed by Genie Segis Pontiac, owned by Lester H. Davis of Coram, Long Island, New York. In seven days of official test this cow made a record of 612.1 lb. milk, 28.07 lb. butter. Although only officially tested for a week, her owner kept track of her daily production and in thirty days she made 2,577 lb. milk, an average of 85.9 lb. per day. Genie is a daughter of the A. R. O. cow Lena Segis Pontiac and was sired by Sir Genie Pontiac who has about a dozen good record A. R. O. daughters and was sired by King of the Pontiacs from Genie Clothilde 2d's Buttercup, a granddaughter of Genie Clothilde, 639.4 lb. milk, 30.05 lb. butter in a week, one of the first cows to make a 30-lb. official seven day butter record.

Genie Segis Pontiac is one of the three original foundation animals of the Davis herd which was composed of two granddaughters of King of the Pontiacs and one granddaughter of King Korndyke Sadie Vale. A daughter of Genie, recently tested as a three-year-old, made 275.1 lb. milk, 13.72 lb. butter. Very little official testing has been practiced on Long Island especially in recent years and although we make the statement subject to correction we believe that Genie Segis

Pontiac is the champion of the Island. This is all the more gratifying to Mr. Davis as he is new at official test work. Then, too, the Davis herdsire, Prince Lad Pontiac, now a two-year-old, is a son of this good cow and was sired by Colantha Aaggie Clothilde whose three nearest dams have semi-official records averaging 985.05 lb. butter and this despite the fact that the dam and dam's dam were each tested for only 305 days. The seven day average of the three nearest dams is 33.13 lb. butter. Colantha Aaggie Clothilde is a son of the great Colantha Johanna Lad whose daughters and granddaughters have made wonderful records in both official and semi-official test and who is the best known



GENIE SEGIS PONTIAC

612.1 lb. milk, 28.07 lb. butter in seven days. Owned by Lester H. Davis, Coram, Long Island, New York.

son of Colantha 4th's Johanna 35.22 lb. butter in seven days, 1,247.82 lb. butter in a year—the only cow that has held at one time all world's records from one day to 365 days inclusive for butter production.

The dam of Colantha Aaggie Clothilde is Aaggie Colantha Abby Hartog 868.03 lb. butter in ten months as a five-year-old, 30.60 lb. butter in seven days as a senior four-year-old. She is a daughter of the century sire, Aaggie Cornucopia Johanna Lad and is from Colantha Abby Hartog 33.53 lb. butter in seven days, 849.30 lb. butter in 305 days and she in turn is by Colantha Johanna Lad from the 31-lb. cow Abby Hartog Clothilde.

Dairy and Oleo Exports

DURING the month of April 810,489 lb. of butter were exported from the United States against 921,826 lb. for April 1922. The principal customer is the United Kingdom which took 308,100 lb. A considerable proportion of the butter exported went to the West Indies and the Philippine Islands where Peru accounted for 44,048 lb.

More than twice the amount of oleomargarin was exported in April 1923 as was shipped from this country during the corresponding month of the previous year, the actual figures being 248,466 lb. against 121,645 lb. Strange to say our principal customer was the Dominion of Canada which accounted for 161,910 lb. or practically two-thirds of the amount.

The April shipments of cheese was 1,663,671 lb. or nearly four times as much as was exported during April a year ago. The United Kingdom took over a

million pounds of this while the Cuban imports accounted for 265,328 lb. Cheese exports for the first quarter of the current year were more than two and one-half times the amount exported during the first quarter of 1922.

Condensed milk exportations during April, 1923, were one million pounds more than they were during the corresponding month a year ago but the exports for the first four months of 1923 were practically 6,500,000 lb. less than they were the first four months of 1922. The amount exported in April this year was 4,743,444 lb. and the total for the first four months of the year were 16,034,117. The amount of evaporated milk exported in April this year was 13,432,971 lb. almost exactly seven million less than the exports of April 1922. The amount of evaporated milk exported during the first four months of the current year was 45,134,367 lb., about nineteen million less than the exports of the corresponding period of 1922.

Powdered milk exports show a great falling off. Only 141,367 lb. were exported in April 1923, against 697,638 lb. in April of last year. During the first four months of the present year we exported 985,255 lb. milk but during the first four months of last year the exports were 2,872,199 lb.

Taken as a whole the foreign trade in manufactured milk products shows a decided falling off compared with the early part of last year. One suggested reason is that agriculture in the European countries is gradually regaining its equilibrium and then too, more milk is being consumed in various forms in this country. There may be other reasons for the export decrease but we believe these are the principal ones.

Cuba was our best customer for condensed milk taking over one and one-half million pounds, a considerable quantity was exported to the West Indies and to the Far East while British South Africa takes well over 600,000 lb. Germany takes more than four million pounds evaporated, while the little country of Latvia takes nearly two and one-half million pounds and the United Kingdom is third with 1,700,000 lb. Germany, to which 47,502 lb. of powdered milk was exported, leads in this respect, with Japan in second place with 35,002 lb. and Mexico third with 15,070 lb., these three countries taking more than two-thirds of the quantity we sent abroad in April.

It came at the end of a torrid afternoon in the courthouse where Rufus was accused of stealing a mule. The evidence against him had seemed conclusive at first, but the defendant's lawyer had managed, after endless questioning, to tie the witnesses for the prosecution into a tangle of contradictions, while the dusky defendant sat watching him with admiring eyes.

Finally the attorney called the defendant to the stand and put him through a long series of circumlocutions. The judge, trying to put an end to it all, interrupted, saying:

"Rufus, answer me just one simple question. Did you or did you not steal that mule?"

"Well, suh," replied Rufus candidly, "Ah suttinly thought Ah did at de beginnin', but dis lawyer genulman o' mine has plumb raised a doubt in mah mind an' Ah ain' sho' now whether Ah did or Ah didn't."

Guilty or Not Guilty?

President Frank O. Lowden: On Behalf of Thousands of Members of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, The Breeder and Dairyman asks you to answer:

YOU were elected President of the Holstein-Friesian Association in 1921, by the votes of 9,200 members of the Association, marshalled for the Syracuse meeting, and placed in the hands of Judge Frederick A. Peasley, Albert L. Brockway, Charles Newman and others, as a rebuke and protest by the small breeder members of the Association against the rule and and ruin policies of D. D. Aitken and his political followers.

These men, realizing that the perpetuity of the Association was threatened, arose en masse to defeat D. D. Aitken as President of the Association, because, among other things, he had taken from the Association Treasury the sum of \$24,000.00 as President of the Association, and had otherwise as they evidently believed violated the by-laws and the trust so long reposed in him as the supposed friend of the plain people.

Your election as President of the Association was bitterly opposed by the very element you now hobnob with, and the men who elected you were subjected on the floor of the convention to the open insults of the men you now accept as your advisers.

The editor of this journal was one of your staunch supporters at the Syracuse convention. We believed you to be a big, broad-gauge, honest man, who would be opposed to political intrigue and who would defend that which was right and lend your earnest protest to that which was wrong.

At the Syracuse Convention, and during the time when Judge Peasley was being subjected to the most humiliating treatment at the hands of the men who were trying to defeat your nomination, and who are now in control of the Association's affairs, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., at the present time owner of the *American Agriculturist*, made a speech in opposition to your nomination, and among other things, said, "This Association does not want as its President a man who tried to buy the nomination for President of the United States," or words to that effect.

With his characteristic regard for fairness in all things, Judge Peasley moved to have the statement of Mr. Morgenthau stricken from the record, and I gladly supported this motion of Judge Peasley, believing the statement made by Mr. Morgenthau to be untrue.

Very recently there has come to the office of THE BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN a printed copy of the hearing had before a Subcommittee of the Committee on Privileges and Elections of the United States Senate to investigate the campaign expenses of the various presidential candidates in connection with the presidential campaign of 1920.

The sworn statement of Louis L. Emmerson, your campaign manager, shows that in an effort to secure your nomination for President of the United States the enormous sum of \$414,984.78 was spent favorable to your candidacy.

Of this vast sum of \$414,984.78, your campaign

manager testifies that you contributed \$379,159.78, and that \$35,825.00 was contributed by the following named persons and others:

B. E. Sunny, telephone company,	\$500
D. R. McLennan, insurance,	500
David E. Shanahan, real estate,	500
Frank G. Logan, retired, Board of Trade,	500
B. A. Eckhart, wholesale miller,	750
F. H. Rawson, banker, Union Trust,	1,000
C. T. Boynton, retired, coal,	1,000
J. A. Spoor, central mfg. dist.,	1,000
Edward B. Butler, retired, Butler Bros.,	1,000
C. P. Wheeler, coal,	1,000
Arthur W. Cutten, Board of Trade,	1,000
Wm. Wrigley, Jr., manufacturer,	1,000
Silas H. Strawn, attorney,	1,500
W. L. Brown, coal, retired,	100
Geo. M. Reynolds, banker,	1,500
James Deering, manufacturer, retired, ...	2,000
James A. Patten, Board of Trade,	2,500
Samuel Insull,	2,500
Chas. G. Dawes, banker,	2,500
Fred W. Upham, coal and ice,	2,500
Walter H. Wilson, real estate,	2,500

It also shows that in your efforts to secure delegates who would support your candidacy for President of the United States, you spent, or caused to be spent, or approved of the expenditure being made of the following sums of money in the following named states:

Georgia,	\$9,000 00
Alabama,	1,000 00
Texas,	5,000 00
Oklahoma,	7,500 00
South Dakota,	9,783 00
Michigan,	34,141 56
Wisconsin,	7,500 00
Oregon,	11,000 00
North Dakota,	2,000 00
Indiana,	18,000 00
Illinois,	2,953 00
Missouri,	38,703 00
Iowa,	2,200 00

In addition to these sums it is shown that at your headquarters, you expended approximately the sum of \$87,000.00, and that you also paid out under the heading of "Agricultural Campaign," \$6,198.00 to a Mr. Schones of Illinois, who as Mr. Emmerson says, "did some work for Governor Lowden in almost every state among the farmers."

THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN assumes, Mr. Lowden, that at the time you made, directed or approved of these expenditures being made, for the purposes mentioned, that you knew or ought to have known of the existence of a *Federal law which makes it a crime* for corporations to make contributions of money for campaign purposes in connection with the election of certain officers, and you, of course, knew that it was a wrongful act for you to accept such contributions.

You must know that the people look upon any attempt to purchase votes, direct or indirectly, either at a primary where delegates are to be elected or at an election, as a dishonest act. You know that such acts are a dangerous menace to our Republican form of Government, and that if allowed to prevail and go unpunished, would endanger our national existence as well.

You know that the buying of votes or trying to defeat the will of the people by the lavish expenditure of money is condemned by all right thinking people of all political creeds, and men who do these things are sometimes spoken of as "unscrupulous politicians seeking to debauch American manhood and womanhood in exercising the right of suffrage."

Knowing all these things—as we assume you did—your campaign manager, Louis L. Emmerson, says you spent \$414,984.78 in an effort to secure delegates to the National Republican Convention who were "favorable" to you in your efforts to secure the Republican nomination for President of the United States.

Of the \$38,000.00 that your campaign manager sent into the state of Missouri to secure delegates "friendly" to you, the report shows that \$2,500.00 was paid to a Mr. Nat Goldstein, who was a delegate to the convention. Goldstein was a witness before the Congressional Investigating Committee. He was a politician, yet note what he thought of your methods. Being questioned by Senator Reed, who was a member of the Committee, Goldstein says: "Senator I have already stated, *I made a mistake in taking this money.*"

Senator Reed: "Do you think they made a mistake in giving it to you?"

Mr. Goldstein: "I do."

Senator Reed: "Do you think that kind of a campaign a *very questionable one?*"

Mr. Goldstein: "I want to say to you, Senator, that it will *never occur to me again.*"

Senator Reed: "Suppose this kind of campaigning you have described was indiscriminately indulged in throughout the country, do you know that the effect of it would be that *money would control the conventions inevitably?*"

Mr. Goldstein: "Yes."

Now, Mr. Lowden, if you engaged in, approved of, or was a party to these "questionable" methods—as Senator Reed characterizes them—in your campaign to secure the Presidential nomination, do you think you are a fit man to act as President of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America?

Do you think the plain people—men who earn their bread by the sweat of their brows—will look upon you as an honest man, and one in whom they may have confidence, when it appears by the sworn testimony of your own campaign manager, that you spent nearly a *half million dollars*—in a vain effort to influence and corrupt the electorate of the nation?

If these things are true, do you think for a moment that the membership feel "honored" by having you at the head of this great breed organization, ninety per cent of whose membership consists of plain, every-day farmers and dairymen who milk cows for a living?

Do you imagine that if Mr. Henry Morgenthau, Jr., when he arose to address the Syracuse Convention, had not been stopped and had been permitted to tell the facts pertaining to your postconvention activities in your race for the presidential nomination, that you would ever have been nominated or elected President of the Association?

And, is it not true, Mr. Lowden, that one of your first acts after being elected President of this Association was to advise, urge and demand the disfranchise-

ment of the very men who elected you to this high office, by taking away from them the proxy vote and substituting the so-called "delegate system," which places control of the Association's affairs in a little coterie of politicians who are exploiting it, and reaching out greedy hands for its \$300,000 Reserve Fund?

Have you not, since your election, openly allied yourself with those forces within the Association led by James A. Reynolds, the Ex-Senator from the State of Ohio, as Chairman of the Executive Committee, and who boasts of his political cunning and has but recently urged the taking of \$93,000.00 from the Association Reserve Fund?

Is it not true that you have violated the confidence and trust of those who elected you at Syracuse, by using your power and influence as President of the Association to curry favor with the millionaires—like yourself—who seek to control and exploit the Holstein-Friesian Association to the end that the small breeder shall have no voice in Association affairs?

Honestly, Mr. Lowden, don't you feel that under the sworn testimony of your campaign manager, you stand convicted of "questionable" methods in spending \$414,000.00 to secure the nomination for President of the United States; and, this being true, don't you honestly believe that you are doing a great harm to the Holstein-Friesian industry by accepting or holding the office of President of the Association or any other office? And, don't you really think it is unfair to place the membership in a position where they will have to apologize to other breed organizations for having a man at the head of their organization, who was guilty of "questionable" methods in the expenditure of \$414,984.78, in his attempt to secure the nomination for President of the United States of America.

Was it the fear of having these things printed that caused the passage of that resolution passed at the Kansas City meeting last year, which tried to throttle the press and prevent them from printing the "inside information" regarding Holstein affairs?

This is Chapter One, Mr. Lowden. There are other of your activities which THE BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN will speak of in subsequent issues. The columns of our paper are open to you. The plain breeders will be glad to have your answer and we will be glad to print it.

Club Commercially Organized

The Wayne County, Ind., has a calf club with fifty enthusiastic members, nearly everyone of which expects to exhibit their animals at the fairs this fall. The club was started last November and there are five breeds represented — Holsteins, Jersey, Guernsey, Shorthorn, and Angus.

The calf club is a result of considerable cooperative effort. The American Trust and Savings Bank and its energetic secretary R. E. Swallow, County Agent Dolan and a number of cattle breeders and dairymen and influential citizens have worked together to make this organization a success. After the exhibitions at the fairs the "feeders" will be marketed to the highest bidders at the fair grounds and the "breeders" all of which are purebred, will not be sold but will be used as foundations for future farm herds

CLUB ACTIVITIES

CALENDAR OF HOLSTEIN DOINGS

June 5-15—Second Annual Livestock and Farm Tour of State of Washington.
June 16—West Bend, Wis., Dairymen's Field Day at Cedar Lawn Farm.
June 19—Corvallis, Ore., Oregon Holstein Breeders Annual Picnic.
June 23—Wauwatosa, Wis., Milwaukee County Field Day at Agricultural School.
June 27—Brookings, S. D., Midsummer meeting of S. D. Holstein-Friesian Association.
July 3-7—Minot, N. D., The Northwest Fair.
July 9-14—Fargo, N. D., Interstate Fair.
July 16-21—Grand Forks, N. D., North Dakota State Fair.
Aug. 10—Dairy Tour of Mercer County Association.
Aug. 11—Amherst, Mass., Hampshire-Franklin Club, Annual Field Day.
Aug. 11-18—Davenport, Ia., Mississippi Valley Fair and Exposition.
Aug. 22-31—Des Moines, Ia., Iowa State Fair and Exposition.
Aug. 27—Sept. 8—Toronto, Canada, Canadian National Exposition.
Aug. 27-30—Mandan, N. D., Missouri Slope Fair.
Aug. 27—Sept. 1—Milwaukee, Wis., Wisconsin State Fair.
Sept. 1-8—Hamline, Minn., Minnesota State Fair.
Sept. 2-7—Lincoln, Neb., Nebraska State Fair.
Sept. 3-7—Aberdeen, S. D., Tri-State Fair.
Sept. 7-17—Ottawa, Ont., Canada, Central Canada Exposition.
Sept. 10-15—Syracuse, N. Y., New York State Fair.
Sept. 10-14—Huron, S. D., South Dakota State Fair.
Sept. 11-14—Burlington and Essex Jct., Vt., Champlain Valley Exposition, Inc.
Sept. 15-21—Hutchinson, Kans., Kansas State Fair.
Sept. 16-22—Springfield, Mass., Eastern States Exposition.
Sept. 24-30—Waterloo, Iowa, Dairy Cattle Congress.
Sept. 25-29—Helena, Mont., Montana State Fair.
Oct. 2-6—Brockton, Mass., Brockton Fair and Dairy Show.
Oct. 2-3—Washington, D. C., World's Dairy Congress.
Oct. 5-13—Syracuse, N. Y., National Dairy Show.

PLAN FOR ONE HUNDRED

Eight more have become members of the Lafayette Holstein Breeders Association so that now there are eighty enrolled. This association operates in Lafayette County, Wis. The officers are: W. J. Martin, president; John T. Stevenson, secretary; M. H. Michaelson, treasurer.

BULL ASSOCIATION WORK

H. A. Mathiesen, the Association field man for the district of Utah, southern Idaho and Arizona, recently spent a week attempting to organize bull associations in Salt Lake County. Mr. Mathiesen is reported as saying that the average Utah herd of dairy cows numbers six and so it would pay neighboring dairymen to get together and buy a good sire.

MEANS BETTER SIRES

Several purebred Holstein sires will be brought into the district around Ojibwa, Wis. The Ojibwa Holstein Association has recently been organized and the charter members are pledged to use none but purebred Holstein sires. The officers of this club are: M. E. Baadness, president; Guy Squires, vice president; D. T. Sullivan, secretary-treasurer.

GRAVES GIVES GOOD ADDRESS

Holstein-Friesian breeders of Lancaster County heard a good address on cattle breeding May 18 on the farm of President Shirk of Landis Valley, Penna. This was made by Dr. R. R. Graves of the United States Dairy Department. Mr. Graves dealt particularly on hereditary characteristics and their relation to cattle breeding and touched upon the proper feeding of cattle. A judging demonstration interested the younger generation.

BOOSTING BILLBOARDS

Under the new secretary, M. C. Bond, the Holstein-Friesian Association of New York are beginning a campaign, the purpose of which is advertising the economy and profit possibilities of purebred Holstein cattle throughout the state.

Each county club is asked to sell members a metal sign stating that Holsteins are kept on the farm of the member. When thirty signs have been sold the money will be used to purchase a large bill board extolling the virtues of purebred Holsteins.

AT CHIPPEWA FALLS

At the Court House at Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin, on May 4, the Chippewa County Holstein Breeders Association completed its organization. W. C. Christianson said that the Chippewa County Calf Club now had a membership of 65 boys and girls and he told some interesting stories connected with its organization.

The members elected the following executive committee: A. J. Martin, Bloomer; Emil Wessenberg, Eagle Point; Theo. Mathew, Wheaton; Peter Rowe, Bloomer; and W. G. Keehn, Boyd.

HOLSTEIN MAIL GOES HERE

It is claimed that there are more than seventy members of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America residing in Northfield, Minn. Through the efforts of W. F. Schilling, in 1904, the dairymen of Northfield community were persuaded to concentrate on the breeding of Holsteins. Now Northfield is the Holstein center of Minnesota and the Northwest and fine farm homes, barns and well equipped dairies are strongly in evidence.

The officers of the club are A. J. Lashbrook, president; R. B. Goodhue, vice-president; A. B. Knapp, secretary, and Nels Parson, treasurer.

IN BLACK HAWK COUNTY

The Black Hawk County Holstein Breeders Association has increased in numbers from 14 to 43 members in two weeks. This was reported at a luncheon of the Greater Waterloo Association on April 28. It was planned to purchase one of the Holstein sign boards and erect it near Waterloo. This will proclaim to all that pass that Holstein milk is produced in Black Hawk County, Iowa.

John Cunningham, O. L. Hamer and J. C. Jensen are the committee to decide the location of the board for which nearly \$40 has been donated. The cost will be \$55 with an extra \$15 required for posts, braces, and similar items. Those present at the meeting volunteered to erect the board.

ELEVEN PLEDGE CLUB

Answering the call of R. H. Comstock, Secretary of the Washburn County Breeders Association eleven members of the association met April 28 at the State Bank at Spooner, Wis. F. E. Drake of Sarona, president. The first question was whether it was worth while to keep the association alive. County Agent Rasmussen gave an inspiring speech after which the president called for a rising vote. All present were unanimous in perpetuating the association. It was also voted to pay dues into the state association thus every member of the Washburn County Association will become a member of the Wisconsin Holstein-Friesian Association.

AIM FOR ONE HUNDRED PER CENT

A campaign is under way in La Crosse County, Wisconsin, to place a purebred bull at the head of every herd of cattle. The La Crosse association of commerce will give \$150.00 to the first township which attains the "one-hundred per cent goal."

A meeting was held around May 1 at which some good preliminary work was done. The bankers of the county promised to finance the purchase of the bulls most of which will have to be bought outside of the county. The principal speakers at the meeting were Reid Murray, secretary of the Wisconsin Livestock Breeders association, W. W. Clark, state supervisor of county farm agents, W. E. Spreiter, La Crosse county farm agent, H. W. Griswold, secretary of the State Guernsey Breeders' association, and Sam Hyde of the La Crosse County Holstein association.

CRAWFORD COUNTY BULL ASSOCIATION

The Crawford County Bull Association was started in 1919 and at the present time consists of 108 members. The president is A. G. Henry and the secretary-treasurer is Frank L. Head both of Linesville, Pa.

The association now owns fourteen purebred Holstein-Friesian bulls most of which are of the Ona family and were purchased from Karl Nims, who stands at the head of Ohio cow developers and record makers. The pedigrees of these bulls show some splendid records and their ancestors are noted for large and persistent production. The Ona family, for production, individuality and persistency, has very few equals and no superiors. These reasons were largely responsible for animals of the Ona family being chosen by the Crawford County



CRAWFORD COUNTY ONA COMBINATION
Presented to Pennsylvania State College by Crawford County Bull Association.

Association. Needless to say, the herds of this county are gradually developing uniform type and quality.

On December 20, 1922, when the Dairy Breeders' Field Day was staged at the Pennsylvania State College, the Crawford County Bull Association presented the college with a handsome, purebred heifer, Crawford County Ona Combination No. 801689. The dam of this heifer was Granville Elida No. 221125 and her sire was Jolie Combination No. 297134. This generous act stamps the Crawford County Bull Association as an aggregation of high class business men who, primarily banded together for the purpose of improving their herds have spirit and enterprise enough to recognize the merits of the state agricultural college and to dip into their own pockets for the purpose of replenishing the state college herd.

FORM ASSOCIATION IN INDIANA COUNTY

Holstein owners of Indiana County, Pa., recently met and organized the Indiana County Holstein Breeders Association. W. W. B. Arkcoll of Livermore was elected president; E. J. Miller of Homer City, vice-president; Blaine Short of Indiana, secretary-treasurer. The directors are C. S. Gerhard, Blairsville and C. L. Hudson of Creekside.

A constitution and by laws will be presented for adoption at the first project of the association which will be a Dairymen's Field Day and Picnic, held on May 24th at the Cream-Rose Dairy Farm which is one mile north of Livermore. Men prominent in the cattle industry of Pennsylvania are on the program as well as a number of judging contests. The three contestants making the highest score in the boys' and girls' contest will represent Indiana County at the Junior Farmers' Week at State College, June 11th to 14th. The Savings and Trust Co. of Indiana will pay the expenses of this team.

A LIVE-WIRE COUNTY ASSOCIATION

The Columbia County Holstein Breeders will hold its annual picnic June 6th at Kitchen's Grove. One of the entertainment features will be an exhibition by the county calf club which consists of twenty-three members. These juniors will show their heifers which, we are assured, are in fine condition. The Association will give out eight or ten heifer calves to start a new club for the year 1923. A number of Holstein cows will be exhibited and a judging contest staged.

The Columbia County Holstein Breeders Association was organized June 21, 1922, and this will be the second picnic. It is the opinion of the members and directors that a great deal is accomplished by these annual picnics and get-togethers. The program this year includes several good speakers while the association will distribute ice cold Holstein milk free. Literature and posters advertising the Holstein cow and Holstein milk will be freely distributed. Wm. J. Fairchild of Berwick is president and Clarence Reece, also of Berwick is secretary-treasurer of the Columbia County Holstein Breeders Association.

LIVERMORE DAIRY DAY

The Dairymen's and Holstein Field Day at Livermore, Indiana County, Pa., on May 24th was attended by about 300 people from all parts of the County. The crowd gathered about 11 A.M. and inspected the fine herd of Holsteins, buildings, creamery and other equipment. Basket luncheons were eaten under the shade trees on the magnificent lawn. After luncheon, W. W. Blake Arkcoll, Manager of the Cream-Rose Dairy and also president of the Indiana County Holstein Breeders Association made an address of welcome and called upon Dr. Fritz of the Bureau of Animal Industry. Dr. Fritz

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discussed the question of tuberculin testing as carried on by the Bureau and of the importance of maintaining herds free from this disease.

Following Dr. Fritz, Mr. E. B. Fitts, head of Dairy Extension work at State College, gave a talk on efficiency in dairy production emphasizing the importance of having high producing cows. He then discussed the points in judging dairy animals using as his object Miss Ormsby Alcartra Prilly, Pennsylvania State Champion senior two-year-old with a record of 979 lb. butter and 21,862 lb. milk made in 365 days.

Mr. Fitts then took charge of the judging contest for boys and adults. Two rings were used for judging, the first ring of mature cows and the second of yearling heifers. Twenty boys and girls participated in the junior contest. The winners were Dwight Patterson of West Lebanon, Arthur Hood of Elders Ridge and Wilbur Barclay of Lewisville. These three will compose the judging team to represent Indiana County at State College, June 11-14. Their expenses will be paid by the Savings and Trust Co. of Indiana. Mr. R. W. Beamer, Director of the Vocational School at Elders Ridge will pilot the team to State College.

In the adult contest 22 people participated. The high score in this contest was made by Harry O. Kimmel of Shelocta. The prize was a ham donated by the Indiana Beef and Provision Co.

Much credit is due the Cream-Rose Dairy Co. for acting as such a splendid host for this occasion. It is hoped that the event may become an annual affair.

J. W. WARNER, County Agent.

LEAGUE PRICES FOR JUNE MILK

The Dairymen's League Coöperative Association, Inc., after the regular monthly meeting with milk dealers in New York City announced the following prices for June milk.

Class 1—\$2.33 per 100 lb. This includes all milk sold in fluid form.

Class 2-A—\$2.05, with a differential of 25 cents if the skim milk is manufactured into ice cream, condensed milk or powdered, and a differential of 15 cents if it is made into casein or sold to farmers, or if no profitable distribution is made of it. This classification includes all milk marketed as sweet cream.

Class 2-B—\$2.30. This includes all milk marketed as plain condensed, ice cream, or made into homogenized mixtures, also cheeses other than are included in classifications 2-C, 3 and 4-B.

Class 2-C—\$2.25. This includes all milk manufactured into soft cheeses.

Class 3—65 cents per 100 pounds above the average New York City outside quotations for 92 score butter. This includes all milk manufactured into condensed or evaporated milk, powdered milk or hard cheeses. This is an increase of six cents above the old differential of 59 cents.

Class 4-A—The price will be the same as at present except when skim milk is sold to farmers, 15 cents per 100 lb. will be added. This includes all milk marketed as butter.

Class 4-B—The price to be figured on the same basis as at present namely, New York City quotations for cheese. This includes all milk made into American cheese.

IRENE SEGIS PONTIAC

Irene Segis Pontiac, owned by Palo Alto Stock Farm has joined the ranks of cows that produced 30,000 lb. milk in a year. By the completion of her performance she becomes the third 30,000 lb. daughter of her sire Finderne Pride Johanna Korndyke who is now one of the two sires with three 30,000 lb. daughters.

Finderne Pride Johanna Korndyke has an edge on his rival, King Segis Pontiac Count because two of the daughters of the Finderne bull were junior two-year-olds at the time they made their records while all three of the daughters of King Segis Pontiac Count were full aged cows. Finderne Pride Johanna Korndyke is a son of the former world champion cow for year butter production, Finderne Pride Johanna Rue, who is also the dam of Finderne Pride Fayne, who has two daughters that made 32,000 lb. and 35,000 lb. milk in a year respectively.

The three daughters of Finderne Pride Johanna Korndyke

to make 30,000 lb. milk in a year are: Kiatta Pontiac Pride, 31,491.6 lb. milk, 1,134.05 lb. butter as a junior four-year-old; Fannie Pontiac Butter Girl Pride, 30,838.9 lb. milk, 1,142.2 lb. butter as a junior four-year-old; and Irene Segis Pontiac with 30,022.3 lb. milk, 1,271.55 lb. butter as a five-year-old.

Superintendent Gardner's official announcement follows:

"I am pleased to announce that the Holstein-Friesian cow Irene Segis Pontiac 368762 has just closed a long-time test and is credited with 30,022.3 lb. milk containing 1,017.24 lb. fat in 365 days, thus showing an average of 3.39 per cent in the milk. She freshened at the age of five years, 5 months, 26 days. Her sire is Finderne Pride Johanna Korndyke 136330; her dam is Irene Pontiac Segis Hengerveld 283655. She was bred by Melvin & Godfrey Inc., Baldwinville, N. Y., and is now owned by Palo Alto Stock Farm, Palo Alto, Calif. At the age of four years, 2 months, 28 days she is credited with 610.7 lb. milk containing 20.378 lb. fat in seven days, and during that lactation she is credited in semi-official test with 23,301.3 lb. milk containing 807 lb. fat in 365 days. For the lactation period just closed, her best seven days' official production is 763.7 lb. milk containing 20.42 lb. fat. She had twelve official test periods during the year, and nine different supervisors were employed in the conduct of the test. Her 365-day production of 1,017.24 lb. fat, equivalent to 1,271.55 lb. butter on the 80 per cent basis gives her first place among the cows producing above 1,000 lb. fat, she being the 68th Holstein-Friesian cow to gain the honor of producing 1,000 lb. fat in 365 days."

May 18, 1923. Malcolm H. Gardner, Supt. of A. R.

SHOW ATTRACTS CROWD

More than a thousand people from the states of Utah and Idaho attended the "Black and White Day" at Richmond, Utah, where Holstein cattle from Cache Valley were assembled for the annual showing and judging. There were 30 exhibitors and 165 Holstein cattle of which 24 were males and 141 females, there were also 16 Jerseys shown. The senior and grand champion bull was exhibited by Albert Fisher of Richmond, the junior champion by the Utah Agricultural College. There were 25 heifers shown between one and two years old and Gilbert Thatcher of Ogden, who acted as judge, took nearly an hour before placing the blue ribbon on a heifer from the Agricultural College. John Quayle of Logan, took second prize and fourth prize in this class with C. J. Harris third. The first prize mature cow was owned by A. C. Fisher of Richmond, the first prize three-year-old by John Quayle, the first prize two-year-old by Z. Z. Harris of Richmond. C. L. Funk owned the first prize senior heifer calf while first for junior calf went to the Agricultural College. Fisher took the first prize for get of sire with the University exhibit second.

DAIRY REPRESENTATIVES SUPPORT BILL

Wisconsin cattle owners are making quite a fight for adequate appropriations by the state legislature for tuberculosis eradication. A large delegation recently appeared before the joint Finance Committee at Madison and gave arguments in favor of the Schuman bill. Among those who spoke were I. M. Wright, Secretary of the Wisconsin Farm Bureau, A. F. Gafke and J. C. Ralston, Secretaries of the Jefferson County Holstein and Guernsey Breeders' Associations, J. C. Cort of Milford Meadows Stock Farm, P. C. Burchard, Secretary of the Wisconsin Dairymen's Association and A. J. Glover of Hoard's Dairyman.

STUDENT CONTEST AT MEMPHIS

The Tri-State Fair which will be held at Memphis, Tennessee, this fall will have a student dairy cattle judging contest and it is planned to make this the greatest contest of its kind that ever has been held in the south. College teams from Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama, North Carolina and Texas have already signified their intention to compete. The contest has been arranged by the southern section of the Nation Dairy Science Association and students entering must have taken at least thirty-six hours under graduate work in the institution they represent.

Cow Testing Association Reports

ILLINOIS TESTING

Honors for Illinois testing during April were carried off by the Lake Villa herd, owned by Frank T. Fowler, recently elected president of the Illinois Holstein-Friesian Association. The Fowler herd of eleven purebred Holsteins not only led the Lake County Association but out-yielded any Illinois herd enrolled in testing association work by averaging 1,453 lb. milk, 50.1 lb. fat. A member of the Fowler herd produced 2,397 lb. milk, 93.4 lb. fat, which was the highest production recorded for any cow in the state. The second high producing herd consisted of sixteen purebred Holsteins owned by A. D. Cornue of Hebron and their average was 1,300 lb. milk, 49.6 lb. fat. There are four purebred Holstein herds in the list of the ten highest, two grade Holstein herds, one grade Guernsey, another is a grade Jersey, one is a grade Jersey and Holstein herd and one is a grade Guernsey and Jersey. The Rock River Farm herd of ninety-one animals averaged 1,259 lb. milk, 42.9 lb. fat, the second highest average reported in the Ogle County Association and a wonderful average for so large a herd.

Seven of the ten highest producing cows in the state are purebred Holsteins and they are the first seven on the list while number eight is a grade. Second to the Fowler cow already mentioned is one from Buffalo Creek Farm, Arlington Heights, with a production of 2,151 lb. milk, 88.2 lb. fat. A representative of the Rock River Farms at Byron is third with 2,397 lb. milk, 86.3 lb. fat. A member of the Fitchome Farms at Aurora is fourth with 2,570 lb. milk, 84.8 lb. fat. Two members of the herd owned by the Girls' School at Aurora are fifth and sixth with 84.5 lb. and 80 lb. respectively

and another member of the Rock River Farms herd is seventh with 79.7 lb.

Purebred Holsteins head six associations, grade Holsteins head seven and the leaders of the other one is a grade Brown Swiss. Ten of the fourteen herds heading their respective associations consist entirely of black and white cows, five of the herds being all purebreds, one association is headed by a grade Guernsey herd one by Guernseys and Jerseys, one is reported as "mixed" and one consisted of purebred and grade Holsteins and Jerseys.

TESTING IN THE WESTERN STATES

Oregon leads the western states for March production with an average of 35.21 lb. fat from 1,202 cows. Washington is second with 34.99 lb. fat from 1,127 cows while California is third with an average of 33.2 lb. fat from 20,980 cows. Colorado, Idaho, Utah and Nevada follow in the order named while Arizona and Montana make up the rear. In the thirty-eight associations under the Western Office of the U. S. Dairy Division 28,456 cows were tested of which 6,830 exceeded 40 lb. of fat in the month.

Although a grade Jersey herd of twenty-five cows leads the large herds for average production, Holsteins are not far behind. The leaders, owned by John P. Belloni of Fortuna, California, averaged 63.9 lb. fat while twenty-one registered Holsteins owned by A. B. Spooner of San Luis Obispo, California, follow very closely with an average of 63.2 lb. fat and 1,885 lb. milk. Grade Holstein herds are third and fourth with twenty registered Holsteins owned by the Model Dairy, Holly, Colorado, fifth with an average of 48.8 lb. fat. Then follow grade

Holstein herds hailing from Oregon and California, each consisting of seventeen cows and each averaging 48.6 lb. fat.

The ten highest record cows reported are all registered Holsteins and each one is above 100 lb. of fat, next to them is a grade Holstein with 101.3 lb. fat and then another registered Holstein with 98.9 lb. fat. The leader is a member of the Fred Hartsook herd at Lankershim, California and is reported as producing 2,756 lb. milk and 124.2 lb. fat. Considerable interest will be taken in Pioneer Oaks Korndyke Montell, a member of the Model Dairy at Holly, Colorado, this great cow produced 133.9 lb. milk in a day, 801.8 lb. milk and 38 lb. butter in seven days and her record for the month is 3,554 lb. milk, 123.4 lb. fat. No. 3 on the list has 2,322 lb. milk, 121 lb. fat, she is owned by Weigend & Stewart of La Salle, Colorado, while Utah Aggie of the W. & M. Holdaway herd at Vineyard, Utah, is fifth with 112.9 lb. fat from 2,824 lb. milk.

IN THE VOLANT ASSOCIATION

A total of 261 cows in twenty-four herds were tested during April by Paul J. Stonebraker in the Volant Cow Testing Association which operates in part of Lawrence County, Pennsylvania. Nine cows exceeded 50 lb. of fat and 29 produced over 1,200 lb. of milk.

The leader is a purebred Holstein named Iva Hengerveld, owned by A. E. McCreary & Sons. She produced 2,249 lb. milk, 74.2 lb. fat. A purebred Holstein in the herd of D. P. Reynolds is second with 1,721 lb. milk, 56.8 lb. fat and a grade Holstein in the McCreary herd is third with 55.1 lb. fat. Five of the others above 50 lb. fat are purebred Holsteins and one is a purebred Jersey.

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The assets of the Association to-day are around forty-five thousand dollars. They do not owe one single dollar. They have a publicity department for the benefit of their breeders free to all members. They give a twenty-four hour service

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SOUTH CAROLINA TESTING

O. K. L. Mamie who has led the South Carolina tests for two consecutive months had to give way during April to two of her stable mates being beaten for butterfat by the junior four-year-old Changeling Queen Johanna Pontiac, 97.2 lb. fat and 1,923.9 lb. milk, while she was beaten for milk by Leafy Veeman Fobes De Kol with 2,479.5 lb. milk, 84.1 lb. fat. Mamie produced 2,471.2 lb. milk, 86.2 lb. fat. These three cows as well as eleven others that each exceeded 40 lb. fat in a month are owned by V. M. Montgomery, of Spartanburg. Changeling made an official seven-day record of 448.9 lb. milk, 28.26 lb. butter.

The junior two-year-old, Butter Girl May Johanna 3d, owned by J. T. Willard, Spartanburg, made 1,530.4 lb. milk, 63.8 lb. fat while Princess Ora Magician of the Clemson College herd made 1,815 lb. milk, 60.3 lb. fat, also as a junior two-year-old. The highest Guernsey record reported is 78.4 lb. fat and the highest Jersey record is 71.1 lb. fat.

During the month 28 Holsteins were tested of which twenty made the honor roll. Strickland Farm Segis May is reported as making a new state record in the senior two-year-old class of the yearly division. Her record is 19,390.2 lb. milk and 718.767 lb. butterfat, she is a daughter of Highland Spring Farm Pontiac King and Wildwood Segis May. K. K. S. V. Rosamond Veeman leads the senior three-year-old class in the 305-day division with 19,231.1 lb. milk, 543.023 lb. fat. She is a daughter of King Korndyke Sadie Vale from Pleasant Hill Veeman Lady, a 30-lb. daughter of Sir Veeman Hengerveld.

APRIL WISCONSIN TESTING

Black and white cattle made a splendid showing during April in the Wisconsin Cow Testing Associations, four, of the one hundred twenty-six associations reporting their leaders, 51 were headed by purebred Holstein cows, 41 by Grade Holsteins while two other association leaders were Holsteins, but it is not stated whether or not they are purebred. There were two purebred and ten grade Guernsey leaders, four purebred and five grade Jersey leaders. Two Associations are headed by grade Brown Swiss cattle, one by a grade Ayrshire, one by a grade Shorthorn and two by purebred milking Shorthorns, so that black and white cows head two-thirds of the one hundred twenty-six Wisconsin Associations reporting April production.

The State leader is a purebred Holstein, owned by Blank Bros., and enrolled in the Lake Field Association, her production is 111.1 lb. fat. Second on the list is a registered Holstein, owned by J. D. McDonald. She heads the West Salem Association with 105 lb. fat. No. 3 on the list is a purebred Holstein owned by Harry Broughton in the Footville-Evansville Association. This cow produced 103.4 lb. fat. Fourth on the list is a member of the Harvest Farm herd with exactly 101 lb. fat, so that the four leading cows and the only four, exceeding 100 lb. fat are all registered Hol-

steins. There are seven other cows that exceed 90 lb. of fat and all are black and white, two grade and five registered.

The highest producing herd in the state consisting of 12 grade and purebred Holsteins, are owned by Wm. Jaehnig, their average in the Farmington Association is 1,771 lb. milk, 67.1 lb. fat. One member of this herd, a grade, produced 99.9 lb. fat. The registered Holstein herd of Leo Kuhl & Son of Hazel Green is close behind with an average of 1,852 lb. milk and exactly 67 lb. fat from twelve animals. One member of this herd produced 98.1 lb. fat in a month.

KUHL HAS GOOD STOCK

Pauline Ormsby De Kol Canary No. 370058 is a six-year-old owned by Leo Kuhl & Son of Hazel Green, Wisconsin. In the Hazel Green Cow Testing Association, Pauline has produced 19,881 lb. milk in a year with an average test of 4%, her butterfat production is 802 lb. She was milked three times daily. During a twenty-four hour period after a preliminary milking was taken and she was on retest, she produced 87.2 lb. milk and tested 3.75%, making 3.27 lb. butterfat in a day.

She consumed the following amounts of feed on the day of her retest, April 17, 1923:—

Twenty-five lb. silage, 14 lb. mixed hay with molasses, and 21 lb. of the following grain mixture:

- 200 lb. corn and cob meal.
- 200 lb. ground oats.
- 200 lb. wheat bran.
- 100 lb. Champion Dairy feed.
- 100 lb. linseed oil meal.

During the association year the Leo Kuhl & Son herd consisting of ten registered cows, averaged better than 14,000 lb. milk and 500 lb. butterfat. This is one of the highest averages ever made in Wisconsin Cow Testing Association work.

GOOD COWS IN KANE COUNTY

Nine grade Holsteins owned by John H. Bronwell of Maple Park, Ill., led the Kane County Association No. 2 for high herd average by producing an average of 1,138 lb. milk, 49.6 lb. fat for the month of April, reports W. K. Bullock, supervisor. Fourteen purebred Holsteins owned by Louis H. Klaas also of Maple Park was second with 42.5 lb. fat from 1,219 lb. milk.

Mr. Bronwell had high individual while a member of the Klaas herd was second, the former producing 1,539 lb. milk, 81.6 lb. fat while the latter produced 1,569 lb. milk, 70.6 lb. fat.

TWELVE ABOVE 60 LB. FAT

There were 322 cows tested in twenty-eight herds in the Middle Bucks, Pa. Testing Association. Twelve of these produced more than 50 lb. butterfat and fifty-one more than 1,200 lb. milk in the month of April. A registered black and white belonging to C. J. Koller led for fat production with 71.6 lb. from 2,106 lb. milk.

WISCONSIN TEST WORK

The first annual report of the Lakefield Association shows that of the 359 cows starting on test April 1, 1922, 300 finished the year. Fifty-nine were sold from the association, 56 for beef and 3 for dairy purposes. Only one member does not use a purebred sire. Twenty-three cows produced 365 lb. butter fat or more and twelve produced more than 10,000 lb. milk for the year. The average of the 300 cows in the association for the year was 5,479.9 lb. milk, 236.94 lb. butterfat an average test of 4.32%.

Blank Bros., owned the three high cows, the leader producing 14,284 lb. milk, 500 lb. butterfat; the second high cow producing 11,130 lb. milk, 471.4 lb. butterfat while third was credited with 11,703 lb. milk, 442.1 lb. fat. They were all purebred Holsteins, and belonged to the leading herd. This herd of twelve cows averaged 10,771 lb. milk, 397.9 lb. fat for the year.

The Association was reorganized for another year with 26 members. The tester is Carl E. Schilling.

William J. Rabe, tester for the Middleton Association, reports that 68 of the 455 cows in the association produced more than 200 lb. butterfat during the first six months of its operation, ten of them producing more than 250 lb. fat. The leader was owned by W. F. Westphal and produced 350 lb. fat. Mr. Westphal's ten-cow dairy, consisting of grade Holsteins won first place for the six months period with an average of 6,572 lb. milk, 238.2 lb. fat. The herd of fourteen grade Holsteins, owned by H. C. Tiede held second place with an average of 5,487 lb. milk, 204.7 lb. fat for the six months.

Minerva Topsy, a purebred Holstein, led the Chili Testing Association for the month of March with 75 lb. butterfat and increased her record to 81.1 lb. fat from 1,978 lb. milk for the month of April. She is owned by H. C. Portz of Chili. Her stablemate, Wayne Johanna, also a purebred Holstein, was second with 60.7 lb. butterfat from 1,785 lb. milk. Mr. Portz had three other purebred Holsteins in the list of fifteen cows producing more than 50 lb. fat in the month. His registered Holstein herd carried off the high herd average with 1,660 lb. milk, 51.2 lb. butterfat per cow. Wm. Sanger's Holstein herd, composed of purebreds and grades, was second with 1,397 lb. milk, 48.8 lb. fat.

Fifteen of the 393 cows tested produced more than 50 lb. fat, three produced more than 60 lb. and one exceeded 80 lb.

Black and white cows held the high herd average in the Shirley-Denmark Association for April. This herd consisted of 17 animals, registered and grades, owned by L. J. Larson and averaged 1,439 lb. milk, 48.8 lb. fat while the eight registered and grade Holsteins owned by Harry Benecke was a close second with 1,338 lb. milk, 48 lb. fat. Cornucopia De Kol Lotta, a registered

member of the Larson herd, led the association with the production of 2,743 lb. milk, 90.5 lb. fat. This is the highest record made by any individual in the Shirley-Denmark association. A grade in the Larson herd produced 85.6 lb. fat, 2,196 lb. milk. These cows were milked three times a day.

A six-year-old grade Holstein was high cow in the Boaz-Muscoda Testing Association for the past year, reports the tester Clair B. Mathews. She produced 10,254 lb. milk, testing 4.6% fat, making 478 lb. butterfat for the year. She is owned by Pickering & Miller of Muscoda. The high herd for the year is owned by C. J. Giles & Sons of Boaz. This herd averaged 11,062 lb. milk, 398.6 lb. fat.

Ninety-three cows are credited with 40 lb. or more butterfat for the month of April in the Mishicot Testing Association. There were 402 cows tested. The leader, a purebred Holstein owned by Oscar Witte, Mishicot, produced 75.7 lb. fat from 2,295 lb. milk. The high herd average went to the grade Holstein herd owned by John P. Meyers. This herd averaged 1,198 lb. milk, 40.2 lb. fat.

Daisy, a purebred Holstein belonging to the Cook and McDowell herd led the Eau Claire Association for the month of April for both milk and butter. She is credited with 1,830 lb. milk, 64.1 lb. fat. Another member of the same herd, a grade Holstein, was second with 1,602 lb. milk, 57.7 lb. fat.

Otto Kohlwey of Grafton, Wis., owns the leading herd in the Cedarburg-Grafton Testing Association for the month of April. His eleven purebred Holsteins produced to average 1,515 lb. milk, 48.8 lb. butterfat. Four members of this herd lead the twelve high cows for the month. The leader produced 71.7 lb. fat from 1,839 lb. milk, closely followed by a stablemate with 70 lb. fat from 2,124 lb. milk.

Of the 402 cows tested during the month of April in the Rudolph, Wis., Testing Association, 80 exceeded 1,000 lb. milk or 40 lb. fat. For the fifth month the average of the purebred herd of Holsteins, owned by William Plitz has been more than 1,000 lb. milk and more than 40 lb. fat their average for April being 1,303 lb. milk, 45 lb. fat.

A three-year-old purebred Holstein led the Lakefield Association with 111.1 lb. butterfat from 2,098 lb. milk. She was a member of the leading herd, which consisted of sixteen purebred Holsteins owned by Blank Bros., and averaged 46.8 lb. fat from 1,217 lb. milk for the month of April.

Anthony, a grade Holstein, owned by Mrs. Novinska & Sons, led the Fennimore-Boscobel Association for April. She is credited with 1,629 lb. milk, 73.3 lb. fat. The fourteen cow dairy of registered and grade Holsteins, owned by Harvey Ellis has the high herd average, they producing to average 49 lb. butterfat.

J. A. Warber & Son of Waupun, owned the high herd in the Ladoga Association for the month of April. This herd consisting of seven purebred Holsteins, averaged 1,384 lb. milk, 50.2 lb. butterfat. Alvin Root of Fond du Lac owned the second high herd, which consisted of seven purebred Holsteins and which averaged 1,372 lb. milk, 46.6 lb. fat.

The leader of the 461 cows tested was a grade Holstein owned by Geo. Galland & Son of Waupun and she produced 1,417 lb. milk, 79.4 lb. butterfat. A member of the Warber herd was second with 66.5 lb. fat, 1,479 lb. milk.

Seven purebred Holsteins in the herd of John Kroehler of Richfield, led the Richfield Association with an average of 1,578 lb. milk, 56.7 lb. fat for April. The leader of the 450 cows tested was

Corabell, a registered Holstein, with 90.2 lb. fat from 2,199 lb. milk. She was owned by J. F. Mayer, who also owned the four highest cows in the association.

BYRON HOLSTEINS PRODUCE

The five highest producing cows in the Byron, Wisconsin, Cow Testing Association for the month of May are all registered Holsteins. The leader, owned by F. H. Boyle, produced 2,368 lb. milk, 78.2 lb. fat. Second and third on the list are members of the herd owned by E. M. Cowles & Sons. Nell who produced 2,041 lb. milk, 77.5 lb. fat was second and Joh with 2,003 lb. milk, 72.1 lb. fat was third. A member of the Boyle herd is fourth with 2,001 lb. milk, and exactly 70 lb. fat, while a member of E. H. Korner herd is fifth with 1,779 lb. milk, 67.6 lb. fat. The registered Holstein herd of E. H. Korner consisting of sixteen animals leads for average with 1,290 lb. milk, 45.35 lb. fat. The R. C. McClain herd of sixteen registered and grade Holsteins is in second place with an average of 1,165 lb., 39.81 lb. fat reports the official tester, A. Miller.

IN THE WESTERN ASSOCIATIONS

Oregon led the Western States for high average for April work. The 2,529 cows enrolled in her four associations averaged 40.76 lb. butterfat. Nearly one-half of these cows made 40 lb. or more butter in a month for there were 1,249 honor cows. The seven Washington Associations are second with a 37 lb. average for 3,196 cows. California, with 25,297 cows enrolled in twenty associations, is third with 33.35 lb.; Utah's average is 30.09 lb.; Idaho averaged 29.39 lb.; Colorado, 29.25 lb.; Arizona, averaged 28.4 lb.; Nevada, 27.1 lb. and Montana is last with 26.2 lb. fat.

There are 49 associations in the nine Western states. They contain 37,046 cows of which 10,026 made forty or more pounds butterfat during the month of April.

Holsteins were deprived of their usual leading positions as the two highest average herds consist of grade Jerseys. The A. B. Spooner herd of San Luis Obispo, Cal. was in third position. This consisted of twenty-three registered Holsteins with an average of 1,775 lb. milk, 58.2 lb. fat. In the herds of fifteen cows or less the three registered Holsteins owned by N. L. Browning of Hemet, Calif. led with an average of 1,730 lb. milk, 77.7 lb. butterfat. Second position is taken by a herd of fifteen registered Holsteins owned by J. L. Sebastian of Wasco, Cal. with an average of 1,877 lb. milk, 66.4 lb. fat.

The noted Iris De Kol Canary has the largest milk record, 3,096 lb. reported during the month and ties for fat production with a registered Holstein from the Glenwood Stock Farm, Riverside, Cal. Both cows produced 111 lb. fat. Iris is owned by Fred Hartsook, Lankershim, Cal. Utah Aggie is in fifth position for fat production with 101.9 lb. fat from 2,682 lb. milk. She is owned by W. & M. Holdaway of Vineyard, Utah. Eight cows, five of which are registered Holsteins each made over 100 lb. fat in the month.

CANADIAN OFFICIAL TESTING

Five records of over 30 lb. butter and over 600 lb. milk in seven days are reported by W. A. Clemons as April work. The report is headed by Richfield Korn-dyke Segis, 649.4 lb. milk, 35.58 lb. butter. This cow as well as Richfield Korn-dyke Wayne, 614 lb. milk, 30.68 lb. butter, is owned by M. W. Locke, Williamsburg, Ont. Colantha Posch Wayne 633 lb. milk, 31.55 lb. butter, Darcy D. of Dundonald, 687.5 lb. milk, 31.49 lb. butter and V. O. Oakhurst Beauty, 628.4 lb. milk, 30.95 lb. butter are reported.

The largest record reported is in the senior four-year-old class. Echo Sylvia Pontiac produced 758.5 lb. milk, 37.49 lb. butter in seven days, 2,874.9 lb. milk, 147.77 lb. butter in thirty days. Her owner is A. M. Chambers of Salford, Ont. Retta Clyde Sylvia is second with 756.5 lb. milk, 32.08 lb. butter and Rose Clyde De Kol is third with 547.2 lb. milk, 30.95 lb. butter.

The junior four-year-old class is headed by Rivermead Cassie Cornucopia 485.9 lb. milk, 26.01 lb. butter while the senior three-year-old class leader is a member of the M. W. Locke herd, Beauty Rag Apple, with 722.3 lb. milk, 29.17 lb. butter. Agnes Rag Apple a stablemate is second with 491.7 lb. milk, 27.25 lb. butter.

Dr. H. A. Clark, Brockville, Ont., owns the leader in the junior three-year-old class, Englewood Burke De Kol with 581.1 lb. milk, 26.55 lb. butter and Englewood Beauty Pontiac with 530.1 lb. milk, 26.36 lb. butter. The senior two-year-old class leader is Rose Wayne Keyes, 504.7 lb. milk, 27.60 lb. butter while Englewood Fay Teake, a member of the Clark herd, is the junior two-year-old leader with 405.2 lb. milk, 21.28 lb. butter.

Five mature cows each produced above 20,000 lb. milk, one attained 1,000 and

four others made over 900 lb. butter in the year. The leader is Lulu Posch 3d, owned by the Colony Farm, Essondale, B. C., with 24,203 lb. milk, 1,040 lb. butter. Polly Abbekerk Mercena of the W. C. Houck herd is the four-year-old leader with 19,779 lb. milk, 823.75 lb. butter to her credit. The fine record of 23,509 lb. milk, 1,048.75 lb. butter is reported for the three-year-old, Roycroft Segis Walker, owned by D. Raymond, Vaudreuil, Quebec. The equally fine record 948.75 lb. butter, 17,571 lb. milk is reported for the junior two-year-old, Springbank Snow Countess of the T. H. Dent herd of Woodstock, Ont.

Some nice records are reported in the 305-day division. Beatrice Acme Mercedes, owned by J. C. Karn, Woodstock, Ont., produced 18,030 lb. milk, 725 lb. butter. Princess Walker Segis led the four-year-old class with 16,578 lb. milk, 636.25 lb. butter; Empress May Burke, although only a junior leads the three-year-old class with 14,261 lb. milk, 627.5 lb. butter and Colony Cyclone Ormsby of the Colony Farm is the leader of the two-year-old class with 9,212 lb. milk, 411.25 lb. butter. The record of 8,391 lb. milk, 406.25 lb. butter is reported for the yearling De Kol Butter Girl Sylvia, owned by Mrs. Dorothy Fairbanks, Ingersoll, Ont.

PENNSYLVANIA ASSOCIATIONS

Seventeen Pennsylvania Associations reported 5,410 cows tested during April of which 774 produced more than 40 lb. fat, 954 exceeded 1,000 lb. milk. No less than 285 cows exceeded 50 lb. fat. Butler County has thirty-nine cows above 50 lb. fat and Cumberland County has seventy above 1,200 lb. milk. The largest association is West Chester with 480 cows in test of which 87 made 40 lb. fat or more.

The highest milk producer was a purebred Holstein, owned by the W. A. Lathrop Est., of Montrose in the Great Bend Association with 2,710 lb. while another member of this herd takes second place with 2,588 lb. Third place was made by a purebred Holstein owned by Furman Gyger of the Coventry Association with a yield of 2,400 lb. The highest butterfat production was 91.6 lb. while a purebred Holstein of the F. R. Babcock herd at Gibsonia was second with 85.8 lb. The Butler County Association first ten cows averaged 76.2 lb. fat while the ten highest in Cumberland County averaged 70.4 lb.

ROBERTSON OWNS MILKERS

Maida, a purebred Holstein in the H. E. Robertson herd led the York Valley Pa. Cow Testing Association for milk production during April, she producing 3,210 lb. The eleven cows in the Robertson dairy had the highest milk average for the month, their average being 1,302 lb. milk, 41.1 lb. butterfat. Two members of the Robertson herd are making remarkable year records and their owner is already dreaming of 30,000 lb.

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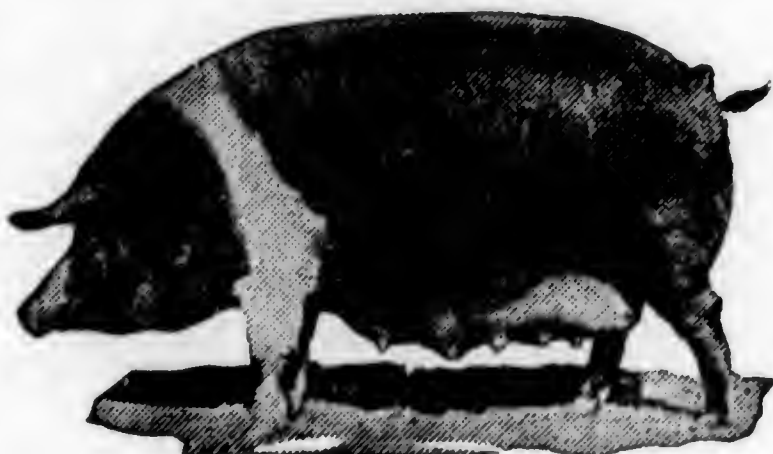
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BONALEVO COWS MILK

Official seven-day records each above 600 lb. milk have been made recently at Bonalevo Farms, Batavia, New York, by six animals, three daughters of King Quality and three daughters of Colantha Johanna Lad 8th. Bonalevo Quality Walker Pietertje, a daughter of King Quality produced 35.24 lb. butter, 612.6 lb. milk in a week and continued for thirty days with 135.52 lb. butter, 2,396.9 lb. milk; her sister, Bonalevo Quality Pietertje Walker, made 30.30 lb. butter, 631.4 lb. milk in seven days and in thirty days made the nice record of 121.18 lb. butter, 2,654.7 lb. milk. The junior four-year-old, Silver Echo, the third daughter of King Quality was only tested for seven days in which she made 26.13 lb. butter, 619 lb. milk.

Colantha Johanna Lad 8th gains a new 30 lb. daughter in Era Baby Pietertje 3d, this cow as a five-year-old made 909.96 lb. butter in a year. She now produces 33.99 lb. butter, 627.6 lb. milk in seven days and makes the nice thirty day record of 140.92 lb. butter, 2,665.6 lb. milk. Marion Colantha Mills made a seven day record of 27.96 lb. butter, 661.1 lb. milk and the junior three-year-old, Aaggie Wayne Johanna, made 24.07 lb. butter, 605.4 lb. milk during the week of her test. It is very evident as times goes on that Colantha Johanna Lad 8th may some day seriously challenge the position now held by his sire of having more daughters that have produced 600 or more pounds milk in seven day tests than has any other bull.

Bonalevo Farms is now added to the list of purebred Holstein establishments producing certified milk and Mr. G. R. Ogilvie, the superintendent at Bonalevo, reports that the work of getting a certified business under way is a complete job in itself. The animals at the Chapin establishment are noted for persistence as well as large production, a characteristic that becomes a necessity when the product is sold at retail or supplied to a retailer handling only certified products.

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PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

June 9—Mentor, Ohio, T. D. Morley, Dispersal.
June 9—Ft. Wayne, Ind., Spring Grove Herd Dispersal.
June 12—Owatonna, Minn., Taylor & Christgau Sale.
June 13—Fairwater, Wis., Dispersal of W. J. Bielke Herd.
June 14—Thorp, Wis., W. H. Krause Annual Bred Heifer Sale.
June 14—State College, Pa., Pennsylvania State College Sale.
June 14—Howell, Mich., William F. Shehan Dispersal, F. J. Fishbeck, Mgr.
June 19—Watertown, Wis., Cudahy Packing Co. Dispersal.
June 20—Owatonna, Minn., M. S. Alexander Dispersal.
June 22—Livermore, Pa., Indiana County Holstein Association Promotion Sale.
June 27—Towanda, Pa., George S. Kingsley Dispersal Sale, R. Austin Backus, Mgr.
June 27—Riverside, Cal., Glenwood Stock Farm Dispersal.
Aug. 30—Montrose, Pa., Susquehanna County Breeders' Second Annual Sale.
Oct. 3—Howell, Mich., Tenth Annual Sale of the Howell Sales Company of Livingstone County, W. Griffin, Sec'y.
Oct. 3—Syracuse, N. Y., National Dairy Show Sale.
Oct. 4—Marshfield, Wis., 18th Semi-Annual Sale, Central Wisconsin Holstein Breeders' Association.
Oct. 9—West Chester, Pa., Chester County and Eastern Breeders' Consignment Sale.
Oct. 17—Watertown, Wis., National Homestead Sale, Francis Darcey, Mgr.
Oct. 18—Howell, Mich., Howell Sales Company of Livingston County.
Oct. 20—New Douglas, Ill., Holstein Breeders' Consignment Sale, S. E. Gehrig, Mgr.
Nov. 5—Elkhorn, Wis., Walworth County Breeders' Fall Sale.
Nov. 12—Elkhorn, Wis., Walworth County Breeders' Bull Sale.
Nov. 19—Kansas State Association Sale, W. H. Mott, Mgr.

THE McPHERSON SALE

At Howell, Mich., twenty-six head from the McPherson Farm and five from the Witte Farm averaged \$115.55, the total being \$3,582. The offerings included two grade cows. The highest price was \$350. Details will be given later.

NEW ASSOCIATION PLANS SALE

The Indiana County Holstein Association will hold a promotion sale at the County Fair Grounds, Indiana Penna., on June 22. About forty-five head of purebred Holsteins and several grade cows will be offered. The animals will be tuberculin tested and guaranteed. The committee in charge are W. W. Blake Arkecoll of Livermore, and Blaine Short of Indiana, while the principal consignors are: Cream-Rose Dairy Farm, Livermore; Harry O. Kimmel, Shelocta; E. J. Miller, Homer City; and Blaine Short.

GOOD PRICES AT BRATTLEBORO

F. H. Metcalf of Holyoke, president of the Farr Alpaca Co., purchased some of the best animals at the Brattleboro, Vt., sale, May 23-27. The first day Mr. Metcalf paid \$520 for a yearling bull from the Bell Farm at Coraopolis, Pa., and the second day \$410 for a three-year-old heifer from the same herd. Amos T. Bridges Sons of Hazardville, Conn., gave \$465 for a three-year-old from the Bell establishment while a representative of Moody Hill Stock Farm, of Salem, N. Y., paid \$375 for a four-year-old, consigned by J. Ernest Singleton of Wallum Lake, Rhode Island.

BULLS IN DEMAND

The McLeod County Holstein Association offered sixteen bulls at its spring sale, Glencoe, Minn., April 24 and everyone of the animals only one of which was over a year old, brought fair prices. The entire sale consisted of sixteen bulls and nine females and they brought \$1,585.50 or an average of \$63.42. The top price was \$150 for a heifer consigned by Chas. Schlauderaff. Owing to the lateness of the season many were skeptical as to the success of the sale but a long warm rain, Monday night cheered the hearts of the farmers and put the fields in such condition that they were unworkable, so many of them concluded to take a day off and attend the Holstein and community sales. The management consider the event very satisfactory.

DUNN COUNTY SALE

At Menomonie, Wis., on May 15, the Dunn County Holstein Breeders held their second annual consignment sale. A large proportion of the offerings were young—under two years of age—yet the very fair average of almost \$128 was received for seventy-three head, the total being \$8,920. The highest price was \$330 which Tony Harmon of Arkansasaw, Wis., paid for Miss Colantha Pietertje 2d, a three-year-old granddaughter of King Pontiac Segis Korndyke, consigned by Wm. Millar, Jr. of Menomonie. Mr. Harmon purchased a number of the best animals. Olathe Segis Korndyke, a twelve-months-old granddaughter of Sir Ormsby Banostine Champion, consigned by W. S. Comings brought \$305, the purchaser being Mrs. Ben Carter of Menomonie. The highest price for a male was \$155 for which the Dunn County Asylum obtained Pabst Pontiac Hartog. Krause, Clough and Cook were the auctioneers with Bert Scott of Fairfield, Ia. as pedigree

man. About 300 persons attended and the animals remained in the state. Animals bringing \$200 or more with names and addresses of their purchasers follow:—

White Beauty Longfield Ormsby, Dunn County Asylum	\$250
Willow Ridge Ormsby Prilly Beauty, Tony Harmon, Arkansasaw	210
Salinda Pietertje De Kol Ormsby 3d, Chas. F. Unser, Arkansasaw	205
Kolenhurst Duchess Hengerveld 3d, Dunn County Asylum	250
Miss Colantha Pietertje 2d, Tony Harmon, Arkansasaw	330
Olathe Segis Korndyke, Mrs. Ben Carter	305
Fern Canary De Kol, Herman Peckmiller, Menomonie	225

AT WATERTOWN, WISCONSIN

The Watertown Holstein Sales Company held their sixteenth semi-annual sale at Watertown, Wis., May 10. As usual in Wisconsin sales quite a number of the offerings were young yet the average of practically \$137 was obtained for fifty-seven animals, the sale total being \$7,795. Three bulls and twenty-one females brought \$150 or more, the heavy buyer being F. W. Caldwell of Garden City, Kans. This gentleman by the number of his purchases and by bidding on others that were not struck off to him, practically made the sale. The top price was \$300 for a real good cow, the purchaser being Chas. Janke of Columbus, Wis. W. Harley Williams of North Prairie, Wis., paid \$270 for Lady Ebenezer, consigned by J. E. Piper. Mack and Edwards were the auctioneers and Francis Darcey, sales manager.

CATTLE IN DEMAND IN WASHINGTON

Good prices were realized at the M. P. Frame sale held at Chehalis, Washington, May 10th. Forty-one purebreds, bulls and females of all ages, averaged \$180, while 35 females averaged slightly over \$200 and 25 two-years-old or more averaged \$225. The average for the 54 grades was \$60, a fine showing considering that twenty-eight of them were heifers. The Frame herd had a good local reputation for production and included many good individuals.

Harvey R. Shoultes of Adna, President of the state and county associations bought a number of good ones paying \$300, \$325, and \$350 for animals he fancied. S. M. Viles, Chehalis, paid \$950 for two cows and three young daughters of the senior herdsire.

Nearly 700 people registered for the "door prize" which consisted of a purebred heifer calf. This prize was to be drawn for and was won by C. D. Hamilton.

The animals brought \$200 or more with names and addresses of the purchasers and prices paid are herewith listed:

Queen Adalina of Lulu, 6 yrs., John Pierce, Montesano	\$260
C. K. K. V. Maid 6 yrs., Lloyd Owen, Ceres	400
Segis Ormsby Fancy, 9 yrs., S. M. Viles Chehalis	300
Maldeta Princess, 3 yrs., H. R. Shoultes, Adna	350
Framefarm Aralia Payne, 6 mo., F. R. Beals, Tillamook, Ore.	200
Jennie Korndyke of Greenbank, 6 yrs., H. R. Shoultes	325
Framefarm Johanna Isabelle, 2 yrs., M. Wilson, Curtis	250
Ollis Segis Clothilde, 9 yrs., H. R. Shoultes	300
Framefarm Jennie McKinley, 2 yrs., S. M. Viles	200
Segis Korndyke Prilly Model, 3 yrs., W. I. Rector, Bucoda	470
Framefarm Starlight Matador, 2 yrs., John Wasson, Ceres	300
Newaukum Lunde Segis, 2 yrs., R. B. Ticknor, Centralia	200
Annie Segis Prilly De Kol, 5 yrs., Anton Christman, Olympia	

RECENT WISCONSIN SALES

Apparently the encouraging upward trend of prices noted at recent public sales has received a slight set back in Wisconsin, judging by the reports we received of the sales held early last month. At Elkhorn on April 30, eighty-four head of purebred Holsteins brought \$8,480 or just about \$101 per head. The highest price for a bull was \$275 which P. H. Nelson of Whitewater paid for Son of Ollie, consigned by George Minshall of Elkhorn. S. A. Swoboda consigned a 30 lb. cow which was snapped up by the well known Fort Atkinson breeder John Hetts for \$325. Reports say that most of the stock consigned was better than at any previous sale held at Elkhorn but that the majority of the offerings were under a year old and the attendance was cut down because many farmers were back with their work and would not take the time off to get to the sale.

Boehlke Brothers of Little Rapids, dispersed their purebred and grade Holstein herd, having previously disposed of their farm property, and will live in Milwaukee where they have purchased a large apartment house. Most of the animals remained in Brown County. The average price of the purebreds was \$146 and for the grades was \$82. The highest price obtained for a purebred was \$195 and one especially good grade brought \$142. While the attendance was not as large as was expected yet prices were considered good.

The Fourth Annual Brown County Consignment Sale was quite disappointing as much higher prices were expected. Money seems short in this district and most of the farmers are unwilling to give notes for their purchases. The sale total was \$8,410 for sixty-nine head, or an average of \$122. Many of those in the market had filled their wants in the Boehlke sale at Little Rapids. The top price was \$350 for which John Coenen of De Pere obtained Crescent Johanna Bloemtje with a year record made as a senior four-year-old of 750 lb. butter. She was consigned by Joseph Hoskens.

(Concluded on page 401.)

A FRIEND TO ALL BREEDS

The president of the National Dairy Council, M. D. Munn, of Forest Lake, Minn., is also president of the American Jersey Cattle Club. By virtue of holding these two positions, Mr. Munn is a prominent figure in the dairy industry. The Munn Farm consists of 600 acres and houses a herd of 125 purebred Jerseys, many of which have won high honors in tests and in show rings. The friends of Mr. Munn include many owners of other breeds and while he is a real Jersey enthusiast, it has never been recorded that he has ever said anything derogatory of any other dairy breed and he can always be counted upon to help boost the purebred industry, believing that the extension efforts of all the dairy breed organizations should aim to increase the number and quality of purebred sires at the head of grade and native herds.

During the last few years, Mr. Munn has given considerable of his time to the National Dairy Council. He believes that the Council is capable of a great service, not only to the dairy industry but also to humanity as a whole for, as milk consumption is increased, the dairy industry will be benefitted and the health of the people will be improved by the assimilation of large quantities of digestible food well balanced from the standpoint of nutrition and dietetic value.

YOUNG'S COW DOES WELL

Twenty-three herds containing 253 cows were tested in the Somerset County Pa. Association during April, reports Glen Falls, tester. The leader was a registered Holstein, owned by A. W. Young, she producing 75.1 lb. butterfat from 1,977 lb. milk for the month. Queen, a grade Holstein, owned by H. P. Saylor was second with 70.4 lb. fat from 2,010 lb. milk.

Typewritten Pedigrees

4 generation, 3 copies \$1.00
SALE CATALOGS
F. G. Johnston, 37 W. Lane Ave., Columbus, Ohio

Live Stock Auctioneer

E. Newlin Brown,
Wycombe, Pa.

Reference on request. Terms Reasonable.



Stronger, Larger Calves—Less Abortion—Increased milk flow, longer production, improved health and general condition, correction of mineral deficiency result from feeding U-COPCO Special Steam Bone Mineral Meal. Write for free booklet. Order from this ad today. Price in 125 lb. sacks \$20.00; 1000 lbs., \$37.50; 2000 lbs., \$70.00. United Chemical & Organic Products Co., 4200 So. Marshfield Ave., Chicago, Ill.

MAPLE GROVE NOW ACCREDITED

Maple Grove Stock Farm bulls are in strong demand. Stranahan Bros. Spartanburg, Pa., recently purchased a son of Clever Model Glista, whose dam, Glista Coreva, has twice made over 30 lb. butter and practically 600 lb. milk in a week and has a seven-day butter record of 34.08 lb. The dam of the Stranahan bull as a two-year-old made 14.21 lb. butter in seven days at first freshening. She is a daughter of King Pontiac Jupiter, a son of King of the Pontiacs with a double cross of Hengerveld De Kol.

Archie Barr of Tryonville, Pa., also purchased a son of Clever Model Glista from Maple Grove Stock Farm. The dam of this young bull is also a daughter of King Pontiac Jupiter and she has a seven day record of 20 lb. butter from 471.9 lb. milk. Mr. Barr is another repeat customer of the Jones establishment as he already has two daughters of King Pontiac Jupiter in his herd, both of them bred at Maple Grove.

Maple Grove Farm is located at Centerville, Pa., and houses a high class herd of registered Holsteins which has recently been admitted to the accredited herd list. A number of splendidly bred bulls successively headed this herd, and the result is that while the animals are handled from the dairy standpoint, yet in their veins flows some of the best producing blood of the Holstein breed.

A New York woman has sued her husband for divorce because he sits up all night with his radio outfit, but this is not the first time a man has been so called down for associating with the wrong set.

When a Pedigree Man

thoroughly understands his business he can not only do his own work but also help the auctioneer and make money for his employer.

DONALD T. GRAVES, Alden, N. Y.

A YARD BEAUTIFUL

if you plant our Prize Mixture of
RARE GLADIOLI

Large Bulbs 100 for \$3 or 30 for \$1. Surprise Mixture 100 for \$2, or 40 for \$1. Mammoth Bulbs 20 for \$1. Prepaid. *Ali Bloom This Year.*

R. J. GIBBINS, Mt. Holly, N. J.

FREE

A copy of our new booklet on
"The Management of
a Public Sale",

new edition just off press. Get your copy to-day. It contains many good suggestions.

SALE CATALOGS

Remember we are one of the very leading catalog companies. Our new price of \$2.75 per page for 300 copies of a real high class catalog should interest you. Write for samples and entry blanks before ordering elsewhere.

Backus Bros. Pedigree Company
Box 45E Mexico, New York

PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

(Concluded from page 403.)

The May sale of the Fond du Lac Holstein Breeders' Association was held at the local pavillion, May 8. Many of the animals were young and this fact is partly responsible for the low average \$87, the sale total being \$5,107.50 for fifty-nine head. The highest price was \$230 received for Champion Prince Clothilde, consigned by C. M. Corcoran of Fond du Lac and purchased by C. Pohlman of Ripon. F. H. Boyle of Fond du Lac consigned Portia Pietertje Hengerveld Pride which was purchased for \$210 by his fellow townsman, E. H. Korrer.

At the Monroe County Breeders' Sale several of the consigners refused to allow all the animals to go through the sale ring. Last year James B. Tracy & Son consigned the sale topper, she bringing \$460. This year a member of their herd topped the sale with \$285 but after three of the Tracy consignment had been sold the rest of the animals were withdrawn. The sale average was \$122.

At Sparta ninety-six head of grades and purebreds were sold. One good grade brought \$160 while the highest price for a purebred was \$215.

At the Sixteenth Semi-Annual Sale at Watertown, May 10, the average price was \$140 for seventy-four head, many of which were young. The sale manager, Francis Darcey said that the animals were not up to the quality to those offered in the winter sale, but compared with the prices received in other Wisconsin sales this month, the result was satisfactory.

No buyers from outside the state were present at the Fifth Semi Annual Marathon County Holstein Breeders' Sale held at Marathon Park on May 11. Prices were real low. The average was only \$83.67, the sale total being \$5,940 for seventy-one head. Practically all of the animals remained in Marathon County. The top price was \$250 for a female and \$210 for a bull.

A total of \$2,560 was received for 27 animals at the Third Annual Spring Consignment Sale held at Rice Lake May 12. The top price was \$260 for which A. J. Mason purchased Sunnyside Cornucopia Roena, a seven-year-old cow consigned by R. J. Plenty. Fred Krahenbuhl of Barron, purchased five head in this sale.

The probable explanation is that the large number of offerings temporarily exceeded the demand and the market was flooded. The experience of many sale managers will bear out this statement. No matter how great the apparent demand, consignment sales repeated during a very short period supply the needs of the vicinity and then unless buyers are attracted from a distance, there is little competition in bidding and low prices prevail.

PINERY FARMS SALE

Fine weather favored the Pinery Farms Sale at Mentor, Ohio, June 5, and between three and four hundred enjoyed the generous pre-sale lunch provided by Mr. King.

The sale prices were rather disappointing. In all, fifty animals brought \$8,600 an average of \$172. Eighteen young bulls averaged \$164. Abner Deysher of Reading, Pa., paid the top price, \$800 for Sparrow Hawk Johanna, a six-year-old, with a year record of 1,100 lb. butter and 22,000 lb. milk. Her sire was Aaggie Cornucopia Johanna Lad 11th, and her dam was a 34-lb. granddaughter of Pietertje Hengerveld Segis. She is dark in color, very straight and handsome with a well balanced udder and was in calf by King Ona.

Top prices for a male was \$500 for which representatives of the City of Cleveland Farms at Warrensville, Ohio, got a real show bull, just a year old, sired by King Pietertje Jewel Korndyke. The dam had just completed a year record of 784 lb. butter, and over 18,000 lb. milk as a two-year-old, carrying calf eight months of the time she was on test. Her dam had a 1,000 lb. year butter record and, as a four-year-old, made 37 lb. butter in seven days.

Several nice young heifers and bulls from cows with large short time and year records went cheap.

Haeger and Mack did the selling with Wood in the box.

THE CLEVELAND SALE

The animals consigned to the Cleveland Sale were of varying quality—the majority were very good, and there were several that never should have been entered in a national sale. Prices were good, in the opinion of most present, and a general feeling of optimism prevailed. THE BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN representative was unable to stay to the close of the sale. There was a big crowd at the first day's sale which was held in a tent in the North Randall Fair Grounds. The sale opened late and only ten animals were sold before adjournment for lunch. These averaged \$625.50, the highest price being \$1,650, which Abner S. Deysher, of Reading, Pa., paid for Maple Side Annette Walker, a 33.58-lb. cow with a year record of 22,000 lb. milk, 971 lb. butter. She was consigned by Daisy Hill Farms and is a very handsome animal. The average for the first day was \$935, the highest price being \$4,100 for Avon Pontiac Echo Lad, the son of De Kol Plus Segis Dixie, consigned by Carnation Stock Farms. It was announced that the dam of this bull had produced 32,111 lb. milk, 1,613 lb. butter in 342 days; that on June 4th, she produced 77.1 lb. milk, 4.87 lb. butter, and that there was every reason to believe that she would sur-

pass the present world's record of Agassiz Segis May Echo. The individuality of this bull was hardly on a par with the records his dam has made. His purchasers were Dudley Waters of Grand Rapids, Mich., and the Battle Creek Sanitarium. While he was being sold a storm caused some disturbance, and when the next animal was being sold the tent blew down without injury to any one with the exception of Geo. Abbot of Cortland, N. Y., and Auctioneer W. A. Andrews, who suffered slight contusions.

The second day's sale was held in the "cooling-out" barn near the horse stables. When we left the average for ninety animals was \$647, and there were thirty head yet to be sold. A full report will appear in the next issue of our paper. We will just mention that the Loeb Farms bull, Sir Charlevoix Ormsby Finderne, son of the great Kolrain Marion Finderne, was struck off for \$3,750 to E. M. Bayne and J. B. Jones of Romeo, Mich.; that Berylwood Prince Aaggie Chicago No. 1 in the catalog, son of the 1,126-lb. cow Hartwood Segis Netherland, went for \$3,100, his purchaser being L. L. Allis of Rummerfield, Pa., who joined the Association when he was thirteen years old, and is said to be the youngest member of the Association ever had.

Bernhard Meyer of Finderne, paid \$1,100 for Kolrain Nemesis Finderne, the 35-lb. cow from the Bell Farm, and Blacres Sesame Korndyke, 37.92-lb. junior four-year-old champion of Pennsylvania, consigned by Bennett & Latzer, went to the Detroit Creamery Company for \$1,325.

Michigan, up to the time of our departure, was the heaviest buying state, with Pennsylvania second. The largest Michigan buyers were the Detroit Creamery Company and J. F. Berkheimer of Detroit, while J. J. Jermyn of Scranton, and the Central Poor District of Luzerne County were the chief Pennsylvania buyers. At least two of the animals were purchased for export by A. L. Truesdale of Auckland Province, New Zealand.

GOOD WORK AT BERKS FARM

Eco-Sylv Mechthilde whose wonderful performances in breaking the world's milk records for seven and thirty days as a senior two-year-old was reported in the May 22d issue of the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN is continuing her good work and in sixty days of strictly official test has to her credit 229.49 lb. butter from 5,856.8 lb. milk. This great heifer is now on long time test and we plan to tell her progress in subsequent issues.

Another daughter of Champion Echo Sylvia Pontiac has made nice records at Berks Farm, this is May Sylvia Alcartra. Freshening at the age of three years and five days she has produced 24.06 lb. butter 490.1 lb. milk in a week.

The champion of the 1922 Brentwood show, Carnation Matador Pontiac, recently freshened giving birth to a fine heifer calf by King Tweede Spring

Farm, the splendid bull at the head of Mr. Deysher's herd. Carnation Matador Pontiac has completed a seven day record of 25.45 lb. butter from 603.7 lb. milk while in thirty days she produced 100.27 lb. butter from 2,365.8 lb. milk. This record was made as a junior three-year-old and her best day's production was 91.4 lb. milk. It will be remembered that this daughter of Matador Segis Walker made her two-year-old record of over 23 lb. butter from three-quarters. We are not informed whether her recently completed record is from three-quarters or from four-quarters, as occasionally a deficient quarter can, by careful manipulation before freshening time, be brought into milk.

Mr. Deysher reports a good demand for sons of King Tweede Spring Farm and says that he only has four young bulls by this sire on hand. The in-

dividuality of King Tweede Spring Farm and his offspring is largely responsible for this happy state of affairs, then too, the dam of the Berks Farm herdsire, Dressie Lady Pontiac, a short time ago completed a year record making over 980 lb. butter and 20,000 lb. milk as a ten-year-old. While this is good, yet the splendid records being made by daughters of King Tweede Spring Farm are even more in the favor of this sire. Tobe Queen Pontiac Lass has 28.29 lb. butter, 532.6 lb. milk in seven days to her credit as a three-year-old while another three-year-old, Wynola Tweede Pontiac Lass made a seven day record of 26.14 lb. butter, 584.1 lb. milk while six other heifers have exceeded the 20 lb. mark.

In the Berks herd the first daughter of King Tweede Spring Farm to be tested semi-officially is doing good work, she is a junior two-year-old and in six months has made over 11,000 lb. milk and better than 475 lb. butter and is still milking over 60-lb. a day. There are reasons why the sons of King Tweede Spring Farm are in demand.

CAUSE FOR DOUBT

There was an all-round good-for-nothing man who died, and at his funeral the minister delivered a most beautiful address, eulogizing the departed in the most glowing manner, praising his splendid qualities as a fine type of man, a good husband and kind parent.

About this time the widow, who was seated well up in front, spoke to her little daughter by her side, and said, "My dear, go look in the coffin and see if it is your father."—*The Universalist Leader* (Boston).

Auntie had come to stay, and little Mary, with some pride, was showing a jumper she had knitted herself. "And did my little niece make this all by herself?" asked auntie. "Nearly, all but the hole you put your head through, and that was there before I started."

You Can Expect Something Good

from a bull by my junior herdsire

BradCo Holingen Korndyke

for his three nearest dams, one of which was tested as a junior two-year-old and another as a junior three-year-old, average in year test 21,179.1 lb. milk, 1,109 lb. butter.

HARRY C. GATES

Canton, Penna.

Buy Your Bull From an Accredited Herd

Desirable Family Characteristics

are production—persistence—individuality—prepotency—the capacity to produce a large flow of milk with a 4% fat content. They are shown in the pedigree of

Origin Sir Napol Cornucopia

my junior herdsire. His dam produced 731.6 lb. butter in 305 days as a senior four-year-old. Pennsylvania state record when made. His two granddams average 1,054.87 lb. butter in yearly test. The milk of the three averaged better than 4%.

A. W. DOWNTON

Starrucca, Pennsylvania

A Desirable Combination

Beauty Pietertje — Pontiac — Colantha — King Segis — Betty Lyons — Hengerveld — Clothilde — Pietje — May Echo Sylvia strains—ALL are combined in KING BEAUTY SYLVIA LYONS, the handsome young bull now at the head of Springdale Herd. Naturally, you have every right to expect his offspring to produce. 🐄 🐄

B. F. JONES & SON

South Montrose, Pa.

B. F. JONES W. HUGH JONES

NEARLY A HOLSTEIN NUMBER

The Holstein-Friesian breed is featured prominently in the June number of *The Field Illustrated*. The leading article is by a good friend of the Holstein industry, Dr. Cassius Way, and is on barn equipment. The cattle depicted are of the Holstein breed. There is a two page article on Holstein-Friesians in the British Isles. This is written by Geo. Hobson, Secretary of the British Friesian Society, and is illustrated with pictures of five prominent British-Friesian matrons and an imported bull which has won high honors in the show ring. Mr. Hobson infers that the British breeder has adhered more closely to the true and modern Friesian type than has the American breeder and he suggests that both countries would benefit by an exchange of blood but admits that his conclusions are based mainly on examination of pictures and accordingly too much importance should not be attached to them.

The British Friesian breed has evidently been developed along "milk and beef" lines as Mr. Hobson says that "steers of this breed show an excellent carcass and a good profit" and, in consequence non-pedigree herd owners are turning to the black and white cow. Prospects for the breed were never better.

"The Female in the Pedigree" by J. A. Bell, Jr., is well worth reading. Mr. Bell's views are well known to many owners of Holsteins. Mr. Bell is, in

his herd, intensifying the blood of Mabel Segis Korndyke. Two of the Bell herd sires have been sons and one is a grandson of this cow. In the Bell herd there are three of her daughters. The lesson Mr. Bell endeavors to teach is that the qualities of an excellent dam are transmitted to her descendants with a reasonable certainty and that by proper intensification attempted improvement through dams is more sure and certain than attempted improvement through sires.

Another article is "The Value of Official Tests" and the writer quotes from leading breed papers of four dairy breeds as well as *Hoard's Dairyman* and *Wallace's Farmer*. Scattered through this fine issue are many smaller items of interest to owners of purebred and grade Holsteins.

ACQUIRES HALF INTEREST IN KELLEY HERD

R. R. Grosinski who has had charge of John M. Kelley's farm at Baraboo, Wisconsin, has purchased a half interest in the Kelly herd. Jake Coleman, a graduate of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture, who has been acting as herdsman, will now be herd manager. During the past year a number of new buildings have been constructed and improvements made under the direction of Mr. Grosinski. One of the cows in the herd has just finished a year record of 28,036 lb. milk, 894 lb. butter. During the first 133 days she averaged exactly 100 lb. milk a day.

POLLY IS A PRODUCER

Polly Pietertje Colantha No. 381908, a member of the herd owned by the Connecticut Agricultural College recently completed a record of 20,613 lb. milk, 697.25 lb. fat or 871.56 lb. butter in 336 days. Prof. White really intended to compete in the 305 day division but her record is reported for the 336 days. She was fresh again about the first of April at which time she weighed 1,750 lb. Polly was milked by ten different students during the test period and made her record standing in a stanchion. She is a very handsome cow and a real producer as last year she milked 103 lb. her best day and at present is milking above 80 lb. a day right along.

SHARLET IS A PRODUCER

Three years ago H. W. Rice of Santa Ana, Cal., paid \$300 for Sharlet De Kol No. 260169, a daughter of Mercy Sir Pondyke and Queen Sharlet. Mr. Rice joined the Orange County Cow Testing Association and now considers that he just about stole the cow. He did not pay anything near her real worth for the first month Sharlet was in the association she produced 116 lb. butter fat; the second month her record was 87 lb.; the decrease being due to an attack of milk fever, or, at least that was the diagnosis; the third month she went back to 106 lb. She is reported to be the best producer in Orange County.

RENTING A HERD BULL

In a number of countries where there are large purebred herds and flocks, renting a sire is a common practice and has been for many, many years. With a few exceptions, renting a sire has not been a common practice in the United States. This is probably because the American farmer prefers to own his own tools and animals as well as, if possible, his own farm. Within the past few years a number of splendid bulls have been rented for varying periods, usually these have been animals that have had some service in the herds of their owners who did not wish to entirely dispose of their ownership. A bull can be spared for six months or a year or even two years and then taken back with his usefulness unimpaired and his value added to on account of the larger number of daughters he had sired.

In our present issue will be found an advertisement describing Allamuchy Korndyke Ormsby, born Nov. 3, 1920. His seven nearest dams have seven day records averaging 30.56 lb. butter. His sire is King of the Ormsbys who now has two 28-lb. daughters who made their records as heifers. This bull is a son of Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes and the famous Spring Brook Bess Burke 2d and is a full brother to Bess Johanna Ormsby who leads the honor list for the recently ended testing year in both seven and thirty day divisions.

The dam of Allamuchy Korndyke Ormsby is Allamuchy K A Lady Hartog who as a junior four-year-old made 30.3 lb. butter in a week and for 30 days averaged well over 70 lb. a day with an average test of 4.5% fat. As a five-year-old, this cow made 994.53 lb. butter, 21,963.7 lb. milk in a year. She is by Korndyke Abbekerk who now has 100 tested daughters and her dam is Lady Hartog Hengerveld 3d a 31.5 lb. cow that made practically 600 lb. of 4.2% milk in a week. This cow has at least two daughters that, as heifers have made over 30 lb. in seven days. Lady Hartog Hengerveld 3d is a daughter of Governor Walker and of the 22 lb. three-year-old Lady Hartog Hengerveld, who has two daughters that each made more than 31 lb. butter in seven days official test.

Allamuchy Korndyke Ormsby is on the accredited list and is a member of an accredited herd. With these qualifications and his remarkable backing, it certainly seems that \$100, the price asked for his services for six months period, is not at all excessive.

LIVELY CHEESE

"Cheese, sir?" inquired the Sandow-musled waiter.

"Certainly!" replied the diner. "Catch me a Limburger!"

The waiter made a grab at the side-board and seized one in the nick of time. "Now catch me a Gorgonzola!" said the diner.

Grappling with it violently, the waiter brought it over.

"Now," said the diner, "let 'em race across the table to me and I'll take home the winner."—*Savannah News*.

BUY BULL IN PARTNERSHIP

Meadow Holm FINDERNE Button is now owned jointly by E. S. Spaulding & Sons, Warren Spaulding, A. B. Shutes & Son and R. B. Waltrous, who together own 150 head of purebred Holsteins in Washenaw County, Michigan.

Meadow Holm FINDERNE Button is a son of FINDERNE Pride Fayne, who has two daughters that have each made over 30,000 lb. milk in a year and is a son of the former world's record cow for year butter production, FINDERNE Pride Johanna Rue.

The dam of this young sire is Meadow Holm Ona Ormsby; as a two-year-old she produced 21 lb. butter in seven days and is now on year test promising to make around 1,000 lb. butter in the year. Her dam is an own sister to King Ona, their dam is Ona Button De Kol, the champion of Ohio, with 1,345.55 lb. butter in a year while her dam, Ona Clothide De Kol, has a year record of more than 1,100 lb. Meadow Holm Ona Ormsby is a daughter of Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes 40th.

Meadow Holm FINDERNE Button is reported to be a very handsome young bull, dark in color and nicely marked, deep chested, with a straight top-line and is a real good bull in every way, he is now two years old.

WILL SHOW GOOD ONES

Mr. W. H. Sheaffer of Huntsdale, Pa., is thinking of exhibiting some of the members of his small but select herd at the fairs this fall, and animals from the Huntsdale herd may be seen at Mifflin and at York. Colantha Echo Korndyke is looking as well as ever and seems to improve as she gets older. Mr. Sheaffer recently added a nice daughter of King Ormsby Abbekerk Helena to his herd and is very proud of her. Like all the daughters of this sire we have seen, she is a very fine individual and it is very evident that this good son of King of the Ormsby is a sire of more than ordinary calibre.

PRIZE WINNING BULL EXPORTED

Giltner Brothers, of Eminence, Kentucky, shipped two carloads of purebred livestock on the steamer "Manukai" which sailed from San Francisco May 5th, the livestock goes to customers in the Hawaiian Islands. Among the animals was Excelsior Joh, a three-year-old son of Colantha Lyons Joh and a prize winner at the New York State Fair. The six nearest dams of this bull have seven day butter records averaging 30 lb. He goes to the Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Company.

STATE BREED JOURNAL

The Wisconsin Holstein News is the name of a bimonthly publication issued by the Holstein-Friesian Association of Wisconsin. The first number is devoted to news of Holstein cattle and organizations dealing in Holstein cattle.

SEVEN DOLLARS FOR MILK

Throwing away twice as much good food as we save in our dairy industry is costing Minnesota farmers about a hundred million dollars a year.

In ordinary milk there is about 13½% of solids. The cream separator takes out 4%, leaving 9½% of food solids in the skim milk which we feed to the pigs or to the calves or turn into the creek.

Buttermilk shows as great or greater waste. We save very little of it. It is sent to contaminate our lakes and streams.

Out in South Dakota there is one farm on which this waste is not permitted. As you might expect perhaps, this farm belongs to a bank, and appropriately enough, a savings bank, the South Dakota Savings and Trust Company, of Sioux Falls. On this farm, owned by the bank, there are 46 cows. Their milk is run through the separator, and the cream is sold to a nearby creamery. This creamery is a distributor of milk and cream as well as a manufacturer of butter. For the fresh cream it receives from this farm, it pays the bank a flat price of \$3.50 per hundredweight.

That left the skim milk on the farm. So President Johnson of the bank conceived the idea of getting a little more out of this product than the pigs and chickens would pay. He remembered having seen a product, called Gammelost, a cheese made from skim milk in Scandinavia. He remembered that it was considered a great delicacy, and he knew that it was impossible to get it in this country, except by importing it from Norway, where it is not manufactured on a large scale. He sent to Norway and got an expert maker of Gammelost to come to this farm, and now each day the skim milk on this farm is manufactured into Gammelost, which is packed in neat 1-pound cartons, and sold at wholesale to dealers in large cities at a price that means \$3.50 per hundredweight net from the skim milk. In other words, the skim milk sells for just as much as the cream. And why not? There is more than twice as great a weight of food solids in the milk as in the cream. So the milk on this farm brings the owners \$7.00 per hundredweight.—*The Northwest Farmstead*.

ARP IS AMBITIOUS

Max Arp of Eugene, Oregon came to the United States when he was fifteen years old, he now owns one of the finest Oregon farms and one of the best purebred herds in the Northwest. Milk from this herd commands a premium over the ordinary milk produced in the district. We are informed that Mr. Arp's ambition is to have a one hundred cow dairy with a yearly average of 20,000 lb. milk per cow.

—We have it from an eminent explorer that cannibals are very proud of their table manners. It is to be hoped that they always take politicians with a grain of salt.

IN EVERY DAY, IN EVERY WAY

Breeders of purebreds—men who are really entitled to the honored name of breeder—have before them the idea for constant improvement. This is especially true of owners of purebred Holsteins and, usually when a breeder is in the market for another herdsire, his idea is to get one whose dam has a higher record than has the dam of his previous sire. Evidently David Falconer of Scottville, Mich., thought along these lines. A former sire at the head of the Falconer herd was from a cow who made 30 lb. butter in seven days. He was succeeded by a sire from a 34-lb. cow and the dams of both bulls were semi-officially tested. The dam of the 30-lb. bull produced 1,226 lb. butter in a year. In the Falconer herd at the present time there is a young bull whose dam made 35.66 lb. butter, 800 lb. milk in a week and for thirty days averaged 111.3 lb. a day. On long time test she produced in 339 days, 926.56 lb. butter.

This young bull has a remarkable backing. His owner says he is the only bull bred in the United States whose three nearest dams have, for thirty days, averaged 100 lb. milk per day. Then, his two nearest dams have records averaging 37 lb. butter in a week and more than 1,100 lb. in a year while the records of his nine nearest days average 35 lb. butter in seven days. Needless to say animals from the Falconer herd have a remarkable pedigree.

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ALSO



King Segis Bull Staff and Rings.

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Holsteins that Will Please and Pay



Write your needs—or better—come and see our stock.

BLAIR COUNTY
HOLSTEIN ASSOCIATION

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Curryville Per na.

FOR SALE!

I offer for sale my

Stallion,

Brood Mares,

Colts and

Horses—

going out of horse breeding.

This is a good lot of high-bred trotting stock. Would exchange for First-Class Purebred Holstein Cows free from T. B.

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Scranton, Penn'a

The Breeder and Dairyman Exchange

Copy must reach us by the 1st or 15th of each month to appear in the current issue.

Advertisements for this department set up without display type or illustration, accepted at the rate of five cents per word, one insertion, minimum of twenty words. Three insertions, ten cents per word. Every word or abbreviation in name and address must be counted as a word.

In all cases, cash must accompany order. Other rates on application.

MISCELLANEOUS—FOR SALE

STONE DRAGS for sale. C. N. WILLIAMS, ISLAND POND, VT.

150 NOTEHEADS, 100 white envelopes printed and mailed \$1. Samples printing free. SUNCO, MOHAWK, NEW YORK.

DAHLIAS—Grand Mixture—75 varieties. 10 for \$1.00. No catalog. EVERETT B. HAWKINS, MONTGOMERY, N. Y.

ALFALFA HAY—First and Second Cutting, also Light and Heavy Clover Mixed. Ask for delivered prices. SAMUEL DEUEL, PINE PLAINS, N. Y.

WOOLENS—MATERIAL FOR LADIES' wear direct from factory. Write for samples and mention garments planned. F. A. PACKARD, BOX D, CAMDEN, MAINE.

LUMBER AND SHINGLES—At reduced prices. Farmers' trade our specialty. Best quality. Robert Emerson Company, Box 1156-E, Tacoma, Wash.

O-TOOT-TAN BEANS—New seed, far superior to any other legume for improving land, makes 2 tons cured hay per acre. \$2.50 peck; \$7 bushel. J. W. GUYTON, NEW ALBANY, MISS.

NATURAL LEAF TOBACCO—Chewing 5 lb. \$1.75; 10 lb. \$3; 20 lb. \$5.25; Smoking 5 lb. \$1.25; 10 lb. \$2.25; 20 lb. \$4. HICKORY RIDGE FARMS, MAYFIELD, KY.

OUR WHITE PAINT cuts your paint bill in half. \$2.50 per gallon. Agents wanted. LLOYD CO., 1009 LIBERTY AVE., PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA.

HAVE strawberries from June till snow flies. The Progressive Everbearing. 50 plants \$1.00; 100—\$1.50; 500—\$5.00. JAMES MCGRAHAN, GREENVILLE, PA. R. 43.

CABBAGE AND TOMATO PLANTS, wholesale and retail, 500, \$1.25; 1,000, \$2.00 postpaid; 10,000, \$12.50; 50,000, \$1.00 per thousand F. O. B. here. SCOTT BROS., FRANKLIN, VA.

TOBACCO AGED LEAF SELECT CHEWING. 3 pound \$1, ten pound \$3. Smoking Best 10 lb. \$2.50; good 10 lb. \$2. Satisfaction guaranteed. COOPERATORS, MURRAY, KY.

TOBACCO—Four years old, quality, flavor guaranteed. Pay for tobacco and postage when received. Five pounds chewing \$1.50. Five pounds smoking \$1.25. Cob pipe free with every order. HANCOCK POOL, HAWESVILLE, KENTUCKY.

FROST-PROOF CABBAGE PLANTS—Leading Varieties—Ready now. By mail: 150, 50 cts.; 300, 75 cts.; 500, \$1; 1,000, \$2.00. By Express: 1,000, 85 cts.; 5,000, 75 cts. per 1,000. Satisfaction or order refilled. COLEMAN PLANT FARMS, TIFTON, GA.

CABBAGE AND CELERY PLANTS READY for field, \$1.25 per 1,000. Beet, Onion and Lettuce Plants, strong, \$1.00 per 1,000. Tomato Plants, all kinds, \$2.00 per 1,000. Cauliflower, Pepper and Egg Plants, \$3.00 per 1,000. Send for list. J. C. SCHMIDT, BRISTOL, PA.

NATURAL LEAF TOBACCO. Chewing 5 lbs., \$1.75; 10 lbs., \$3.00. Smoking 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.00. Pay when received, pipe and recipe free. FARMERS CO-OPERATIVE TOBACCO UNION, PADUCAH, KY.

NEW JERSEY GROWN VEGETABLE PLANTS from the heart of the Vegetable belt. Tomato and Cabbage plants, 50c per 100 and \$2 per 1,000. Cauliflower plants 75c per 100 and \$5 per 1,000. Sweet Potato and Brussels Sprout plants, 60c per 100 and \$3 per 1,000. Egg plants \$1 per 100 and \$7 per 1,000. Celery plants 50c per 100 and \$2 per 1,000. Pepper plants 75c per 100 and \$4 per 1,000. 100 lots by parcel post postpaid. WARREN SHINN, WOODBURY, N. J.

Please mention THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN when writing to our advertisers

MISCELLANEOUS—FOR SALE

TOBACCO—Best Chewing 10 lb. \$2.50; Mild smoking 10 lb. \$1.50. Pay on arrival. Patesville Tobacco Association, Patesville, Ky.

SPECIAL PRICES—Fine Cabbage plants—Leading varieties—Expressed collect—1,000, \$1; 10,000, \$9; Satisfaction guaranteed. Tidewater Plant Co., Franklin, Va.

BARGAIN—4 Carloads NEW Wire Fencing from Government sale. NATHAN KLEIN CO., CENTER AND HOWARD STS., N. Y.

SPECIAL! 250 Hammermill Bond Letterheads and 250 Hammermill Bond Envelopes, white, printed and sent prepaid for \$3.00. Samples 2 cents. MILLER'S JOB PRINTERY, GRAHAMSVILLE, N. Y.

CANVAS COVERS 6 ft. x 10 ft., 13 oz. Brown Waterproof, Price \$5.95. Express prepaid; Hay Caps, 50c. Samples and prices upon request. W. W. STANLEY, 62 WHITE ST., NEW YORK.

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SOUTH CAROLINA BEANS, \$1.50 Bushel Hamper. South Carolina Cucumbers, \$1.50 Bushel Hamper. Famous South Carolina Cantaloupes, \$1.50 per Standard Crate, 45 loaves to crate. F. O. B. Blackville. Cash with order. THE GROCERY SHOP, BLACKVILLE, S. C.

MISCELLANEOUS—WANTED

WOOL BATTS—We do custom work. Send us your wool for batting. Write. WEST UNITY WOOL BATTING CO., WEST UNITY, OHIO.

SEND YOUR OLD CARPET to be woven into durable rugs with colors harmoniously blended. Write for Booklet J. NOVELTY RUG CO., 25 LANCASTER ST., PORTLAND, ME.

DOGS

HOUD PUPS, ¾ Beagle, ¼ foxhound, 7 weeks, males, \$10 females \$5. HARRY HANKS, ENFIELD, MASS.

FOR SALE—Four Great Dane puppies, 8 weeks old, of first class and size. Price \$100 each. F. O. B. here. R. H. SWANN, R. 2, GREENSBORO, MD.



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BRONZE TURKEY HATCHING EGGS, 50 cents each, \$45 per 100. ANNIE WILHELM, WRENTHAM, MASS.

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JAPANESE AND MILLE FLEUR BANTAM cockerels \$3.00, \$5.00. Eggs, \$3.00, \$5.00 setting; from winners. EDITH BABCOCK, SWANSEA, MASS.

WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS. Selected Stock guaranteed to be right. Shipped on approval. Address F. M. REYNOLDS, FACTORYVILLE, PA.

RUSSIAN ORLOFFS—HANSON'S strain, cold weather layers. Hatching eggs per setting three dollars. A. D. VAN ORNUM, EARLVILLE, ILL.

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SINGLE COMB WHITE AND BROWN LEGHORN Hatching Eggs, \$4.50 hundred. Pullets, \$1.00; Cockerels, \$1.25. Barron Strain. WM. KERKOW, BELLE PLAINE, MINN.

BABY CHICKS—SHIPPING EVERY DAY, Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, Anconas, Wyandottes, Monarcas, Orpingtons. Get my prices before ordering. HENRY MARKS, 64 NORTH MAIN ST., WILKES-BARRE, PA.

HATCHING EGGS, BABY CHICKS AND stock, all varieties poultry, Bantams, Waterfowl, Rabbits, Pigeons, etc. Winners to State Fairs, Madison Square and Boston. MYOWN POULTRY FARMS, ELLENVILLE, N. Y.

MAMMOTH WHITE PEKIN DUCKLINGS. Sold in quantities of twenty or more. Best Pekin hatching eggs. No better stock in America. PINE RUN DUCK FARM, NORTH FRANKLIN STREET, WILKES-BARRE, PA.

QUALITY WHITE LEGHORN AND WHITE WYANDOTTE chicks at 10c and 13c each. Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. ULSH POULTRY FARM, PORT TREVORTON, PA., BOX 4.

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CHESTER WHITE HOGS. Write your wants. R. L. MUNCE, CANONSBURG, PA.

FOR SALE—Pure bred Berkshires, bred sows, service boars and weanling pigs. CLARENCE A. PENNY, ADAMS, N. Y.

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HOLSTEIN HEIFER and bull calves. Purebred, registered and high grade. Splendid individuals and breedings. Delivered to you, \$25 and up. Your inquiry will be given our best attention. BROWN CROFT FARMS, MCGRAW, N. Y.



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TWENTY-FIVE—Fresh Cows and Close Springers \$47. Forty Young Cattle. \$32. W. Hundley, Boydton, Va.

FOR SALE—Purebred spotted Poland China male pigs, large type, high quality, \$50 each. DAVID BUCKWALTER, TRAPPE, MONTGOMERY CO., PA.

O. I. C. PIGS eligible to register, March and April farrow. Prices reasonable. C. W. OAKES & SON, R. 1, LITTLE HOCKING, OHIO.

NOW IS THE TIME to place your order with me for a nice bull calf. Write for prices and particulars. Herd Federally accredited. ELLIS ELLSWORTH, MESHOPPEN, PA.

IF YOU ARE INTERESTED in Holstein-Friesian Cattle from an Accredited Herd at reasonable prices, bred by our 34-lb. bull, Clever Model Glista, a son of Model King Segis Konig, write at once to MAPLE GROVE STOCK FARM, F. JONES, MGR., CENTERVILLE, PA., R. No. 4.

HOLSTEIN BULLS and bull calves for sale. Record dam. Herd federally tested. Prices reasonable. Quality considered. Address, CLARK BERRY, SINKING SPRING, PA.

TANNING

LET US tan your hide—Cow and Horse hides for fur coats and robes. Cow and Steer hides into harness or sole leather. Catalog on request. We repair and remodel worn furs; estimates furnished. THE CROSBY FRISSIAN FUR CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

TEXAS STUDENTS WIN

A judging team from the Texas Agricultural Mechanical College won the Southern Students Dairy Judging at Fort Worth sometime ago. The Texas team scored 2,236.5 points out of a possible 3,000, Louisiana was second with 2,158.5 points and Oklahoma third with 2,120.5. The Louisiana team made the best score on Holstein-Friesians with 1,111.5 points out of a possible 1,500, the Texas score was 1,096 and Oklahoma 1,049. J. D. Sobert of the Louisiana team, carried off the individual honors with 794 points out of a possible thousand and was high man in scoring Holstein-Friesians.

ALL SORTS

At a colored camp meeting in Louisiana the following sermon was delivered by a very black old ducky, wearing huge spectacles:

"Brethern and Sistern, de preachifying dis maw'nin' will be from de text on de ten virgins. De bridegroom war a-comin' and 'spectin' dem ten virgins to be ready wif dere lamps all trimmed and a-burnin', but, lo, when he was come he done foun' dat on'y five of dem virgins war ready; yassuh, five was trimmed and five was ontrimmed; five was wise and five was onwise; five was ready and five was onready; five was male and five was female."

PUREBREDS SHOW PROMINENTLY

Two hundred and sixteen cows in 21 herds were tested in the South Franklin County Pa. Association for the month of May reports I. Paul Stouffer, official tester. Of this number 23 cows produced more than 50 lb. fat and 38 exceeded 1,200 lb. milk. The ten high cows were all Holsteins, nine purebred and one grade and their average was 1,840 lb. milk, 66.6 lb. fat with an average test of 3.6 per cent.

Vester Pauline Netherland, a nine-year-old led the association by producing 86 lb. butterfat from 2,263 lb. milk. She is owned by I. F. Wright. De Kol Queen Mooie, a three-year-old, owned by C. E. Stouffer, held second place with 73.7 lb. fat from 2,232 lb. milk. This heifer held first place for April. Another member of this herd, Belle Princess De Kol 3d, is on the honor roll with 58.2 lb fat from 1,711 lb. milk. Kings Highway Aaggie Netherland is third with 2,170 lb. milk, 71.6 lb. fat. She is owned by W. J. Young who also owns another honor cow, Kings Highway De Kol Princess, her production being 1,751 lb. milk, 66.5 lb. fat. The remaining five cows on the honor list were owned by J. Brody Smith, W. E. Gossett, C. D. Stuck, Omwake & Speck, and H. F. Stoner and Brother.

The high herd for the month is owned by C. E. Stouffer, their average being 1,360 lb. milk, 44.9 lb. butterfat.

BETTER PLAY SAFE

The Associated Press carried the news that nineteen purebred Holsteins owned by William Coombs of Colerain, Mass., died May 24th as the result of eating nitrate of soda, and several more of the herd were expected to die. Mr. Coombs, the previous day, had used the nitrate as fertilizer on meadow land adjoining the pasture and the cows had reached through the fence and had obtained so much of the nitrate that they were poisoned.

The story seems a little far fetched as unless the animals had access to a bag of the fertilizer, it is hardly likely that the application was so heavy that cows reaching through a fence could obtain enough to poison so large a herd. Our object, however, in printing this item is to call attention to the danger of leaving fertilizer around the barns unless under lock and key. It is so easy for one or more valuable animals to escape from the pasture or barnyard and to get on the barn floor where such fertilizers are frequently kept and then only good luck prevents loss.

DUTCHY

Von night the other day, a week ago last month, I heard me a noise vich did not use to vas. I chumped up mit de bed and looked de door out and der peheld in de front of de middle of de back yard my pig iron grey mare tied loose running mit de stable. Whoever brings him back shall pay \$5.00 reward.

PRICE LEADS IN TEXAS

Starting eighteen years ago with a herd of ten cows, Price's Dairy now consists of over two hundred head of purebred and high grade Holstein-Friesian cattle and is the leading purebred dairy establishment at El Paso, Texas.

In discussing dairying in the southwest, Mr. Price said that the first ten cows, which were of mixed breeding, in 1905 produced only about 20 lb. milk per cow daily. In 1911 the first purebred Holstein bull, Duke (Parthena) was purchased. He was from a heavy producing cow, and his daughters, almost without exception, produced more milk in their first lactation period than their dams did as mature cows. Only purebred sires have since been used and they are selected for type, individuality and production.

The herd average has increased from 20 lb. per day in 1905 to 37 lb. per day in 1922 and the Prices' are aiming for a 40 lb. average.

Dairying in the Rio Grande valley has made rapid strides in the past five years. Production on the Price farm has increased from 1,000 gallons a day in 1918 to approximately 5,000 gallons at present all of which is sold as fluid milk in El Paso.

Then the Price Dairy Company handles the milk of 700 cows not their own and the distributing plant is equipped to handle 10,000 quarts of bottled milk daily.

The Price Dairy herd contains the champion milk producer of Texas. She is Paul De Kol American Pauline 4th No. 263776, in the ten months test Pauline produced 16,444.6 lb. milk containing 637.4 lb. butterfat.

Paul W. Price, who recently graduated from the University of California, is now in active charge of the production and Robert B. Price, manager of the company, has been largely instrumental in building up the herd and business to its present high standpoint. He is also influential among the dairy interests of the state and has done much to assist dairy farmers in the Rio Grande valley to raise the standard of their herds by placing purebred Holstein-Friesian bulls with their dairies at low prices and on very easy terms. From those who are shipping milk to the Price Dairy, no payment is required until the bull is six months old then a certain amount monthly is deducted from the milk checks. He expects to place out twenty-five young purebred bulls in the valley during the present year.

A CLEAN RECORD

Dr. F. E. Allen, Federal veterinarian, supervised the testing of 4,263 dairy cows in Pacific County, Washington, and found only six reactors. This is less than one-seventh of one per cent of the animals tested, while 92% of all the dairy cows in the county were tested.

Prohibition influences those who swear off and those who just swear.

THE RIDGWAY HERDSIRES

Samuel W. Ridgway, president of the Salem-Cumberland-Gloucester Holstein-Friesian Association, is one of the leading Holstein breeders in southern New Jersey. Mr. Ridgway is prominent in a number of other agricultural societies and has long been an active member of the local cow testing association.

A number of good bulls have headed the Ridgway herd. The first was Butter Boy Veinett, a son of Lady Veinett De Kol and Ruble Peck Butter Boy, whose dam was the first 30 lb. junior four-year-old. There are still seven daughters of this sire in the Ridgway herd.

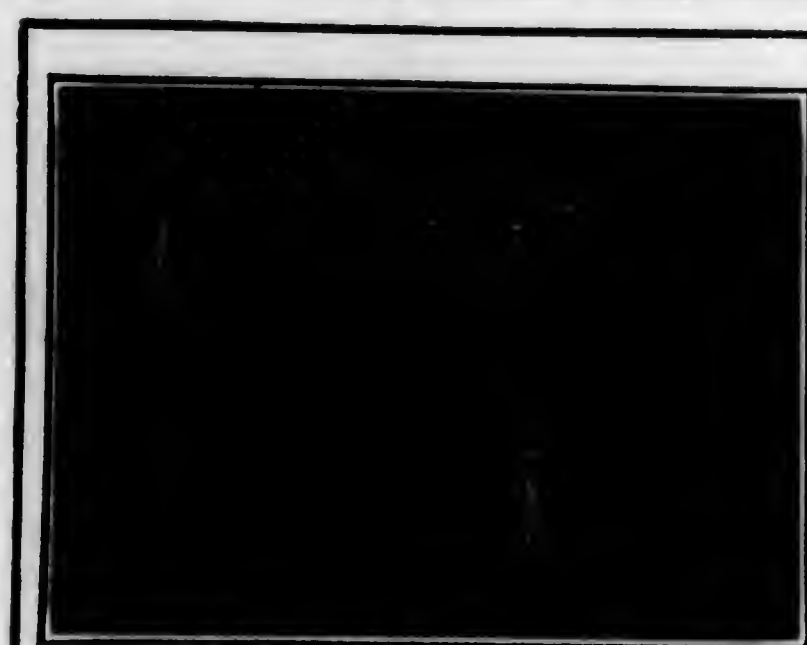
His successor was King Pontiac Beryl Canary Walker, a son of King Pontiac Canary out of Walker Beryl Altoana. There are ten daughters of this bull still in the herd.

The third bull was Ourvilla King Korndyke Girl, his dam was a granddaughter of Colantha Johanna Lad and his sire King Korndyke Florence Veeman was from a 31 lb. daughter of Sir Veeman Hengerveld and was sired by King Korndyke Sadie Vale. The herd includes eighteen daughters of the Ourvilla bull.

The present senior herd sire is King Beryl Veeman Korndyke, his dam is a granddaughter of King of the Pontiacs and his sire is a son of King Korndyke Sadie Vale, so that Mr. Ridgway is endeavoring to intensify the bloodlines of these two great sires. He is meeting with considerable success as the young daughters of King Beryl Veeman Korndyke have won prizes in a number of show rings.

BALED SHAVINGS

The best BEDDING for cows
Write for delivered price in Car Lots
Oscar Smith & Son, Albany, N.Y.



Young Stock For Sale

At prices that the
Everyday Breeder and Dairyman
can well afford to pay.

HARRY C. REYNOLDS
SCRANTON, PA.

Herd under the Accredited Plan

February 1st, at the Will Moore dispersal, Mr. Ridgway bought a young bull that he will keep for a junior sire, the dam made nearly 21 lb. butter in seven days as a four-year-old and averaged 77 lb. milk in a day. Her dam made nearly 27 lb. butter in a week and is from a cow that averaged practically 4 lb. butter a day for seven days and has three A. R. O. daughters each above 26 lb. of butter in a week. The sire of the young bull is a full brother to Dutchland Colantha Sir Inka and was by Colantha Johanna Lad from the 30 lb. four-year-old, Lady Princess Beets.

WAPSIMOOR

Wapsimoor Holstein milk is in good demand in Davenport and Clinton, Iowa, and is handled by restaurants, soda fountains and grocery stores. This milk is produced on Wapsimoor Farm which is owned by State Senator J. O. Shaff, Camanche, Iowa. The Wapsimoor Herd includes about 60 purebreds and 100 good grades, the herd sire is Iowana Pietertje Fayne De Kol, a son of Sir Johanna Fayne. One of the young bulls raised on Wapsimoor farm, Wapsie Sir Roseland Belle, was junior champion at the Waterloo Dairy Cattle Congress and was second in the calf class at the National Dairy Show, being beaten by the bull who became junior champion.

The herd is enrolled in the local cow testing association and a number of good cow testing records as well as official records have been made. Every member of the herd has passed the tuberculin test. Neatness and sanitation are emphasized. Electrical power operates the machinery and furnishes light for the homes, barns and yards. The dairy barn is 36x144 and is a model of neatness and convenience. The floors are made of cement with cork brick for the cows to stand on. A pressure water system supplies the buildings and feed lots.

The Shaff farm consists of 280 acres, the owner besides being interested in dairying is a banker and is president of the bank at Low Moor, a small town near Camanche. The farm manager, H. A. Cady, was formerly secretary of the Clinton County Farm Bureau.

FROM WISCONSIN TO MARYLAND

A carload of twenty well-bred Holstein-Friesians recently left Waukesha County, Wisconsin, enroute for that well-known Maryland establishment, Carroll Farms. They were selected by Wade H. D. Warfield who accompanied by his wife traveled 2,400 miles by steam railroad, 100 miles by inter-urban, 30 miles by bus and 200 miles by automobile in search of stock. Mr. and Mrs. Warfield looked over some of the great Wisconsin breeding establishments and says that he picked up a number of ideas which he will put in practice on the Carroll Farms.

—The two most forlorn creatures in existence are a small puppy that is lost and a man whose wife is away on a visit.

THERE'S A REASON

To intensify the blood of producing cows and transmitting sires is, by many breeders of purebreds, considered to be the best possible way of developing a herd. It was with this thought in his mind that Sam Witmer placed King Artis Waconda at the head of his good herd at Union Deposit, Pa. Several good bulls including a son of King of the Pontiacs had formerly headed the Witmer herd.

King Artis Waconda was from a 30-lb. cow who as a junior three-year-old made a world's record for butter production in year test. Back of this young bull are some of the greatest sires of the Holstein breed; bulls, whose daughters have made tremendous milk and butter records in both short and long time tests. Close up in the pedigree of King Artis Waconda occur the names of twelve well known Holstein bulls, four of them century sires and the Advanced Registry list credits the twelve with a total of 1,039 A. R. O. daughters. From a great cow, himself possessing remarkable individuality, and with such production and transmitting blood in his veins, is it any wonder that the young sons and daughters of King Artis Waconda show exceptional promise and are in great demand?

PENNSYLVANIA COWS MAKING BIG RECORD

A new state record for Pennsylvania was set up by Jessie Maida Ruth of the H. E. Robertson herd at York. She produced 742.5 lb. milk in the seven last days of May. Her best day was 115.8 lb. and this splendid showing was made three months after freshening.

Jessie Maida Ruth No. 381022 was born November 25, 1916. She is a daughter of Spring Farm King and Ruth Maida De Kol 4th. She is the first cow in York County to produce 100 lb. milk in a day and is making a tremendous year record. Jessie displaces the former state champion in the mature class, Susie Abbecker Colantha of the Bell Farm who produced 737.1 lb. milk in a week.

Mr. Robertson is ambitious to have two 30,000 lb. cows for his famous cow Clothilde, with only two months to go to complete her year, is practically sure of making a 30,000 lb. record.

CLUB MEMBERS TAKE NOTICE

Darlene Johanna Beets owned by E. C. Skinner of Ardmore, Oklahoma, recently averaged 87½ lb. milk a day for a week. Darlene is kept at the Chickasaw Lake club farm and her performance attracted much attention. Her butter production for the seven days was 27.4 lb. Mr. Skinner is a graduate of the Ames Agricultural College.

—Stude—"And poor Harry was killed by a revolving crane." Englishwoman—"My word! what fierce birds you have in America."

Entire Herd for Sale

19 Females and the Herdsire

One cow 8½ years old, all others younger, mostly around 4. Three granddaughters of Sir Veeman Hengerveld.

Three daughters of Napol Sir Keystone Beauty whose dam, the World Champion Keystone Beauty Plum Johanna, produced 1294.71 lb. butter in a year, a record never equalled in strict official test by any other heifer.

Three cows with 75 per cent. of the blood of this great cow.

Two daughters of King Lyons Sylvia.

Two daughters of The Potentate, whose dam made 40.1 lb. butter in seven days and was a daughter of a 43.19-lb. cow,

Two daughters of Dutchland Creamelle Sir Concordia.

Ten of these animals will freshen the latter part of May and the fore part of June by the herdsire, a two-year-old son of King Ormsby Ideal.

All animals are guaranteed. All have passed two clean T.B. tests, part have passed three times; the first two tests were made by State Approved Veterinarians, the latest one under the Accredited Herd System.

My ill health—paralysis—is my
only reason for selling.

C. H. TITUS, TUNKHANNOCK, PA.
R. D. No. 2.

YOUNG STOCK

AT REASONABLE PRICES

SIRED BY

KING ARTIS WACONDA

The Sires in his pedigree include—

	A. R. O. Daughters
King Segis.....	87
De Kol Burke.....	78
Pontiac Korndyke.....	151
Hengerveld De Kol.....	116
De Kol Clothilde Artis.....	43
De Kol 2d's Butter Boy 3d.....	119
King Korndyke Sadie Vale.....	87
King Segis De Kol Korndyke.....	65
Dutchess Ormsby Piebe Burke.....	34
Mercedes Julip's Pietertje's Paul.....	90
Aaggie Cornucopia Johanna Lad.....	107
Aaggie Cornucopia Johanna Lad Jr.....	62

Total..... 1,039

Let Me Show You My Herd

SAM T. WITMER
Union Deposit Pennsylvania

—IN—
ORIGIN HERD

HORNLESSNESS,

PRODUCTION AND BEAUTY
ARE SYNONYMOUS

The demand for
Hornless Holsteins is
steadily increasing.

Better let me tell
you about a prospec-
tive herdsire.

Herd Under State and Federal Supervision

GEORGE E. STEVENSON

727 CONNELL BUILDING

SCRANTON,

PENN'A

Dauphin County
Holstein Breeders

solicit a portion of your business.

They offer you
well - grown,
well - bred
healthy
Holsteins
at reasonable
prices and
invite your
inspection.

Dauphin County
Holstein Breeders' Association

HIRAM BILLETT, Pres.,
Bonnymeads Farm,
Paxtang, Penna.

G. H. TRUCKELL,
Secretary,
Harrisburg, Penna.

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ANNOUNCEMENT

INDIANA COUNTY HOLSTEIN BREEDERS ASSOCIATION

WILL HOLD A

PROMOTION SALE

of Purebred Holstein Cattle (a few grades also consigned) at the
Fair Grounds, Indiana, Pa., Friday, June 22, 1923
at 12.30 P. M.

An opportunity for the Breeder and Dairyman to purchase
Tuberculin Tested Cattle at his own appraisalment.

Catalogs can be obtained from

W. W. Blake Arkcoll, Pres.
Livermore, Pa.

Blain Short, Sec'y--Treas.
Indiana, Pa.

Lackawanna County Holsteins

The herds of Lackawanna County consist of stock directly descended
from cattle imported direct from Holland in early Holstein days by old time
Lackawanna County breeders—pioneers of the breed.

These men were capable judges and selected their animals for type,
individuality and producing capacity; desirable characteristics readily ap-
parent in the present cattle of the county.

Lackawanna cattle are healthy—many of the herds are under Fed-
eral jurisdiction.

Quotations will be cheerfully given on single animals or carloads—and
it is a pleasure to show the goods.

Lackawanna County Breeders' Association

Harry B. Miller, President

Robert Winship, Secretary

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

HARRISBURG, PA., JUNE 22, 1923

No. 12

Published Semi-Monthly. Price, 75c. Per Year



PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE

Published in the Interest of Breeders and Dairymen Everywhere



Entered as second-class matter April 8, 1922, at the post office at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, under the act of March 3, 1879.

WHEN THE BABY LAUGHS—

Q You are being advertised to. When the sun shines, when the flowers bloom, when dinner sends out its inviting aroma—when any one of a thousand things happen to attract your attention, you are being advertised to.

Q The purpose of any advertisement is to attract your attention, and arouse your desire; to tell what is new and good; to guide you to something you ought to have; to make you happier and more comfortable; to save you money and make life easier for you.

Q Advertisements are records of progress in and development of the breed. They tell what other Holstein owners have done and what they are doing. They are reports made by fellow breeders whose efforts benefit you as well as themselves.

Q So read advertisements. They will give you the latest records and breed news and tell you what families compose well-known breeders' herds and the bulls which head such herds.

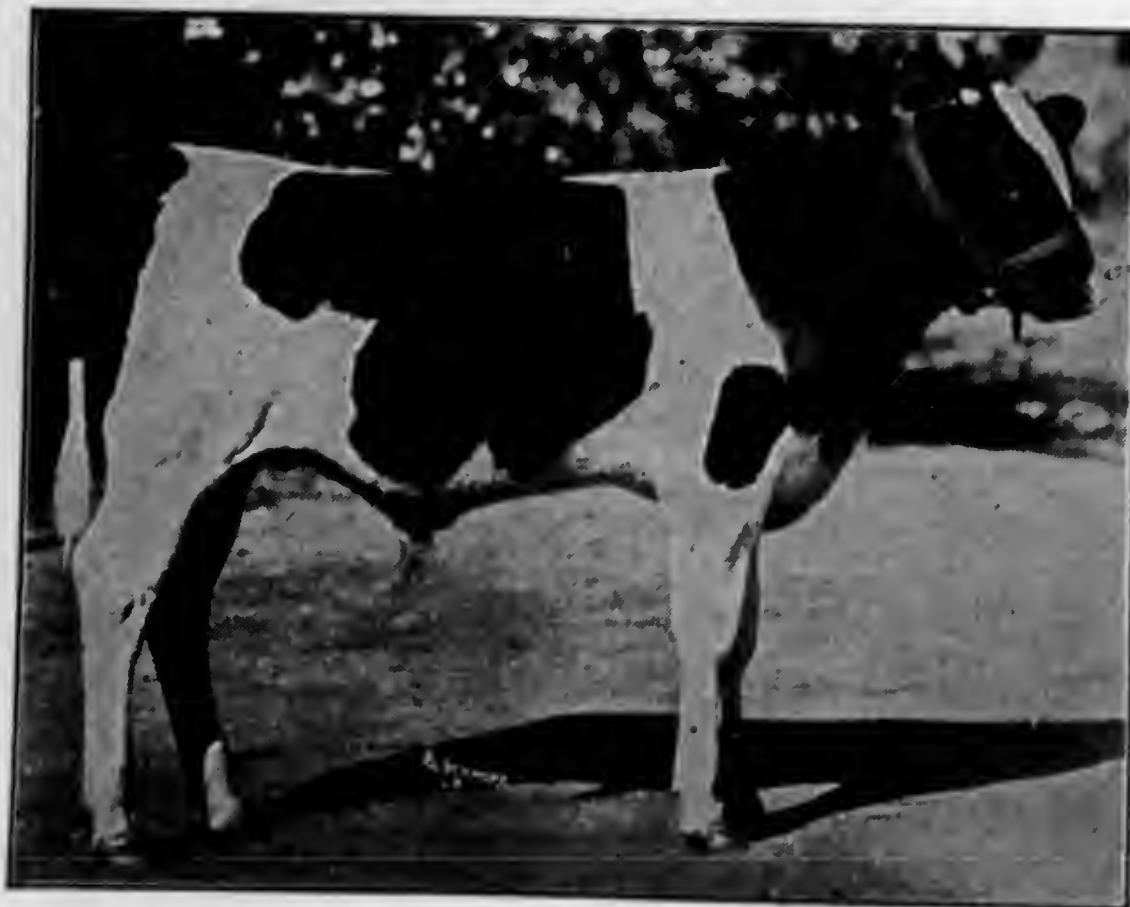
Q You'll be surprised at the world of interest and the wealth of ideas that you'll find in the advertisements, display and classified, appearing in

THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER & DAIRYMAN

READ THEM ALL AND TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THEM.

Berylwood Prince Aaggie Chicago

combines Individuality of the highest order with remarkable Production and Presistency, as shown by the performance of his dam and female ancestry.



His dam is a beautiful cow that produced 31.05 lb. butter, 701.9 lb. milk in 7 days, more than 100 lb. milk a day. She produced 1126.89 lb. butter in a year averaging 73 lb. milk a day for the entire time and is again in test promising to make an even greater long time record.

In future issues we will tell you more about our young herdsire, his dam and his sire, and the wonderful producing blood that flows in the veins of all three. Meanwhile we invite you to come and see him as well as the other members of our herd.

L. L. ALLIS, Rummerfield, Pa.

Oaks Dairy Farm

introduces its junior herdsire, a son of KING ONA and S F K LOTTA BELLE PONTIAC who has just closed a year record of 950 lbs. butter. She is by SPRING FARM KING from a 31.95 lb. daughter of a 29.51 lb. four-year-old whose dam produced 34.90 lb. butter in 7 days, 944.37 lb. butter in a year. He is light colored and a splendid individual, is by a famous sire and from a great producing cow who is also a beautiful animal.

Oaks Dairy Farm

C. Lewis Taylor, Proprietor

Wyalusing, Pennsylvania

Accredited Herd

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FOR RENT

Allamuchy Korndyke Ormsby

His seven nearest dams average 30.56 lb. butter in a week.

SIRE: King of the Ormsbys. Everybody knows him. His daughters are already making good.

Dam made 30.3 lb. butter in seven days as a four-year-old, practically 1,000 lb. butter and 22,000 lb. milk in 365 days as a five-year-old. She is by the century sire, Korndyke Abbekerk and is from a 31-lb. cow that has TWO 30-lb. daughters and in turn is from a cow with TWO daughters above 30-lb.

FOR RENT FOR \$100 FOR SIX MONTHS

This bull is from an ACCREDITED HERD. Don't answer unless you have an accredited herd yourself or can keep the bull under accredited herd conditions.

For further particulars apply to

E. B. BENNETT

90 Pierrepont St., Brooklyn, New York

Holstein Cattle and Big Type Poland Hogs

A combination that should be on every Dairy Farm that is being worked for best results. Bull calves and bulls ready for service. A few choice sows bred for June and late Summer farrow and a choice lot of Spring pigs for sale. A Post Card will bring all the information you ask for.

L. E. CONNELL

Fayette, Ohio

35-lb. Bull for Sale!

BORN JANUARY 10, 1922

Records of His Dam:

Butter, 7 days.....	35.66 lb.
Butter, 339 days.....	926.56 lb.
Milk, 7 days.....	800.1 lb.
Milk, 30 days.....	3,339.2 lb.

His two nearest dams average 37 lb. butter in seven days, 1,108.75 lb. butter in a year.

His nine nearest dams average 35 lb. butter in seven days.

He is the ONLY bull bred in the United States whose three nearest dams average 100 lb. milk per day for thirty days.

ALSO A 31-lb. BULL, Born Aug. 9, 1918

whose dam has made 3,005 lb. milk in thirty days, 929 lb. butter in 305 days and is now on year test—will make 1,200 lb.

A SIX-MONTHS-OLD BULL

whose dam has a 21-lb. two-year-old record. Granddam has 30—1,226 lb.

THREE YEARLING HEIFERS

bred to a 35-lb bull; sired by a 34-lb. bull. Their dams are daughters of a 30—1,226 lb. bull.

DAVID FALCONER

SCOTTVILLE

MICHIGAN

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Milk Report Sheets

Those who have tried them claim that "Breeder and Dairyman" Milk Report Sheets are just a little the handiest and best they ever used.

Designed for use in either grade or purebred herds, each sheet has room for recording the production of 25 cows for the full month, breeding and calving data, etc., etc.

They are printed on light, strong manila board and are 17 inches long by 22 inches wide. Sample 5 cents. Year's supply, 12 sheets, 50 cents.

Give them a trial. You will like them.

The Holstein Breeder & Dairyman

BOX 110, HARRISBURG, PA.

DISASTROUS FLOOD!

*Breeders' Homes Submerged—
Valuable Holsteins Carried Away*

BY WIRELESS:—Breeders' Homes in many parts of the country are reported to have been nearly submerged by a recent flood of orders for good Holsteins. Tidal waves of orders have completely wiped out the surplus of animals for sale but still the deluge continues. Great cattle scarcity is forecast.

VALUABLE ANIMALS MISSING

Many valuable young bulls as well as other foundation stock carried away by the first flood of orders found refuge on other Dairy Farms and there is little hope entertained that their new owners will ever return them. Their former owners are happy in spite of devastated herds and are now actively engaged in making preparations against a recurrence of such a catastrophe—a flood of orders and no spare stock on hand. It is estimated that the losses incurred by reason of not having enough stock to fill the demand will total many thousands of dollars.

"THE BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN" HELD RESPONSIBLE

Although the sellers claim that "The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman" is largely responsible, they do not intend to sue for damages. Their own contributory negligence in not having more animals on hand to meet the flood of orders created by "The Breeder and Dairyman" advertising renders them equally responsible.

Let Us Bring This Kind of Trouble to Your Home

You will be happy despite the extra work of answering letters, entertaining visiting buyers and depositing checks to the credit of your bank account.

THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN
Box 110, HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

Please mention THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN when writing to our advertisers

—The— Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Vol. II

HARRISBURG, PA., JUNE 22, 1923

No. 12

Heredity: Its Meaning and Influence

By C. S. Plumb, of the Ohio State University

THE word heredity has long been used by scientific men when discussing the important subject of breeding animals and plants. As commonly defined, it means the reproduction in the offspring of the characteristics of the parents. It means more than that, however, because the parentage of an animal or plant extends further back than one generation.

The degree or extent that characteristics may be inherited from parents, grandparents, and more distant generations, can not be absolutely determined. Yet, that animals and plants do inherit from other generations than the parents, is a matter of common knowledge. In fact, everything found in the animal, whether physical or mental, excepting certain diseases, has been transmitted through previous generations. We know that under average conditions there is a certain degree of resemblance between an animal and its various ancestors. Yet there are conditions which greatly affect heredity. Writing on "the complex nature of heredity," Davenport says: "The most disconcerting principle in all improvement operations lies back of the obvious fact that the offspring is not like the parent. Having two parents, he could not of course be like them both. The fact is, however, that for the most part he is not like either one of them, nor yet is he like the two combined. The most that can be said is that the offspring resembles his parents, and that all his characters are to be found somewhere in his parentage."

The persistence of heredity is a most important factor in its influence on the offspring. The older and better established the family, the more uniform and certain is the transmission. We say that an animal, family, breed or race that transmits its special characteristics with much certainty, is *prepotent*. This word suggests power, and really means superior influence. Wild animals and birds represent the purest and most prepotent breeding. They live and develop under conditions that are most natural and uniform, thus resulting in the least change.

One wild fox differs but little from other wild foxes of the same kind in form, color and mental traits. In the opinion of scientists they must have had these characters for a great length of time. The same conclusion applies to any other one species, the product of wild conditions.

The most prepotent domestic animals are those that have been bred pure for long generations. A breed like Hereford cattle, the family relationship of which can be traced back a hundred years, represents a com-

paratively well-established type and character. In a herd of these cattle we should expect to find the typical horn and head, the blocky form, the red body and white face, brisket, tail and feet color so universally known. We have examples, however, of old breeds that have not been developed by great constructive breeders, and consequently a lack of individual excellence among a great number of the animals is found.

The importance of heredity in stock breeding has long been recognized. The men who have been most noted in the development of each of the great breeds have agreed that the saying, "like produces like," contains much truth.

In fact, in breeding operations they have placed a premium on prepotency and uniformity of character. Bates, the great Shorthorn breeder, was a stickler for type and character. The same may be said of any other man who has become celebrated as a breeder of superior animals. If a man wishes to produce race horses, he must use race horse blood, in which speed has been the important feature. Great records are being made among dairy cattle to-day, and certain families are noted producers. In studying the history of the development of the modern dairy cow, one will find that the inheritance of milk or butterfat production is a great prepotent feature. This prepotency is illustrated in a striking manner in the ancestry of the Holstein-Friesian cow De Kol Creamelle. She produced 780.4 lb. milk in a week, her daughter Creamelle Vale 750.2 lb., her granddaughter, Dutchland Colantha Vale 765.3 lb. and her great granddaughter Dutchland Pietertje Vale 750 lb. in a week, a remarkable series of records.

Anyone who attempts to establish and develop a herd without being guided by our present day knowledge of the influence of heredity will certainly fail in his breeding operations.

The importance of an ideal in breeding can not be over-estimated. Men who have done much to assist in developing breeds and have become famous in this work are commonly called "Constructive breeders." In the upbuilding of the Shorthorn, the Colling Brothers, Bates, the Booths, and Cruickshank were all known as great constructive breeders. These men had their ideals or standards, and bred up to them as closely as possible. Two men start out with herds of cattle of equal merit. One man has ideals of what he should do. He carefully studies his cattle and the laws of heredity, and seeks constantly to improve his

herd. At the end of twenty-five years he has a fine herd, that is a marked improvement over his foundation stock, and from which he derives much praiseworthy fame and substantial profit. The other man has no ideals or policy. He is satisfied with things as

he receives them, he does not study his business, and, as might have been expected, his stock becomes inferior and unprofitable, he gets in debt, and possibly in bankruptcy. One man is a benefit to his community, the other is not; yet each had an equal start.

Holstein Steers Profitable

ONE may travel for many miles in the states in which Holsteins predominate without seeing any Holstein steers. There are several reasons for this state of affairs. The Holstein states are those near the great cities and it is because of the demand for fluid milk that the contiguous states are the homes of Holstein herds, purebreds and grade. In the spring and early summer the demand for veal causes the slaughter of many of the surplus bulls but this demand is seasonable and not prevalent over the entire year. Consequently, there is a tendency for young males to be a drug on the market at certain times of the year.

Faced with this state of affairs, the Ohio Agricultural Station in the early part of the last year, experimented with young dairy and beef steers and found that Holstein steers returned a fair profit over the feed cost. The station had on hand six purebred Holstein bull calves averaging 11½ months old and valued by a cattle market authority at \$4.25 per 100 lb. These were castrated and dehorned early in the winter and put on a fattening ration January 17, 1922, according to the report by G. Bohstedt, who is in charge of the animal husbandry department at the Station. Since at the time the Station had a number of home-grown Aberdeen-Angus steers averaging 10½ months, or nearly the same age, it was decided to put these on a similar ration at the same time. Such a comparison, while interesting, was not, for several reasons, intended to settle the long standing contention regarding the relative economy or other merits of dairy and beef steers. The dairy calves had been castrated only two weeks and dehorned one month previously. Prior to the beginning of the feeding trial, they had been kept under conditions different from those of the beef cattle, and were in poorer condition of flesh. Some of their increase in live weight during the experiment was due to the so-called "fill."

The dairy steers, averaging 626 pounds, were weighed in at \$4.25 per hundred pounds, or \$26.60 per head. The beef steers averaged 632 pounds at the start, and were valued at \$7.00 per hundred pounds, or \$44.24 per head. The dairy calves, therefore, had a decided advantage from the start due to their low cost as feeders compared with the beef calves which, although fully one month younger, were already in fair market condition. This difference should be kept in mind in studying the following data which includes the financial showing of the two lots of steers.

All feeds with the exception of linseed meal were full fed to the steers. Salt was available at all times. About a month was needed to put them on a full feed of corn. Since no silage was available for these steers the profits were not as large as could have been expected had it been included in the ration.

The larger gain of the Holstein steers was due partly to "fill" but largely to their strong growth impulse. They did not attain a covering over ribs and loin as did the Aberdeen-Angus steers. Still they dressed within four per cent of the beef steers, which meant that on the dressed yield basis the buyer received his money's worth from these dairy steers. As long as there is an outlet for such carcasses, the packer buyer is safe in paying as much for them, relatively, as was done in this case; but the demand of discriminating butchers quickly puts them at a disadvantage, in favor of the thicker, better-marbled, better-appearing carcasses of the Angus type. If only one or two well-fitted dairy steers are shipped to market it is also very likely that they will show off to such a disadvantage among beef-bred steers that their value will be placed lower in comparison with beef steers than was done in this instance. In other words, psychology enters into the bargaining.

Since the dairy calves were laid in at \$26.60 and the beef calves at \$44.24 per head, it is evident that the beef calves had made their owner a profit at that price previous to being put on this feeding trial. On the other hand, the dairy calves, considered only as feeder steers, had failed to pay for their keep up to the beginning of this feeding trial. It is in view of their previous prospects as breeding stock, or in consideration of them as a by-product of dairying, that the existence of Holstein calves as feeders is justified. In such cases, reasoning from these data, it may be well to consider fitting such dairy calves for the market, as was done with profit in this instance.

FEEDING DAIRY AND BEEF STEERS

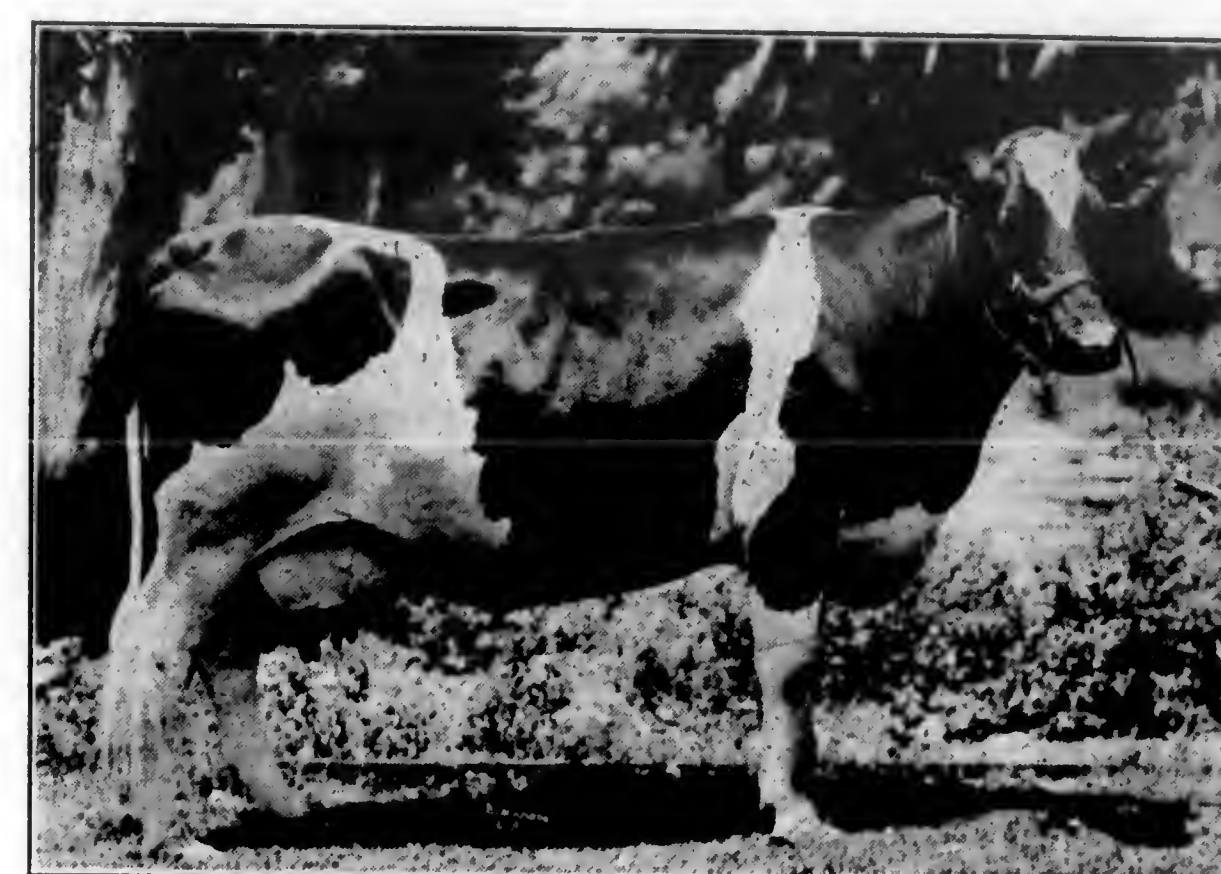
January 17 to June 20, 1922—154 days. Six steers per lot. Figures on single steer basis.

	Dairy steers Holsteins	Beef steers Aberdeen-Angus
Initial value per cwt	\$4.25	\$7.00
Average initial weight, pounds ..	626.	632.
Average final weight, pounds ..	1,021.	972.
Average dairy gain, pounds	2.57	2.21
Average dairy feed, pounds		
Ground corn	14.0	12.3
Linseed meal	2.5	2.5
Mixed hay	4.4	2.5
Corn stover	2.2	1.3
Cost of 100 pounds gain*	\$10.16	\$10.34
Selling value at Pittsburgh** ..	\$8.50	\$9.75
Shrinkage in shipment, percent ..	4.0	5.8
Dressing percentage (cold)	56.9	60.72
Weight of hide, pounds	60.	61.
Return over cost of feed during fattening period	\$10.83	\$6.62

*Prices of feeds are: Ground corn 62 cents per bu; linseed meal \$55.00 per ton; mixed hay \$14.00 per ton; stover \$7.00 per ton.
**A shipping and marketing expense of 90 cents per hundred pounds deducted from the Pittsburgh price is the basis of computing the returns over cost of feed.

Her Eye on the Championship

HOLLYWOOD Lilith Palmyra Abbekerk owned by the Los Angeles County Farm at Hondo, California is making a great showing in long time test and has already made 1,000 lb. butter in seven months. In her first 214 days she has 1,002.6 lb. butter, 21,315.8 lb. milk to her credit, it is expected that she will qualify in the 305 day class and in the next 91 days should materially increase her present remarkable record. It will be remembered that she already holds the Pacific Coast record for both milk and butter in the ten months division as a senior 4-year-old, her record being 22,245.1 lb. milk, 982.97 lb. butter, this is the highest record ever made in this division on the



HOLLYWOOD LILITH PALMYRA ABBEKERK
1,002.6 lb. butter, 21,315.8 lb. milk in 214 days. Owned by the Los Angeles County Farm

Pacific Coast and is said to be the highest record made anywhere following the birth of twin calves.

Early in her present test, Hollywood Lilith Palmyra Abbekerk produced 125.6 lb. milk in a day and averaged 100 lb. a day for the first 209 days of her test. Her best seven day butter record was 38.64 lb. and the best seven day milk record was 844 lb. Her sire is Hollywood Lilith Palmyra and her dam is Hollywood Abbekerk Korndyke, a 30 lb. cow and a double granddaughter of the century sire, Korndyke Abbecker.

Summer Feeding Problems

FEEDING problems for the dairyman are not solved with the coming of pasture, for the summer has feeding problems all of its own. In the northern states dairy cows are usually at their best during the latter part of May and June for then they have an abundant supply of good pasture. Conditions for the production of milk and butterfat are almost ideal at that time for the grass is palatable and succulent and carries lots of vitamins besides the necessary protein and mineral content. During this period many owners do not feed any grain and others feed only the heaviest producing cows some home grown grain; a mixture of corn or barley and oats may profitably be used at this season. The amount to feed will depend largely upon the condition of the pasture and the amount the cow is producing. C. R. Rhode, Assistant Professor in Dairying of the Illinois Agricultural college, recommends one pound of grain for every five or six pounds of milk produced.

When the weather gets hot, pastures begin to dry up and flies start to bother the cattle, then comes the more serious summer feeding problems for the dairyman.

Soon will be the time of the year when it is difficult to keep up the milk flow and keep the cows in good flesh; dry, dusty pasture will not suffice, there must be additional food. On many farms, silage, soil crops, grain, or combinations of these feeds are used to good advantage. To the farm raised grain ration some protein concentrate, such as bran, oil meal or cotton seed meal should be added. Favorite soiling crops are, peas and oats, alfalfa, soy beans, clover, cow peas, sudan grass, corn and sorghums, and are cut green and fed to the milkers. A favorite solution of the summer supplementary feeding problem is silage and some dairyman have a special summer silo which has less diameter than the winter one and the contents of such a silo is used exclusively for summer feeding purposes. Many herds, however, obtain supplementary summer feed from a general silo, the contents of which are not emptied during the winter.

Whatever the dairyman has to feed should be used to keep up the milk flow and bring the herd through the summer in good condition. Dairyman who take good care of their cows during the summer will be making a good investment which will be realized on during the next lactation period.

Payment in Farm Produce

SENATOR Porter J. McCumber, who was retired by his North Dakota constituents at the close of the recent congress, made at least one senatorial speech that shows that he was thoroughly acquainted with both city charges and agricultural produce prices. In a discussion in the Senate on an itemized expense sheet wherein the traveler had made charges of \$19.75 for one day's expense in New York City, Senator McCumber thus translated this expense account in terms of farm produce:

"Without spying, Mr. President, I will ask permission to follow this Senator from the time he leaves the train until he returns to it after a day's sojourn at the hotel.

"As he leaves his cab he pays for having been driven eight to ten blocks, six bushels of oats, and as a compliment to the driver for his very moderate charge, he gives a tip of fifteen heads of cabbage.

"He registers at the hotel and is shown by the bell-boy to the elevator. As he nears the tenth story he responds to the expectant look of the elevator lad with three dozen eggs.

"The bellboy lingers at the door of his room and is rewarded for his anxiety over the comfort of the guest with a bushel and a half of barley.

"It takes a quarter of a ton of hay for this Senator's breakfast. He gives the waiter two bushels of potatoes. His noon lunch is an average-sized sheep, with a bushel and a half of carrots for the waiter.

"In the evening he consumes four bushels of rye and the waiter has a bushel of onions to dream on. When he settles for his room the landlord is the recipient of a half carload of turnips."

Defining a Scrub

BY AN IOWA DAIRYMAN

THE department of agriculture has issued a statement to the effect that the owners of scrub bulls that re-act to tuberculin test will receive no compensation for such re-actors. It further says, "the term 'scrub' is interpreted as applying to all unregistered bulls."

The action of the department is to be commended so far as it goes but the question arises, does it go far enough. Our needs only to travel through the richer agricultural sections of the country to note the need of better dairy sires. The richer agricultural sections are referred to particularly because these have been more slow to adopt dairy farming. They have been content to plow and harvest with little regard to the real importance of dairying as a soil conserving industry. Now, when they have been forced to turn to the cow, the first step has been to buy a bull with a pedigree. Their inexperience has given them many a registered scrub. If you doubt it, watch their pastures when you are driving in these richer sections.

The campaigns against the scrub have borne a rich harvest and great improvement is noted but it seems that these campaigns have opened a field for the sale of many bulls that can scarcely qualify above scrub class although they carry an elaborate pedigree. There is a host of farmers and younger dairymen who depend upon glowing descriptions and convincing advertisements to establish their ideal of what a herdsire should be. Unfortunately these men who, in most cases, are buying a single animal, take the seller's word for the individuality and too often the seller's imagination has helped him out far too generously. The purchaser is not wise enough to know how seriously he has been duped and as result has a bull that technically is not a scrub but actually is far less valuable than the most insignificant unregistered animal. All this proves that individuality and breeding are of practically equal importance in selecting the sire, and just as soon as the one is ignored in favor of the other, injury is inevitable.

Some breeders have gone so far as to say that they will purchase nothing to head their herds save proven sires. This means that they will buy nothing except bulls old enough to have daughters that have proven their ability. Such a plan is impractical from the average breeder's standpoint. Proven sires are by no means numerous and their owners are slow to part with them so long as they are of any use to their herds. Furthermore, a proven sire in one herd may come far from qualifying in another where different standards furnish the basis of selection.

The purchase of nothing but advanced registry breeding stock is to be commended but this is a trifle ideal at the present. The bull whose breeding is vouched for by official records is naturally to be preferred and he is always a good investment but the man who has grade cows and is struggling from the throes of unprofitable dairying to the plane of the real breeder, is sometimes slow to accept such standards. He argues that a cheaper bull is good enough so long as he must depend upon unregistered cows. Someday he is going to have a better herd, he fondly tells him-

self—then he will have a better bull—a real one. He fails entirely to appreciate the fallacy of his position. He cannot see that he is blocking his own progress by such reasoning and unless he changes his view, the chances are he will become discouraged at the slow transition from unprofitable to profitable dairying. What then is the solution of the whole matter? We cannot have scrubs. This is acknowledged. The only answer is to stimulate an appreciation of individuality backed by breeding that will insure improvement in each succeeding generation. There are many factors active in bringing about this condition. The work of the breeder's associations will help but perhaps the most potent of all is the influence of the farm press. The struggling farmer and the successful farmer alike owe more to the press than they realize. It has a place in all their activities. Its advice has been their guiding hand that has lead them through many a struggle of uncertainty. As a result it is being heeded more to-day than ever. The dairy and farm papers have done much to stimulate an appreciation of individuality in all lines of breeding and it is their work that is going to continue to prove most effectual in this case. We do not criticize the department for debarring the scrub bull from indemnity, but we do believe their definitions could be a trifle more elastic.

Minerals in Rations for Dairy Cattle

BY L. A. MAYNARD,

New York State College of Agriculture

IT has long been known that minerals are just as essential for growth and production as is protein, but only recently has any special consideration been given to them in selecting rations because the fact that all feeding stuffs contain them led to the belief that rations adequate with respect to other nutrients would also supply sufficient minerals. Recent study of the mineral needs of farm animals substantiated the above belief in the main, but has shown that our modern system of agriculture has developed special conditions and practices where a consideration of minerals in the ration is necessary. Repeated croppings and impoverishment of the soil tend to lower the mineral content of feeds, while certain animal husbandry practices, such as heavy feeding for rapid growth and high milk production have increased the needs of animals for minerals beyond what nature intended.

Although there are some dozen or more different mineral elements required by the animal body, only two of them aside from those supplied in common salt, are likely to be deficient with respect to body needs as to demand consideration in making rations. These two are calcium and phosphorus, the elements forming 90% of the mineral matter of the body.

The content of the ration in the above elements can be increased either by selecting feeds which contain them in abundance, or by adding commercial sources of them to the ration. The first procedure should be followed where possible, and to this end, it should be remembered that the concentrate feeds are fairly high in phosphorus but low in calcium, whereas the legumes, clover and alfalfa, for example, are high in calcium and low in phosphorus. Some concentrates such as

wheat bran, standard middlings, linseed meal and cottonseed meal are especially rich in phosphorus.

Where commercial sources must be resorted to, calcium, the mineral most usually needed, can be obtained as chalk, or finely ground limestone. Where phosphorus is needed, it can be obtained in combination with calcium as bone meal. The steamed product is best but ordinary bone meal may be used. Whatever source is used, it should be pure and finely ground.

Milk is high in both lime and phosphorus and its production thus requires a liberal supply of these elements. There is much evidence that a deficiency of them may cause a falling off in milk, a lowering of bodily vigor, and reproduction troubles. To insure an adequate supply of mineral matter for the dairy cow, the most important consideration is so to select her ration that adequate phosphorus is provided by a liberal grain mixture consisting of a good proportion of those concentrates rich in phosphorus, and calcium by a leguminous roughage. It is equally important that feeds high in calcium and phosphorus should be used during the dry period, since this is the time that the animal stores these elements, to be used in part for making milk during the next lactation. Where leguminous roughage is not available it seems worth while to add a mineral supplement, and 1% steamed bone meal in the grain mixture is suggested.

Summer Dairy Problems

THE busy season, hot weather, flies, and short pastures are conditions that must be met by the dairymen during the summer months. During the busy summer season there is a tendency to neglect the cows. Regular milking periods should be adhered to as closely as possible, as any marked change in the regular management of dairy cattle usually results in decreased milk and butterfat production. It is not advisable to allow the dairy herd to run down in flesh. Too often this happens in late summer. The cows freshen in thin condition and will not produce as well or as efficiently as cows that freshen in good flesh.

Many dairymen supplement with silage or grain and they say it pays. Such a course may pay even more next winter as a cow whose production and flesh is kept up by good summer feeding and who goes into the barn in the fall in good condition will produce more during the time she is continuously in the barn. A grain mixture that may be feed with good advantage is cornmeal or ground barley, 5 parts; oats or bran, 2 parts; oil meal, 1 part. The amount depends on the amount of milk produced and the condition of the cow and may vary from one pound to every three and one-half pounds of milk or one pound to five pounds of milk produced a day.

In a large measure flies are responsible for low milk yields in summer and thin cattle in the fall. Cows should be protected from them as much as possible. One of the best means of eliminating the fly evil is to keep the cows stabled during the heat of the day in cool, darkened barns. Windows can be darkened by nailing building paper over them. Gunny sacks may be hung in the doorway in such a manner that flies will be brushed from the cows' backs as they enter the

barn. Manure provides the ideal breeding place for flies and should not be allowed to accumulate around the stables if it is possible to draw it to a distance and pile it up or apply it direct to the meadows after the hay is taken off. Top-dressing meadows by many is believed to be the most profitable way of handling manure and showery days in haying and harvesting time may be profitably utilized for this work.

There are a number of fly repellent mixtures. Commercial fly mixtures are generously advertised and are usually effective. A home made spray that costs but very little is recommended by C. S. Rhode, Assistant Professor in dairying at the University of Illinois. He says to dissolve one-half pound of laundry soap in a gallon of soft water heated to the boiling point and with it combine two gallons of kerosene. Churn vigorously and add six gallons of water, apply with a spray pump.

Dairying and the League of Nations

OPINIONS vary on the advisability of the League of Nations but all dairymen will be pleased to learn that the League is interested in the World's Dairy Congress. A letter of invitation was written by the Dairy Council Association to the League of Nations who instructed Dr. Ludwick Rajchman, Medical Director and Executive Officer of the League's Health Committee to confer with President Van Norman and his associates, while the Doctor was in this country attending the National Social Workers' Convention. Dr. Rajchman said that on account of the importance of the World's Dairy Congress the invitation letter was not held for a meeting of the Health Committee for action, but was presented at a general meeting of the League Council which instructed the committee to assist the Congress if possible. The result of the recent conference at Washington will be laid before a meeting of the Health Committee to be held in the near future at the League's Paris headquarters. Dr. Rajchman and Surgeon-General H. S. Cumming of the United States Public Health Service, who serves the Health Committee in an advisory capacity, sailed the next day for France.

Glista Ernestine Again

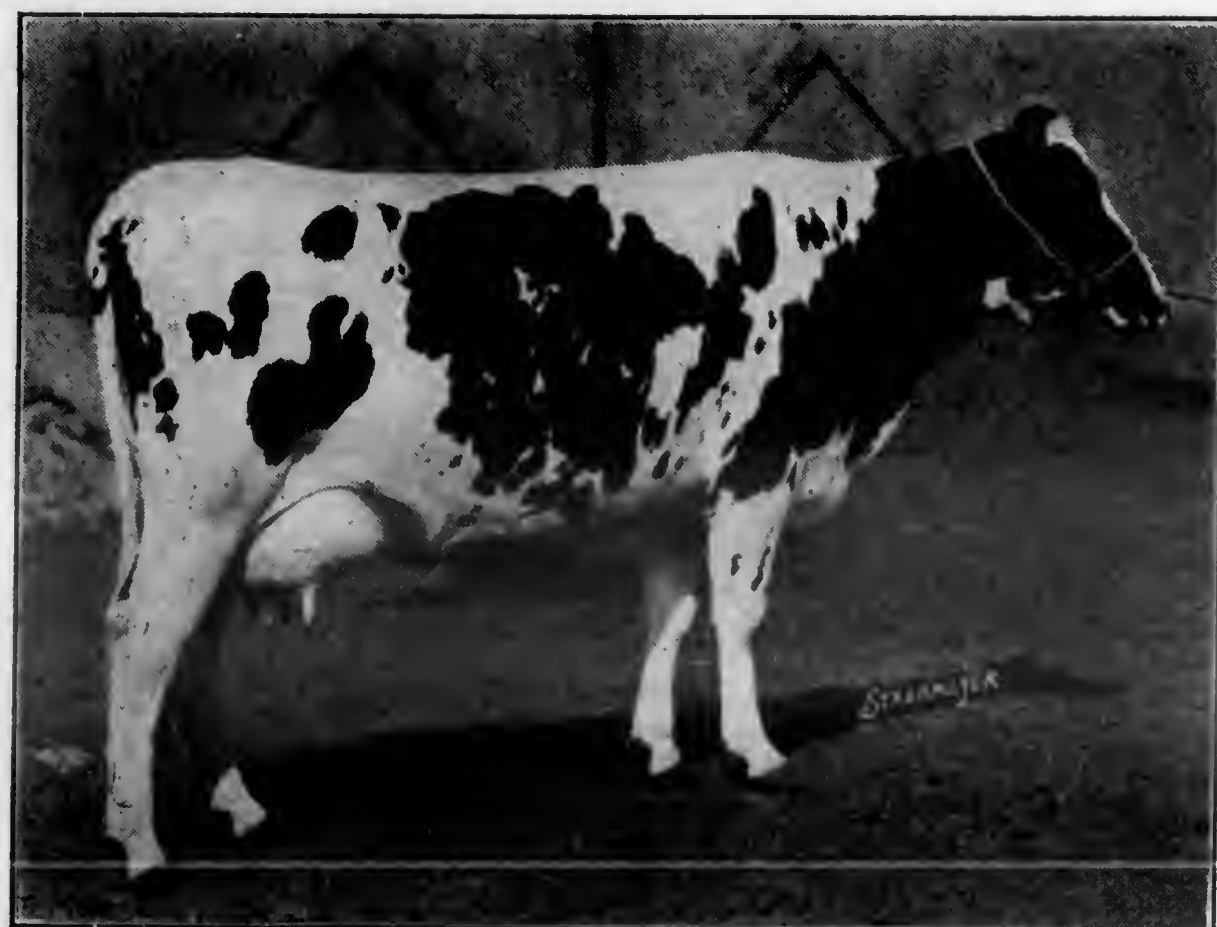
GLISTA Ernestine, the grand old cow of the Cornell University Herd, promises to add another to her great achievements by completing the largest year record ever made by a cow over thirteen years old. She already has 720 lb. butterfat to her credit in 325 days, and lacks about 40 lb. of the record with forty days yet to go. Professor Wing figures she has an even chance to turn the trick unless hot weather should upset her.

She is heavy with calf and looks as young and well as a cow half her age. Glista Ernestine is the only cow that ever made a 30-lb. seven day butter record seven different years.

Rose—"What! Are you gambling? Have your morals deteriorated?" Lily—"No, my game has improved."

Connecticut Champion

RYE Hill Korndyke Konigen No. 587733 is the junior two-year-old champion of Connecticut in the 365 day division. Her record of 22,686.6 lb. milk, 824.57 lb. butter displaces those of Zady Fayne Alcartra 2d, who produced in the year 17,980.5 lb. milk, 706.17 lb. butter.



RYE HILL KORNDYKE KONIGEN NO. 587733
22,686.6 lb. milk, 824.57 lb. butter in 365 days Connecticut champion
junior two-year-old. Owned by Department of Public
Charities, Bridgeport, Conn.

Rye Hill Korndyke Konigen is by Ormsby Korndyke Lad Son from Homer Aaggie Konigen Netherland. The early part of the year she produced 593 lb. milk in seven days, 2,428.4 lb. milk in thirty days, her butter record being 18.57 lb. in seven days and 75.78 lb. in thirty days. She is owned by the Department of Public Charities, Bridgeport, Conn. and is a show animal as well as a wonderful producer.

The A. J. C. C. Meeting

THE American Jersey Cattle Club held their annual meeting June 6th at the Hotel Muchlebach, Kansas City, Mo. Secretary R. M. Gow, announced that there was an increase over the previous year of nearly 8% in the number of cattle registered and over 3% in the number of transfers recorded. The actual number of Jerseys registered for the year were 64,706. There was a decrease in the number of Jerseys tested during the past year and 1923 shows about 2,000 short of 1921. There was a spirited discussion on the question of lowering the membership fee from \$100, the present figure, to \$25 but when the question came to the vote the resolution was lost by a vote of 43 to 14.

President M. D. Munn was reelected to the office that he has held for the past eight years. Directors were elected from the states of Tennessee, Maryland, Missouri and North Dakota. R. M. Gow is still secretary and Geo. T. Chaffee, treasurer.

"Daddy," said his weeping little daughter, "a naughty man broke my new sled with his automobile." "Did he?" cried her father, jumping up. "Where is he?" "Oh, you'll easily catch him, daddy," said the little one. "Two men just carried him into a drugstore."—*Boston Transcript.*

Freshening Seasons

By H. M. Jones, *South Dakota Dairy Specialist*

THE proper time of the year for dairy cows to freshen is the subject of frequent discussion among owners of grade herds and those Holstein breeders who do not give their animals official records. The general tendency is to have cows freshen in the spring of the year. For instance, in South Dakota in 1922, about 67 per cent of the volume of dairy products was produced during the period from April 1 to October 1, and the remaining 33 per cent during the balance of the year, the winter months. This indicates that the greater portion of cows freshen in the spring. During the previous year, 1921, only 27 per cent of the dairy products were produced during the six so-called winter months. Apparently there were more cows freshening in the fall in 1922 than there were in 1921. Are farmers on the right track in thus shifting to more fall freshening?

There are arguments in favor of both fall and spring freshening. Obviously, the farmer who is supplying a city retail milk trade must have cows freshening at all times of the year. But he is in the minority so far as the dairy business in general goes. Cow owners around the large cities and in the eastern states who produce liquid milk and the isolated farmer of the central and western states who separates the milk, sells the cream and uses the skim milk for growing livestock, are really in the same category. They represent the average farmer who does perhaps 90% or more of the dairying.

There are several advantages in having cows freshen in the fall provided sufficient labor and adequate housing are available. Butterfat brings a higher price during the winter months; labor is usually cheaper and more plentiful; there is more time in which to care for the calves properly and they are ready to go on pasture in the spring; the pasture season acts as a stimulus to production and thus virtually gives two "Freshenings" a year; and the period of low production, July and August, comes at a time when flies and heat would cause low production anyway.

The cow freshening in the spring, on the other hand, yields exceptionally well during a period of cheap production. Unfortunately, butterfat is also usually very low in price at that time. The spring freshened cow is almost sure to receive a set-back with the coming of heat, flies and short pasture and it is unusual for her to rally in production for the winter months. Nevertheless she must be fed all winter and probably on a very small margin of profit, if any, until she freshens again the following spring.

The United States Dairy Division has compiled some interesting facts in regard to the most profitable seasons for freshening and has reported them in Department Bulletin 1071. Their results may be summarized briefly as follows:

Season of freshening	No. of cows studied	Butterfat production	Income over cost of feed
Spring	3,196	236	\$70.30
Summer	1,328	236	66.59
Fall	2,862	268	76.65
Winter	3,484	258	75.56
Total or Ave.	10,870	252	73.36

Cows freshening in October yielded the most butterfat, 274 pounds, while cows freshening in June produced the lowest average, 224 pounds. Cows freshening in December returned the largest income over cost of feed, \$81.01 while those freshening in July returned the least, \$63.93.

The cost of feed was considerably higher for the winter months than for the summer months with their cheap pasture. But when the total feed cost for the year was considered, there was not much difference between cows freshening in the various seasons.

The cost of roughage was found to be practically the same regardless of season of freshening. The cost of grain, however, was \$9.23 more for the fall freshening cow than it was for the spring freshening. In spite of the increased feed cost, the fall freshening cow produced 32 lb. more of butterfat and \$5.92 more income over cost of feed than did her sister freshening in the spring. Thus the evidence is in favor of the cow freshening in the fall of the year.

The time to plan for winter dairying is during the preceding breeding season. A time should be set for breeding and a record kept of the date, this is essential in purebred establishments and really necessary in grade herds. The mistake of not keeping track of the breeding dates is a costly one. If the farmer is equipped for winter dairying, it is unquestionably more profitable for him than summer dairying and the trend of the times is that more dairy products will be produced during the winter season.

Dairy Product Manufacture Increasing

AN increased production of dairy products during 1922 as compared with the previous year is indicated in reports received by the United States Department of Agriculture. The figures show an increase of about one hundred million pounds creamery butter and an increase of fourteen million pounds cheese. The figures for 1922 are 1,153,515,000 lb. creamery butter as compared with 1,055,000,000 lb. in 1921 and 863,577,000 lb. in 1920. Last year's production of cheese is placed at three hundred seventy million pounds compared with three hundred fifty-six million pounds in 1921 and with three hundred sixty-two million pounds in 1920.

There is a considerable increase in ice cream production. Last year 2,673 factories produced one hundred sixty-one million gallons as compared with one hundred forty-eight million gallons for 2,642 factories in 1921, and with the same number of gallons from 2,427 factories in 1920. Contrary to the general opinion the manufacture of condensed and evaporated milk shows only a slight falling off. The 1922 production was 1,431,000,000 lb. compared with 1,464,000,000 lb. in 1921 and with 1,578,000,000 lb. in 1920. There has been a great decrease in the amount exported, so, if the Department's figures are correct, there has been a big increase in American consumption of this dairy product.

It is well known that less oleomargarine was manufactured last year than has been made for several years. Prices of butter were lower with the result that con-

sumption was materially increased and this in turn means a lessened consumption of oleo. Production of imitation butter fell to one hundred eighty-five million pounds last year as compared to two hundred twelve million pounds in 1921 and with three hundred seventy million pounds in 1920. Reports from many parts of the country indicate that a number of small oleo factories have either suspended operations or gone entirely out of business. "May the good work go on" is our fervent wish, which will be echoed in the hearts of all of our readers.

People Drinking More Milk

MILK to the amount of 945 lb. was consumed in some form or other by the average American last year. According to the United States Department of Agriculture nearly 103 billion pounds of whole milk was used in 1922 in the production of butter, cheese, ice cream, milk chocolate and various other milk products, including 47 billion pounds consumed as milk. The quantity of whole milk used in 1921 was approximately 99 billion pounds, which includes 45 billion pounds consumed as milk.

Consumption of milk for household purposes increased from 49 gallons per capita in 1921 to 50 gallons in 1922 according to the Department's figures. Consumption by city folks increased 2 gallons per capita but lack of any increased consumption in rural communities pulled down the average increase for the country as a whole to 1 gallon.

A big increase in consumption of milk chocolate is shown, 105 million pounds of whole milk being used for this purpose in 1922 as compared with 40 million pounds in 1921.

The number of milk cows on farms January 1, 1923 is placed at 24,429,000 as compared with 24,082,000 cows on farms January 1, 1923. To the average of these two figures is added 1,250,000 cows in towns, making a total of 25,505,000 milk cows producing approximately 103 billion pounds of whole milk or an average production of 4,020 pounds per cow. Average production per cow in 1921 was 3,945 pounds.

Irish Dairying

IRISH butter has a good reputation for quality or it had before the outbreak of the great war, then owing to domestic turmoil the Irish Dairy industry received a severe setback from which it is just beginning to recover. Standardization is urged as a means of improving the quality and the price obtained. Recently a number of Irish creameries formed a federation the purpose of which was to introduce voluntary inspection and to standardize the butter output under a national trade-mark. The larger proportion of Irish butter has been produced in the spring and summer and there is very little winter dairying. Most Irish herds are small, the average number of animals being about fifteen. Very little cheese has been produced except during war times. No alfalfa and hardly any corn is raised, barley is produced for brewing purposes and as most of the herd owners are men of little means there is only a small demand for special dairy feeds.

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Published in the interest of the breeder and dairyman everywhere.

HOWARD C. REYNOLDS, *Managing Editor*
G. H. TRUCKELL, *Associate Editor*

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June 22, 1923

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman was established for the purpose of promoting the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle and to protect the interests of the men who breed purebred cattle, basing the value of the cattle on their ability to produce and reproduce.

We stand for progressive yet conservative administration of the National Association. We stand for Honest Records, Honest Advertising, and Honest Sales. We will at all times endeavor to promote any interests that have for their purpose the advancement of the Holstein cow, the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, and the breed and breeders generally.

Freedom of the Press

WHEN William Allen White, the well-known Kansas Editor wrote the editorial entitled "To An Anxious Friend" and published it in the *Emporia Gazette* in protest against attempts to restrict freedom of speech and freedom of the press, he did not write his speech for a prize but it was awarded the Pulitzer prize of \$500 for the best editorial published in the United States during the year 1922. The attempted suppression of comment is always the course of those in control when their unjust actions or policies are criticised, their acts and speeches contrasted and pulled to pieces and their actions held up to ridicule and scorn. This, Mr. White well knew when he differed from his former friend, Gov. Henry J. Allen, and voiced his opinions and criticisms in the public press. Here is the editorial that took the prize, read it over and see if you don't think it is true and to the point and applies to the Holstein-Friesian Association of America as well as to affairs of greater scope and importance.

"You tell me that law is above freedom of utterance. And I reply that you can have no wise laws nor free enforcement of wise laws unless there is free expression of the wisdom of the people—and, alas, their folly with it. But, if there is freedom, folly will die of its own poison, and the wisdom will survive. That is the history of the race. It is the proof of man's kinship with God.

"You say that freedom of utterance is not for time of stress, and I reply with the sad truth that only in time of stress is freedom of utterance in danger. No one questions it in calm days because it is not needed. And the reverse is true also; only when free utterance is suppressed is it needed, and when it is needed it is most vital to justice. Peace is good. But if you are in-

terested in peace through force and without free discussion, that is to say, free utterance decently and in order—your interest in justice is slight. And peace without justice is tyranny, no matter how you may sugar coat it with expediency. This state to-day is in more danger from suppression than from violence, because in the end suppression leads to violence; violence, indeed, is the child of suppression. Whoever pleads for justice helps to keep the peace; and whoever tramples upon the plea for justice, temperately made in the name of peace, only outrages peace and kills something fine in the heart of man which God put there when we got our manhood. When that is killed, brute meets brute on each side of the line.

"So, dear friends, put fear out of your heart. This nation will survive, this state will prosper, the orderly business of life will go forward if only men can speak in whatever way given them to utter what their hearts hold—by voice, by posted card, by letter or by press. Reason never has failed men. Only force and repression have made the wrecks in the world."

Continuity in Advertising

THE breeder who places advertising in only a few issues of his favorite breed journal is sometimes disappointed that large results do not immediately follow.

Modern life is crowded with interests, people live in a hurried way, and public attention is fickle. Let the advertiser consult the new science of salesmanship and business psychology. He will be told that nothing affects the mind like repetition. Constant dropping wears away the stone that is not affected by the single hard shower.

If, at long intervals on the public streets you see a man of striking appearance, you would scarcely recollect his features from time to time. If a person of ordinary appearance passes you regularly for a short time, his face becomes firmly fixed in your mind.

The breeder who will advertise regularly, even if only in a small space, will be surprised to see how the public will look for him in his regular position and be disappointed if his ad. fails to appear.

The familiar name in the business news is greeted with as much pleasure as the familiar face that you meet on the street. Once interest is created by a man's methods of advertising, readers turn to it as to a serial story.

Dairying in the Far East

TO-DAY Japan has a total of 1,400,000 cattle, mostly of the beef breeds. Dairy farmers have about 55,000 animals of which 40,000 are two years old or older. Last year Japanese cows produced 140,000,000 lb. milk which brings at retail about 10¼ cents a quart. The average Japanese dairy herd consists of about ten animals, reports Professor Kan Matsushima, Professor of Animal Husbandry of the South Manchurian Railway Agricultural Experiment Station.

The Professor says that the Japanese like condensed milk and butter as well as liquid milk. Within the

past nine years six condensed milk factories have started operations.

Within the past few years Japanese dairyman have imported a growing number of American purebreds, to-day about 50% of Japanese cattle are of Holstein-Friesian type, about 30% are Ayrshires and the remainder are made up of the other dairy breeds.

The Manchurian Railroad maintains an Experimental Station. Manchuria and its neighboring state Mongolia have a total of 2,200,000 cattle which are kept for labor and beef. The steers average about 900 lb. in weight and the cows about 600 lb. Feeds used are sorghum, soy bean cake, and wheat bran while the roughage is millet hay from which the seeds have been removed, or soy bean hay.

Mongolian cattle average about 100 lb. less than Manchurian stock, they are kept almost entirely for dairy purposes and their principal feed is wild grass. Mongolian cows give only a little milk but it tests high, the average yield being about 2,000 lb. and the fat content ranging from six to eight per cent. The milk is not used fresh but is manufactured into cheese, butter and milk wine, this last is a colorless fluid with a smoky taste and is distilled from fermented milk. Instead of churning the milk the Mongolians boil it to extract the fat. They store unsalted butter in casings, this product becomes soft and rancid in warm weather and is used chiefly for butter-tea.

Something New in Purebred Sire Campaigns

A PUREBRED Sire Special will start October 15th and will run over the Colorado lines of the Burlington and Colorado Southern Railways. The itinerary will include practically all important towns along the lines of the two railroads, the full length of the east slope of the Rockies and northeastward to the Kansas and Nebraska lines. The agricultural departments of these two railroads will cooperate with the Extension Service of the Colorado Agricultural College and the objects of the campaign are "to stimulate the breed of purebred stock; to encourage the use of better sires; and to improve the quality of Colorado livestock."

Lectures and demonstrations will be given to farmer audiences in the thirty towns where half day stops will be made. The agricultural college will have an exhibit car as part of the train. Educational matter will be handed out, motion pictures dealing mainly with livestock improvement will be shown. The films will be supplied by the United States Department of Agriculture. The train will be equipped with a radio receiving set which will be tuned to receive Denver market reports.

The Colorado Purebred Sire Special will differ from its predecessors because purebred sires will be exchanged for scrub animals. The train is equipped with palace stock cars which will be stocked with purebred male animals donated by livestock breeders. Wherever a farmer will exchange his scrub bull or boar the trade will be made, then, at the end of the trip which will finish at Denver, the animals received in exchange will be sold at the stockyards for whatever they will bring.

The proceeds of the sale will be divided among the breeders who donated the blooded animals.

As far as we know now, no dairy sires will be on the train, the purebred passengers are to be of Hereford and Shorthorn breeds with Poland China and Duroc Jersey hogs.

Pennsylvania Boys Win Cups

PRESIDENT JOHN M. THOMAS and Dean R. L. Watts of the Pennsylvania State College together with the Hon. Fred Rasmussen, former Pennsylvania State Secretary of Agriculture addressed the 350 boys and the dozen girls who composed the seventy-five teams and individual entries in the six contests staged at State College during Farmers' Week. Youngsters from all parts of the state who had won prizes and competitions in their own locality journeyed to the State Agricultural College to compete for valuable prizes. The general livestock cup donated by the Pennsylvania Breeders' and Dairymen's Association was won by the team from Tioga County consisting of William Wyles, Horace O'Dell and Richard Smith. Wyles had the best score of any of the competitors. The team from Clarion County was second.

The dairy cattle cup presented by the Pennsylvania Bankers Association was won by the Wayne County team consisting of Samuel Karp, Harold Hoff and David Akers; the Susquehanna County team was second and the boy making the best score was Robert Coble of Franklin County.

The swine judging cup donated by President A. A. Geise of the Northumberland County Duroc Association was won by a team consisting of Eugene File, John Etters and Wayne Shetler. Shetler was high man and the Dauphin County team was second.

The poultry judging cup given by the Pennsylvania Farmer was won by a team from Wayne County with the Bradford County team second and the crop judging cup given by the National Stockman & Farmer was won by the Tioga County team with the Dauphin County boys second.

What is a Purebred?

FREQUENTLY owners of livestock are asked the definition of purebred and what is a purebred animal? Perhaps the best answer we have seen was compiled by the United States Bureau of Animal Industry and is as follows:

"A purebred animal is one of pure breeding representing a definite recognized breed, both parents of which were purebred animals of the same breed. To be considered purebred, livestock must be either registered, eligible to registration, or (in the absence of public registry for that class) have such lineage that its pure breeding can be definitely proved. To be of good type and quality, the animal must be healthy, vigorous, and a creditable specimen of its breed."

A mint is the only place where they make money without advertising. Try our classified columns with a small ad and you will be surprised with the results obtained.



Business Transactions of Our Association

The May statement of the transactions of the Secretary's office shows an improvement for the first five months of the year when compared with corresponding months of 1922 and 1921. Of course, the earnings are greater than in the corresponding months of last year due to the increased transfer fee which is transferred from the pockets of the breeder to the coffers of the Association but it is quite interesting to note that the increase in number of certificates issued extends to registrations as well as transfers. It is evident that it is only by comparing several months with corresponding periods of previous years that a true idea of business in the Secretary's office can be gained. We are glad to note the improvement and trust that it will extend during the rest of the year. We are also glad to note the increase in membership applications, the present year being decided better in this respect than the year 1922, and the past five months showing a slight gain (nine) over the first five months of 1921.

Months	Registrations			Transfers		
	1923	1922	1921	1923	1922	1921
Sept.	7,471	7,530	.....	5,072	5,531	.....
Oct.	8,739	10,967	.....	5,733	7,662	.....
Nov.	7,482	8,050	.....	6,897	7,599	.....
Dec.	10,619	10,337	.....	9,159	10,229	.....
Totals .	113,772	114,254	.....	91,830	101,687	.....
Mo. Av.	11,382	9,481	9,521	8,459	7,652	8,473

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATIONS AND FEES

Months	1923			1922			1921		
Jan.	202	\$5,050	144	\$3,600	190	\$4,750	.....	.....	.....
Feb.	203	5,075	133	3,325	208	5,200	.....	.....	.....
March	210	5,250	172	4,300	206	5,150	.....	.....	.....
April	170	4,250	125	3,125	160	4,000	.....	.....	.....
May	139	3,475	100	2,500	151	3,775	.....	.....	.....
June ....	.....	80	2,000	102	2,550	.....	.....	.....	.....
July ....	.....	96	2,400	59	1,475	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aug. ....	.....	104	2,600	110	2,750	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sept. ....	.....	83	2,075	80	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oct. ....	.....	123	3,075	131	3,275	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nov. ....	.....	135	3,375	127	3,175	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dec. ....	.....	145	3,625	132	3,300	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals ....	.....	1,440	\$35,000	1,656	\$41,400	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mo. Av. .	185	\$4,620	120	\$3,000	138	\$3,450	.....	.....	.....

EARNINGS, REGISTRATIONS, TRANSFERS AND DUPLICATES

Months	1923	1922	1921
January	\$37,078 50	\$26,543 75	\$35,695 75
February	35,131 50	26,227 50	35,789 75
March	41,997 50	30,557 00	40,942 75
April	40,119 50	28,672 00	38,895 25
May	42,885 50	25,841 00	30,471 25
June .....	.....	24,067 00	25,252 50
July .....	.....	23,972 00	16,344 50
August .....	.....	26,575 50	15,186 50
September .....	.....	24,775 50	18,612 75
October .....	.....	28,416 75	25,825 00
November .....	.....	28,001 75	20,757 75
December .....	.....	38,534 00	26,144 00
Totals .....	.....	\$332,181 75	\$329,917 75
Mo. Av.	\$39,442 50	\$27,681 81	\$27,493 14

EARNINGS TRANSFER

Months	1923	1922	1921
January	\$18,250 00	\$7,119 25	\$15,206 75
February	17,405 50	5,762 00	14,457 75
March	18,905 00	6,988 50	16,300 25
April	18,053 00	7,175 50	16,027 75
May	21,170 50	6,620 50	13,066 25
June .....	.....	7,476 00	10,256 00
July .....	.....	11,616 00	5,757 50
August .....	.....	12,428 00	4,341 50
September .....	.....	11,273 50	4,830 75
October .....	.....	12,908 75	6,186 00
November .....	.....	14,500 75	5,873 75
December .....	.....	19,098 50	7,606 00
Totals .....	.....	\$122,967 25	\$119,910 25
Mo. Av.	\$18,756 80	\$10,247 27	\$9,992 52

NUMBER OF CERTIFICATES ISSUED

Months	Registrations			Transfers		
	1923	1922	1921	1923	1922	1921
Jan.	10,426	10,709	11,336	8,347	9,326	10,291
Feb.	9,846	11,196	11,677	7,823	7,356	9,397
March ..	12,762	12,858	13,353	8,394	8,833	10,638
April ...	11,929	11,568	12,080	8,038	9,538	10,997
May	11,947	10,142	9,258	9,697	8,771	8,938
June ....	.....	8,802	7,847	.....	8,972	8,752
July ....	.....	6,540	5,749	.....	6,435	6,517
Aug. ....	.....	7,646	6,070	.....	5,738	5,136

Utilization of Dairy By-Products

By H. M. JONES, South Dakota Dairy Specialist

As an industry grows, the more insistent becomes the need for making use of all of its by-products. The chief by-products of dairying are the skim milk or whey, the calves and the manure.

To be sure, everyone is familiar with the importance of milk in the ration of the growing pig or calf. Skim milk, a by-product of cream production, fills the need. Oftentimes the thought uppermost in the mind of a person feeding skim milk is simply to get rid of it. Figures compiled by the Michigan Experiment Station throw light on the value of skim milk as a hog feed:

When tankage costs per 100 lb.	Skim milk is worth per 100 lb.	When middlings cost per 100 lb.	Skim milk is worth per 100 lb.
\$2.00	\$.22	\$1.00	\$.27
3.00	.33	1.50	.40
4.00	.44	2.00	.54
5.00	.56	2.50	.67

With the prices of feed which ordinarily prevail, skim milk is worth from 25 to 30 cents per hundred pounds or from two to two and one-half cents per gallon. Butter milk is of about the same feeding value as skim milk and may often be secured at a very low figure. The men who get the skim milk or butter milk in such cases are reaping a benefit which the producer ought to retain for himself.

Whenever skim milk or buttermilk is hauled from factory to farm, care should be taken that it has been pasteurized or sterilized, as unless this is done there is danger of introducing disease into the herd.

Skim milk is used in the manufacture of cottage cheese which is often a profitable sideline if there is a good local market. It is a perishable product and it does not pay to send it any great distance. This still leaves the whey which is a good feed for hogs.

It has been demonstrated a great many times that calves raised, after three weeks of age, on skim milk supplemented by a suitable grain ration, are grown at

a lower cost and in the end develop into as good animals as though they had been raised on whole milk. The Kansas Experiment Station fed calves on skim-milk for 154 days at an average cost of \$2.25 per head as compared with \$7.60 per head for those fed whole milk. The skim-milk calves ate 122 pounds of grain; the whole milk calves 58 pounds of grain and 31.8 pounds of butterfat. On this basis 100 pounds of grain replaced 48 pounds of butterfat in feeding value and could be supplied at a much cheaper figure.

Calves, especially the bull calves dropped in a grade herd, are a by-product of the dairy and sometimes their disposal is more or less of a problem. Heifer calves of course ought to be retained for maintaining and improving the herd. With grade dairy bull calves, it is doubtful if it pays to raise them to maturity. As steers they will not put on flesh so economically as beef animals. They are often the object of discrimination on the market. There may be some justice in this discrimination. A dairy animal is not expected to excel as a producer of beef.

The most satisfactory way of disposing of bull calves in a grade dairy herd is to veal them. The local market must absorb considerable veal if there is to be much profit from this end of the business. Long shipments of calves do not prove very satisfactory as a rule.

The Junior Breeder and Dairyman

Caring for Calves

When the young livestock owner takes charge of his calves he should aim to keep them growing constantly. A set back is hard to overcome and adds materially to the cost. One of the chief faults among dairy farmers is feeding the young animal well while it is in the barn and then when it is weaned, turning it out to pasture where it is neglected and often becomes stunted. Sometimes stunting is permanent and results in undersized mature cattle.

Unless the animals are turned into lush pasture it is much easier to feed and care for them in the barn. Many dairyman do not turn spring born calves out to pasture the first summer, this way they avoid heat and flies, both of which are hard on the little fellows.

Pasture intended for calves should have plenty of shade and plenty of water and the young animals should not be turned on the pasture until the grass has obtained a good start. If possible the calf pasture should be located near the barn in order to make it convenient to keep track of the animals. It is advisable to give a little grain once a day and twice if the feed gets at all short. Salt should be easily obtainable, preferably should be kept under cover.

A good grain mixture for growing dairy calves consists of:

- 300 lb. corn meal, hominy feed or ground barley.
- 300 lb. ground oats.
- 300 lb. wheat bran.

One of the greatest objections which some people have to specialized dairy cows is that they want their cows to produce a calf apiece for beef every year. From the standpoint of milk production, however, the calf is of secondary importance. It is poor economy to keep a cow yielding a profit of \$20 at the milk pail and a \$20 calf in preference to one which produces a profit of \$50 at the milk pail and only a \$10 calf. The calf is a side show, not the main attraction.

Farmers in a new country are apt to belittle the importance of manure in maintaining soil fertility. It is far less difficult to maintain good soil than it is to build up poor soil. The manure produced by a dairy herd is of no small consequence as a by-product. Its conservation and use may show no appreciable cash profit in a single year, but continued application year after year make a tremendous difference in the crops produced, the feed made available, and therefore, the profits.

On many dairy farms too little attention is given the profitable utilization of by-products. The skim-milk, the calf, and the manure are important items in dairying and contribute largely both to present day and future profits. The manufacturer who makes profitable use of by-products is usually the one who succeeds in the largest measure. What is true of other industries in this respect is none the less true of dairying.

Fifty pounds of linseed oil meal may be added; in late summer when hot weather has dried up the pasture it is advisable to use at least one hundred pounds.

Grain feeding depends upon the condition of the pasture, especially after the animals reach eight months of age. If grass is plentiful, green and succulent, grain may not be needed for good growth, but concentrated feeds are required when the pasture grass is eaten down closely in the late summer.

Rock County Round-Up

On April 21, a round-up was held at Janesville, Wisconsin, and about ninety boys and girls enrolled in the dairy, sheep and baby beef clubs of Rock County. Despite the storm there were more than 150 present at the noon banquet. During the morning boys and girls were shown through the high school by students of the agricultural classes. L. E. Jackson talked on the merits of keeping up the record books and importance of the same. Reid Murray, Secretary of the Wisconsin Livestock Breeders Association, announced that special prizes would be given by the state association: first prize would be a silver cup; second prize a lettered calf blanket; and third prize, a fancy halter. T. L. Berwick, state club leader, J. A. Craig and Earl Cooper also spoke. Perhaps the feature of the meeting was the talk made by eleven-year-old Edith Clark who told how she and her sister Alice cared for and trained their prize calves.

Buster, Babe and Corporal

Buster Clark is thirteen years old and is a student in the high school of Morrisville, New York. During his spare time he has a news route and handles the *Syracuse Herald*. Buster had a purebred Holstein calf and also an Airedale. To assist him deliver papers he broke the heifer to draw a sleigh around the streets of Morrisville so that he did not have to carry them. First of all he broke the calf to lead then he taught



Babe, a purebred Holstein heifer, Buster Clark of Morrisville, New York, and his pet Airedale, Corporal.

her to drive with a bit and then hitched her to the sleigh and she makes him an ideal steed as the picture shows. He also has a small two-wheeled cart that he is now using and says that Babe, as he calls her, is so well broken that she can be driven anywhere in either of the vehicles. At present he is attempting to break another heifer so that next winter he will have a team.

Babe is nearly eighteen months old. She is a granddaughter of old Sir Veeman Hengerveld and in her veins flows the blood of some of the breeds best producers. Our picture shows Buster, Babe and Corporal just as they have completed the delivery one Sunday morning last winter. We would suggest that the next time the trio pose for their picture that it be beneath a sign advertising Holstein milk instead of Socony Gasoline.

First Club in County

El Paso County's first dairy calf club was organized a short time ago when twenty-six youngsters formed the Fountain Valley Club at a meeting in the school building at Fountain, Colorado. This meeting was arranged by Principal Fritz and Paul L. Smithers, county club leader gave a talk. Twenty-four of the youngsters joined the organization and most of the animals owned are Holsteins.

Edgar Gearhart was elected president of the club; Shirley Avery, vice-president and Jack Wilson, secretary-treasurer.

Marie Still Doing Well

In the April 8th issue we told of the production of Buttonwood Marie Pontiac Korndyke owned by Harold Bowne of Pemberton, New Jersey. Marie was the first heifer owned by a New Jersey junior

club member to make an official record, she is enrolled in the Burlington County Cow Testing Association and in the first seven months of her year has produced 8,756 lb. milk, 291.1 lb. butterfat, her monthly production is as follows:

October	.....	1240 lb. milk	50.8 lb. butterfat.
November	.....	1560 lb. milk	51.5 lb. butterfat.
December	.....	1318 lb. milk	36.9 lb. butterfat.
January	.....	1178 lb. milk	33. lb. butterfat.
February	.....	1120 lb. milk	39.2 lb. butterfat.
March	.....	1209 lb. milk	38.7 lb. butterfat.
April	.....	1140 lb. milk	41. lb. butterfat.
		8756 lb.	291.1 lb.

Marie has never been beaten in the show ring and has won for her owner over \$80.00 in premiums as well as eight first prize ribbons and three championships.

Morrison Cove Juniors

The young members of the Morrison Cove Holstein Calf Club are taking great interest in keeping records on their animals. This is the fourth year that such a club has been in existence in Morrison Cove and it is planned to have a round-up late in the summer when the twenty-one prospective Holstein breeders will exhibit their animals.

These twenty-one boys and girls automatically became junior members of the Morrison Cove Holstein Association. A club committee headed by County Agent R. Bruce Dunlap have secured the promise of generous premiums which will be given as prizes. The first prize will be a trip to the National Dairy Show which will be held in Syracuse, New York, early next October and the winner will be accompanied by a number of Pennsylvania breeders and dairymen who are already planning to take in this event.

Making a Good Start

Nineteen boys in Utah County who are taking Smith-Hughes courses have just launched independently in the dairy cattle business by joining a purebred breeders' club. Holstein and Guernsey heifers were brought from around Ft. Atkinson, Wisconsin under the supervision of I. B. Ball, supervisor of agriculture vocational education for the State of Utah.

The boys are expected to pay for the cattle, the deals generally being financed through notes at the bank arranged on easy terms. The fathers or guardians of the boys act as sureties, each boy must keep strict account of all expenditures for and revenue from his charge, must make monthly statements and reports on his work and must exhibit his animal at an annual event.

Fitting and Showing Competition

At the Spring Dairymen's Field Day which was held at Agee Brothers Ranch, Rivera, California, May 12, members of the southern California Purebred Livestock Association were guests of the dairy department of the Los Angeles County Farm Bureau. Part of the proceedings have already been reported by this journal. Perhaps the most interesting of the day's program was

centered around the newly organized Holstein Heifer Calf Club, the members of which staged a fitting and showing contest before a crowd of four hundred. The youngsters paraded their calves before judges William R. Harriman, Frank L. Pellissier and E. H. Agee. Elizabeth Brown of Downey won first prize for showing the best fitted calf and Leslie Edmondson of the same town won first prize for showing ability. Both prizes were fine leather halters.

Breeders Promote Junior Club

A purebred Holstein calf club is being formed among boys and girls in Union Township, Indiana, and is being promoted by the well known Holstein breeders, C. W. Newman & Son, who are cooperating with the county agent and the club division of Purdue University.

The club is to run for three years; shows will be held annually, and records kept and awards made on the individuality of the animals and the care and breeding they receive. The heifers are guaranteed to be tuberculin tested, they may be bred to one of the Newman bulls free of charge. Considerable interest is being taken in the club and it is planned to make the distribution of the animals an interesting event to which the public will be invited.

Chamber of Commerce Takes Hand

All of the Holstein calves produced during the coming year by the dairy herd owned by the State Soldiers Home at Fort Dodge, Kansas, will be purchased by the Fort Dodge Chamber of Commerce which was awarded the contract on a bid recently submitted. The purpose of the Chamber of Commerce is to make the animals available for Ford county boys who desire to get a start with purebred dairy calves.

Juniors Will Inspect Big Farms

Leaving Portland, Oregon, the morning of Tuesday, June 26th, the excursion to the Carnation Stock Farms is expected to reach Chehalis, Washington, at 1 p. m., where Holstein breeders of Lewis County will serve a picnic lunch. The remainder of the afternoon will be spent visiting herds of cattle in Lewis County, in the evening a banquet will be held at which it is expected Gov. Louis F. Hart and Holstein breeders from various parts of western Washington will be present.

Wednesday, June 27, the state Holstein herd at Steilacoom will be visited. Lunch will be served there and the afternoon will be spent at the western Washington Experiment Station at Puyallup.

Thursday forenoon a number of breeding farms in King County will be inspected luncheon will be had at the Carnation Farms and the afternoon will be spent inspecting Carnation cattle and the farms in general. The twenty-one boys and girls who were winners in the Oregon Calf Club last year will be in charge of H. C. Seymour of Corvallis, Oregon State junior club leader. Parents and many relatives and friends of the young winners will accompany them as well as a number of Oregon breeders and county agents.

Tennessee Club Work

Junior dairy club work is growing rapidly in Tennessee. The first boys and girls dairy clubs were organized during 1919, the total members being seventy-five, in 1920 the enrollment increased to 181 and the following year to 258 while there were 360 active members in 1922. During the present year several clubs are being organized in new localities and the older clubs are increasing their membership.

The Tennessee plan is so outlined that the beginner may use an animal in any one of the following cases: (1) a young calf to be raised on milk; (2) a heifer 3 to 12 months old, or (3) a bred heifer or young cow.

Young calves are used only by boys and girls whose parents are already in the dairy business. Practically all registered stock are being used and so far Jerseys predominate with Holsteins second.

Changing From Red to Black-and-White

At Manchester, Iowa, on May 26th, twelve purebred Holstein heifers were put in charge of boys and girls who have formed a Holstein Calf Club, six more youngsters have made application to join the club. All of the heifers so far obtained were secured by Mr. Ferguson and will be judged by him at fair time, when the prizes will be awarded for the development of the animals and the care given them rather than on their individuality.

THE VALUE OF THE DAIRY COW

The dairy cow is by far the most economical producer of human food. The food produced by her is the most nourishing and helpful of all foods. The farmer who has a few dairy cows, a few chickens and a garden will always have plenty of food for himself and family besides having a surplus of dairy and poultry products to sell at good prices.

For each 100 pounds of feed consumed the sheep produces only 2½ pounds of edible food solids, a steer a trifle less than three pounds, a hen about five pounds, a hog about 5½ pounds and the average dairy cow 18 pounds.

There are nearly 24 million dairy cows in the United States and the annual value of their product reaches the enormous figure of over one billion dollars. Only the corn crop exceeds dairy products as a source of income to the farmers of the nation.

The dairy cow brings in money all the year around. She brings in cash at the end of each month in the form of a check from the creamery and gives us additional profit each year in the form of a calf. What the cow produces to-day is sold tomorrow. If she produces when the market price of feed is high, her cream is sold when the market price of the cream is high. There is small chance of having to sell dairy products for less than it cost to produce them.

The dairy cow distributes the demand for labor over the entire year. She increases the amount of pork production and decreases its cost by providing skim milk and buttermilk for feeding pigs. She furnishes a home market for hay, silage and other products easily grown on the farm.

From the grass of the pasture and the roughage of the field she creates the greatest product of the farm and puts back into the soil the fertility these things have taken from it.

The dairy cow has been called, "the foster mother of the world" and no more fitting title could be bestowed upon her. Without milk children languish, adults decline, the vitality of the human race runs low.—*The Pacific Dairy Review.*

CLUB ACTIVITIES

CALENDAR OF HOLSTEIN DOINGS

June 23—Wauwatosa, Wis., Milwaukee County Field Day at Agricultural School.
June 23—Poland, Me., Maine Livestock Breeders' Association Annual Field Day.
June 27—Brookings, S. D., Midsummer meeting of S. D. Holstein-Friesian Association.
June 27—Ithaca, N. Y., Farmers' Field Day, Cornell University.
July 3—Minot, N. D., The Northwest Fair.
July 9-14—Fargo, N. D., Interstate Fair.
July 16-21—Grand Forks, N. D., North Dakota State Fair.
July 30—Aug. 3—Stor, Conn., Farmers' Week at Connecticut Agricultural College.
Aug. 10—Dairy Tour of Mercer County Association.
Aug. 11—Amherst, Mass., Hampshire-Franklin Club, Annual Field Day.
Aug. 11-18—Davenport, Ia., Mississippi Valley Fair and Exposition.
Aug. 22-31—Des Moines, Ia., Iowa State Fair and Exposition.
Aug. 27—Sept. 8—Toronto, Canada, Canadian National Exposition.
Aug. 27-30—Mandan, N. D., Missouri Slope Fair.
Aug. 27—Sept. 1—Milwaukee, Wis., Wisconsin State Fair.
Sept. 1-8—Hamline, Minn., Minnesota State Fair.
Sept. 2-7—Lincoln, Neb., Nebraska State Fair.
Sept. 3-7—Aberdeen, S. D., Tri-State Fair.
Sept. 7-17—Ottawa, Ont., Canada, Central Canada Exposition.
Sept. 10-15—Syracuse, N. Y., New York State Fair.
Sept. 10-14—Huron, S. D., South Dakota State Fair.
Sept. 11-14—Burlington and Essex Jct., Vt., Champlain Valley Exposition, Inc.
Sept. 11-14—Douglas, Wyo., Wyoming State Fair.
Sept. 11-15—Reading, Pa., Reading Fair.
Sept. 15-21—Hutchinson, Kans., Kansas State Fair.
Sept. 16-22—Springfield, Mass., Eastern States Exposition.
Sept. 16-22—Sioux City, Iowa, Interstate Fair.
Sept. 18-21—Billings, Mont., Midland Empire Fair.
Sept. 24-30—Waterloo, Iowa, Dairy Cattle Congress.
Sept. 25-29—Helena, Mont., Montana State Fair.
Oct. 2-6—Brockton, Mass., Brockton Fair and Dairy Show.
Oct. 2-3—Washington, D. C., World's Dairy Congress.
Oct. 5-13—Syracuse, N. Y., National Dairy Show.
Oct. 24-26—Madison, Wis., Wisconsin Junior Livestock Exhibition.

MOWER COUNTY BREEDERS GATHERING

The Mower County Holstein Breeders' Association enjoyed a feed and meeting at Grand Meadow, May 8th, President F. E. Gleason presided. It was decided to hold a summer picnic. County Agent Liebenstein discussed the value of a breed organization in its relations to the breed and dairy industry. He stressed the value of cow testing associations and junior club work. C. D. Stevens, manager of the Mower County Purebred Sire Campaign, gave some interesting facts and figures concerning the campaign.

NEW PENNSYLVANIA CLUB

The Northumberland County Holstein-Friesian Association was formed at a meeting here in the office of Frederick V. Follmer at Milton, Penna., May 18th. Officers were elected as follows: O. P. VanKirk, Milton, R. D. 2, President; Murray Miller Milton, R. D. 3, Vice President; W. C. Gauger, Watsonstown, R. D. 2, Secretary-Treasurer; and Paul Albright, Milton, R. D. 3, and A. F. Reimensnyder, Milton, R. D. 1, member of the advisory committee.

One of the requirements for membership is the acceptance of the accredited herd plan for the eradication of tuberculosis.

DONATE CALVES FOR GOOD CAUSE

To raise funds for the Home Economics Club of Randolph, Wisconsin, five purebred Holstein bull calves were sold at auction on Main Street, May 16. Calves were donated for this sale by C. F. Grebel, J. F. Schmidt, J. E. Barstow, Dr. A. A. Hoyer and John Bradley. J. W. Hutchinson bought the first calf, they being offered in the order of the owners' names as they appear just above, paying \$50. Harley Shaw bought the next one at \$45, F. C. Westphal one at \$25, Henry Streekstra at \$35 and Dr. Hoyer at \$25. Only a few buyers were present and there was not much competition.

While the sale was going on the ladies served coffee, sandwiches and other refreshments at a lunch counter and it is estimated that the total net profits of the sale and lunch counter will be around \$200. The money will be used to start a fund for a community house.

SUCCESS FOUNDED UPON DAIRYING

Breeders of registered Holsteins and men prominent in the dairy and agricultural world were entertained at the College Inn, Hotel LaSalle, South Bend, Indiana, May 24th, by the St. Joseph County Breeders' Association. Charles Weidler, president of the association, was toastmaster.

Reed Murray described the dairy business as one of the foundation stones of success on the dairy farm and told of Wisconsin dairy and livestock activities. Other speakers were: C. M. Long, of the national Holstein association, Dr. J. E. Gibson of Indianapolis, Prof. L. H. Fairchild, and Ed. A. Gannon of Purdue University, Brother Leo of Notre Dame and C. S. Morgan, Chesterton.

KENOSHA CLUB ELECTS OFFICERS

T. E. Manning of Salem was elected president of the Kenosha County Holstein Breeders' Association at its recent annual meeting held in Bristol, Wisconsin. There are eight vice-presidents representing the various towns in the county, they are: Somers—John Umland; Pleasant Prairie—John Clausen; Paris—N. A. Spartz; Bristol—B. J. Gilmore; Salem—Arthur Manning; Randall—George Vincent; Westland—Ben Kaspin; Brighton—H. W. Sheen. George Vincent of Genoa Junction was elected secretary and William Van Liere of Bristol treasurer.

The Kenosha County Holstein Breeders' Association intends to organize a calf club and a committee of three, one of which was the county agent, was appointed to make the necessary arrangements.

NEW ENGLAND CHANGES SECRETARIES

Professor C. L. Blackman, who for two years has been Secretary of the New England States Holstein-Friesian Association, is now manager of the Summit Farms, which are owned by the Summit Lumber Company, Davidson, Me. Professor Blackman was formerly engaged in extension work for the animal husbandry department of Iowa State College at Ames.

Mr. M. C. Peabody, who has been manager of the Sagadahoc Farms at South Portland, Me., has been appointed to the vacant position. Mr. Peabody for several years has been vice president of the New England Holstein-Friesian Association. He graduated from the University of Maine in 1916, majoring in animal husbandry. That summer he became manager at Sagadahoc Farms, which position he has just resigned. It is said that when he took the position the herd consisted largely of grades averaging 4,000 lb. milk yearly while it is now a purebred herd with an average production of 15,000 lb. milk per year. Besides carrying on the work of Field Secretary, he will also give part of his time to the Federal Land Bank.

DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE ANNUAL MEETING

An event of much importance to dairymen of the eastern states is the annual meeting of the Dairymen's League Co-operative Association Inc. which is scheduled to take place at the State Armory, Utica, N. Y. on June 21. Unfortunately this date and our publication date are too close together to give any report in this issue. The Association has over 900 locals each of which is entitled to send one delegate who is empowered to cast one vote on any and all matters that may come before the meeting. In addition Association members are urged to attend.

George W. Slocum, president of the association will call the gathering together at 10 A.M. standard time and the afternoon session will start at 1.15. The principal address will be by John D. Miller, vice-president and general counsel of the association and now president of the National Milk Producers' Federation. President Slocum, Secretary Albert Man-

ning and Treasurer Bruce M. Kilpatrick will give the annual reports of the association's activities during the past year.

The retiring Board of Directors will meet at the Dairy-men's League Building on Wednesday, June 20 for their final meeting of the year and then on Friday, June 22 will organize and elect officers for the ensuing year.

MINNESOTA SUMMER CONVENTION

Organization, coöperative marketing, standardized products and national advertising were said to be the principal needs of the dairy industry, at the Minnesota Holstein-Friesian Association's summer convention. The speakers included: Governor Preus, J. M. Kelly, vice president of the American Holstein-Friesian Association; E. T. Winship, president, and Robert Geiger, secretary of the state association; E. C. Hillweg of the *Minneapolis Tribune*, and O. M. Kiser, secretary of the Red River Valley Livestock association.

Governor Preus advocated the closest attention to the expenditure of public funds in order to reduce the tax burden, the formation of coöperative marketing associations to insure a more orderly and more profitable marketing of agricultural products and the adoption of the St. Lawrence waterway project to relieve transportation difficulties.

Mr. Kelly exhibited advertisements of cosmetics, foods, and beverages, stressing the health and beauty appeal which he said applied to dairy products more than to any other item. He advocated national advertising patterned after that used by well-known advertising establishments and backed by an organization that would insure standardized products and better distribution.

Rochester was selected as the meeting place of the 1924 state convention, its hotel conveniences and the fact that Olmsted County is located in the center of what is likely to become a leading dairy section were important factors in the selection.

The sale was attended by nearly 500 people. In the morning Axel Hansen of Savage, selected a number of animals and discussed their strong and weak points. Following a judging contest for boys, E. T. Winship of Owatonna, president of the state association, awarded cash prizes to the boys whose judgment tallied closest to that of Mr. Hansen.

During the sale thirty-three purebreds and thirty grade Holsteins were disposed of for fair prices, most of the animals going to Becker and neighboring counties.

SUMMER FEEDING SUGGESTIONS

By O. G. SCHAEFER of Pennsylvania State College.

The pasture season is the most favorable, of all seasons of the year, for the economical production of milk. Few dairymen, however, treat their cows properly during this

season, and as a result they do not receive the full benefit from these ideal conditions. Very often the cows are merely brought to the barn to be milked and not to be fed. Others are just given enough feed so they will stay in their stalls until they are tied. Too often no thought is given as to the amount of nutriment actually available for them in the grass consumed.

Grass, especially in the early season, is approximately nine tenths water and one tenth dry matter. It is rich in mineral matter and medium high in protein, but low in energy producing nutriment. The protein and mineral matter furnished by grass are of the highest quality. These combined qualities give it a superior power to stimulate the secretion of milk. Grass, however, does not furnish enough protein, energy, and dry matter to supply the required nutriment for this increased production. Consequently the cow must call on her own reserve to make up this deficiency. This means that she will run down in flesh, unless other feed is being furnished. Such a condition, while not apt to show up in the milk pail immediately, will result in a lower production during the late summer and the following winter.

Grass pasture, especially during the early season, should be supplemented with a limited quantity of hay and grain. Any of the following grain mixtures will be found economical and give good results.

600 lbs. Corn and cob meal
300 lbs. Oats or bran
100 lbs. C. S. meal

700 lbs. Corn and cob meal
200 lbs. Gluten feed
100 lbs. C. S. meal

300 lbs. Hominy or corn meal
200 lbs. Oats
100 lbs. Bran

200 lbs. Corn meal
100 lbs. Gluten feed
100 lbs. Wheat bran

300 lbs. Corn and cob meal
100 lbs. Oats or bran
100 lbs. 24% ready mixed

300 lbs. Corn and cob meal
100 lbs. Of 24% ready mixed

Amounts to Feed:

Grain should be fed at the rate of one pound of the mixture to each three or four pounds of milk produced, when the cows are first turned out to pasture, and the amount grad-

SPOTTED COWS and SPOTTED SOWS



The best combination on earth from both points of view—beautiful to look on—profitable to the uttermost.

Every feature of the spotted cow may be learned from THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN. Likewise, every feature of the old fashioned Spotted Poland China sow may be learned from the *Spotted Poland China Journal*, 600 Wulsin Building, Indianapolis, Indiana, Fred L. Obenchain, Managing Director. One year, \$1.00; three years, \$2.00. The same address brings you all the information in regard to recording the old-fashioned Spotted Poland China Breed in the National Spotted Poland China Register formed during the fall of 1913; incorporated under the laws of Indiana early in 1914.

The assets of the Association to-day are around forty-five thousand dollars. They do not owe one single dollar. They have a publicity department for the benefit of their breeders free to all members. They give a twenty-four hour service

of recording pedigrees. They appropriate all of their profit for prices in county, district, state and national shows, so far as we have been able to ascertain, this is the only swine record in the United States that has done a greater business in 1921 than they did in the year 1920. In 1922 their gain over 1920 was 53%. Their membership fee is \$5.00. Write for full particulars. Address The National Spotted Poland-China Record, FRED L. OBENCHAIN, Secy.-Treas., 600 Wulsin Bldg., Indianapolis, Indiana.

ually reduced as the grass becomes more abundant and mature. After the cows have been on pasture for about four or five weeks, and providing there is abundant grass, grain can be withheld from Jerseys and Guernseys producing less than fifteen or sixteen pounds daily, and from Holsteins producing less than nineteen or twenty pounds. For a small amount of hay and one pound of grain to each five or six pounds of milk produced daily by Jerseys and Guernseys, while Holsteins should receive one pound of grain for each six or seven pounds of milk produced. If the hay is largely timothy it will be necessary to increase somewhat the amount of cottonseed meal or similar feed in the mixture.

SUCCESSFUL MILK-FOR-HEALTH CAMPAIGNS

In sixty or more milk-for-health campaigns conducted in various city and country communities in which the United States Department of Agriculture has coöperated, the use of milk has been materially increased, a twenty per cent increase being common. The best results have been obtained where work was done in the schools, supplemented with educational work among the parents.

Many communities have found a relatively high percentage of undernourishment among children, and this condition frequently accompanies a low average per capita milk consumption. Experience has shown that this failure to use enough milk is not generally the result of lack of means, but is due rather to lack of appreciation of the importance of milk in the development of children.

The department participates in these campaigns when requested by the extension service of the State agricultural colleges. Local organizations such as chambers of commerce, men's clubs, women's clubs, parent-teacher associations, etc., take an active part in the project. Owing to the large amount of volunteer work done by these local forces it is possible to conduct a campaign on a comparatively small budget. In no community is a campaign undertaken unless the milk supply is safe, adequate, and fair in price.

The intensive part of the campaign lasts one week. During that time every effort is made through speakers, newspapers, motion pictures, posters, songs, and pageants to impress upon the public the value of milk in the diet. Members of the extension service come from other parts of the State to take part in the demonstration campaign, and often repeat it in their own counties.

The department has compiled a circular which gives information on the organization of milk campaigns and on the follow-up work necessary to make the good results permanent. This is entitled Department Circular 250, Educational Milk for Health Campaigns. Anyone interested can obtain it by writing to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. If you are now disposing of your milk at retail or selling it to a retailer, or if you are just interested in increasing the consumption of dairy products in your vicinity, we would advise you to write for and study this circular.

DAIRY SIGHT SEEING EXCURSIONS

A number of excursions are planned in connection with the World's Dairy Congress which will be held at Washington, D. C., on October 2 and 3, adjourning to Philadelphia, Pa., October 4 and continued to Syracuse, N. Y. from October 5 to 10, in coöperation with the National Dairy Exposition. Short auto excursions in and about each of these three cities will be conducted at little or no expense to the delegates. These excursions give those interested an opportunity to visit cattle breeding, milk producing and milk handling establishments as well as factories producing dairy machinery. Then, too, many places of historical and scenic interest will be inspected.

Prior to the Congress several excursions will be staged. One is to the Pacific Coast. Leaving New York City on October 28, this trip will take thirty-three days and the approximate cost will be \$350. The great cheese producing country of Wisconsin, a number of colleges of agriculture, University Farms, irrigation and dry farming projects and the Iowa Dairy Cattle Congress are included in the itinerary.

The Central West Excursion will cost only \$150; will take seventeen days, leaving New York City September 15. Illinois,

Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Iowa are the chief states to be visited.

Starting from New York City, September 19, there will be a twelve day excursion through the eastern states. Establishments in Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, and Maryland will be visited, as well as the Eastern States Exposition and Niagara Falls.

Another excursion to take in places around New York State and Pennsylvania and New Jersey will be announced later. Then after the Congress there will be a three-days excursion around New York State. Leaving Syracuse October 11 and ending New York City, visits will be made to dairy farms, cheese and butter plants, condensed milk and powdered milk factories, agricultural and dairy schools.

DAIRY DAY BIG SUCCESS

The dairyman's department of the Los Angeles County Farm Bureau staged their annual picnic and field day on the Agee Ranch at Rivera, Calif., May 12, with great success. More than 600 were present. Dairy products were in evidence with plenty of cottage cheese, butter and milk for all present. The Los Angeles Creamery Company contributed the ice cream and cottage cheese while the steer for the barbecue was donated by the Los Angeles Union Stock Yards.

A contest by members of the purebred Holstein calf club resulted in Miss Elizabeth Brown and Sidney Edmundson winning attractive show halters, which were donated by the Dairyman's Department of the Farm Bureau. Chairman Wm. R. Harriman reported that the department had been very active during the past year and called attention to the very successful series of dairymen's short courses. There were nearly 6,500 cows enrolled in the cow testing association one of the big activities of the department which has also been active in tuberculosis control work.

Harvey Bissell, president of the Los Angeles Farm Bureau, awarded the ribbons won as prizes in the dairy cow competition to forty-two dairymen who are members of the cow testing association. Assistant Farm Supervisor C. E. Gordon gave a number of demonstrations showing the value of cow testing work, the judging contest showing there were only four present who were able to pick out the best cow shown in a ring of seven.

The purebred sire demonstration consisted of four heifers in their first and second lactation period and their dams. These four heifers in ten months showed returns of \$426 more than their dams did as mature cows during the same period. It was therefore clear that it would not take very many heifers of this kind to pay for a good purebred sire.

COLD COMFORT FOR KELLEY AND KOENIG

Massachusetts owes a debt of gratitude to the fifteen Cape Cod towns that have banded together to drive the billboard horror off the beautiful landscape in one of the most picturesque districts of this section of America. The plans of the towns present a solid front to the painted monstrosities, and aim to compel their removal by dint of a unified and powerful pressure of public protest. Already the Chamber of Commerce of Cape Cod is offering to coöperate. This Cape is as good a place as any in the Bay State to start such a concerted movement to rid the roads of the incubus of beseechments about "Goofum's Codfish," "Utellum Cigarettes" and the like. The scenery of the Cape district may not appear at all attractive to the billboard interests, as they claim but this is no argument for littering the roads with eye blisters. Rather, it is an argument against putting them up at all. The Cape Cod towns are on the right track. It is to be hoped that their example may become contagious, and cross the State, next, to the Berkshire Hill districts, which also suffer from an epidemic of ghastly babbittism. The battle to recover and maintain beauty in our out-of-doors here in Massachusetts has made great strides during the past five years. May it continue. —Boston Globe.

A Toledo doctor has operated on a lad's head to make him a better boy. Our memory goes back to the time when the process of reformation was applied to an entirely different part of the anatomy.

Cow Testing Association Reports

HOLSTEINS IN WISCONSIN ASSOCIATIONS

Sixty-seven cows of the 481 tested in the Ladoga Testing Association during the month of May produced more than 40 lb. butterfat. The three highest producing cows were owned by W. W. Williams. The leader produced 2,019 lb. milk, 70.7 lb. butterfat; second high cow produced 1,620 lb. milk, 66.4 lb. fat while the third member of this herd produced 1,749 lb. milk, 63 lb. fat. They were all purebred Holsteins. High herd was owned by Alvin Root, his nine purebred Holsteins averaging 1,272 lb. milk, 42.3 lb. fat.

A grade Holstein, owned by Arthur Lepien led the Hartford-Erin Testing Association for both milk and fat production during the month by producing 2,015 lb. milk, 76.6 lb. fat. Another grade Holstein in the herd of E. Brown was second with 71.8 lb. fat from 1,466 lb. milk and she was closely followed by a purebred Holstein in the herd of J. E. Piek with 71.2 lb. fat from 1,618 lb. milk.

Mr. Lepien's herd of fifteen purebreds and grades had the high herd average for the month. They averaged 42.9 lb. fat, 1,146 lb. milk. Second high herd was composed of eight purebred and grade black and whites, belonging to C. A. Guenther, they producing to average 40.2 lb. fat, 1,233 lb. milk.

Letty Bell Wayside, a registered Holstein led the Comstock-Cumberland Testing Association for the month of May with the production of 74.9 lb. butterfat from 1,935 lb. milk. She is owned by Charles Oldeen & Son of Cumberland, Wis.

High herd honors were taken by fourteen registered Holsteins owned by John LeJuene & Son of Rice Lake. This herd averaged 1,222 lb. milk, 45.33 lb. butterfat. Fifteen registered Holsteins owned by Oldeen & Son were second with 1,160.6 lb. milk, 39.8 lb. fat.

Only nine herds were tested in the Tomahawk Association for the month of May reports tester Peterson. Of these, the leading herd consisted of seven purebred and grade Holsteins and they produced an average of 1,006 lb. milk, 40.4 lb. butterfat in the month. They were owned by Peter Swan. The high cow was a Holstein in the herd of Mrs. A. Herman & Sons, she producing 60.7 lb. fat in the month.

A nine-year-old grade Holstein owned by Robert McFarlane led the Waukesha-Genesee Association for May by producing 1,572 lb. milk, 67.6 lb. butterfat. The thirty-two cow dairy of Kern & Thomas took high herd average by producing an average of 1,023 lb. milk, 38.4 lb. fat in the month.

Honors for both high herd average and high individual production in the May report of the Eau Claire Testing Association No. 3 went to Theodore Mathiew. His herd of fifteen purebred Holsteins had records ranging from 43.17 lb. fat to 106.13 lb., from 1,107 lb. milk to 2,412 lb., their average for the month being 1,302 lb. milk, 52.5 lb. fat. The leader of this herd and of the association was E. J. Jewell Pontiac, her production being 106.13 lb. fat from 2,412 lb. milk. Stablemates were second on the honor list with 94.42 lb. fat from 2,248 lb. milk and the

third with 94.18 lb. fat from 2,297 lb. milk.

Ella Pontiac Lass No. 471069 is a three-year-old daughter of King Korndyke Pontiac Lass and Ella Pontiac. Ella held the first position in the Fort Atkinson Association for the year ending April 30th. In 318 days she produced 14,054 lb. milk, 487.9 lb. butterfat. The cost of her feed was \$98.40 and the value of her product was \$134.83 above feed cost for the year. This does not include the value of her skimmilk nor her calf. She consumed during the year of her test, 11,000 lb. silage, 1,080 lb. beets, 1,210 lb. hay, 4,146 lb. grain and was on pasture 183 days. She is owned by John Pester of Whitewater, Wis.

A total of 282 cows finished the first year's work in the Cedarburg-Grafton Association, which completed its year on March 31st. Thirty-seven cows produced 365 lb. butterfat during the year; 126 produced more than 300 lb., while 17 produced more than 400 lb. fat and one more than 500 lb. fat. The average production for the 282 cows was 8,108 lb. milk, 290 lb. butterfat.

The value of the produce of the 282 cows was \$43,144.43. The total cost of the feed was \$18,649.40. The value of the product over feed cost was \$24,495.03, and the average value of product was \$153. The average cost of feed was \$60.09 leaving a profit of \$86.86 over feed cost per cow.

The high cow for the year was a purebred in the herd of Otto Kohlwey of Cedarburg. She produced 17,778 lb. milk, 590.6 lb. butterfat. Second high cow was Canary Hilvale Altje Salo, a two-year-old purebred Holstein, owned by Ahlers

Bros. of Grafton, with 11,963 lb. milk, 444.5 lb. fat. A grade Holstein owned by Wm. Butth with 13,324 lb. milk, 438 lb. fat to her credit was third.

Mr. Kohlwey owned the high herd, as his nine purebred Holsteins produced an average of 11,887 lb. milk, 383.2 lb. butterfat. Ahlers Bros. had second high herd, their fourteen purebred Holsteins producing to average 11,300 lb. milk, 367.6 lb. fat.

Three hundred and twenty-two cows were tested in the Rudolph Association during the past year, reports William G. Yonkman, official tester. Their average production was 7,686 lb. milk, 271.6 lb. fat. The average value of the fat produced was \$131.05 and the average cost of feed was \$51.21, leaving an average income per cow above feed cost of \$79.84. One hundred and forty-five of the 322 cows tested produced an average of 8,748 lb. milk or 306.4 lb. fat.

First place for high herd average was taken by seven Holsteins owned by Wm. Piltz, their average being 10,353 lb. milk, 358 lb. fat. Fourteen grade Holsteins owned by C. Van Asten held second place with an average of 10,440 lb. milk, 356 lb. fat. Third on the honor list was a herd of nineteen registered Holsteins owned by Chas. Imig with an average of 10,591 lb. milk, 354.9 lb. fat.

Betsie, a registered Holstein, carried off the honors for individual production with 17,657 lb. milk, 747.8 lb. fat. Testing Association figures show the value of her product to be \$286.10; the cost of her feed was \$83.30 leaving a net profit of \$202.70 above feed cost.

NEW YORK STATE TESTING

G. W. Tailby, Jr., in the May news letter sent to the New York State Dairy Improvement Associations tells that the cow producing the most butterfat during March in the Associations was Marialoi Quatre Segis. The cow is enrolled in the Livonia Association which operates in Livingston County and is owned by

Arthur Delaney of Livonia. She produced 110.7 lb. fat, 2,013.1 lb. milk. Second is a purebred Holstein owned by James Stewart of Pittsford, she is making 103 lb. fat, 2,083.2 lb. milk. Another purebred owned by P. W. Chamberlain, Caneadea is in third place with 100.1 lb. fat, 2,123 lb. milk as a four-year-old. A grade Holstein is in fourth place with 95.6 lb. fat, 2,276.4 lb. milk, while another Stewart purebred is fifth with 93.3 lb. fat, 2,073.9 lb. milk.

During March, 9,167 cows were tested of which 13.6% made the honor roll. Of this number 61 produced between 60 and 70 lb. fat; fifteen produced between 70 and 80 lb.; ten produced above 80 lb. and three above 100 lb. In the East Aurora Association a purebred, Fancher Farm Netherland Beauty 2d, produced 1,833 lb. milk, 73.2 lb. fat under very ordinary conditions on twice a day milking. Her owners are Darcy & Drosendahl. The former World's champion Belle Pontiac is enrolled in the Blooming Grove Association which operated in Orange County and consists of right around 500 cows. It is reported that she made 2,674 lb. milk, 93.5 lb. fat during April. She is a member of the herd of Laurel Stock Farm, Goshen, N. Y.

LEIGH FINDS THE GOOD ONES

Four hundred and sixty-one cows in twenty-four herds were tested by Leigh Bradfield in the Biscay Testing Association for the month of April. The high cow for fat production during March also held the high place for April, she producing 1,880.4 lb. milk, 81.01 lb. fat in March and increasing this to 2,145 lb. milk, 85.8 lb. fat in April. She is owned by Henry Jergens of Biscay, Minn. Mr. Jergens herd of twenty black and whites held second place on the list of herd averages, they being credited with the average of 1,138 lb. milk, 39.86 lb. fat. The leader for high herd averages was the thirteen Holsteins owned by Frank T. Johnson with 44.66 lb. fat, 1,226.18 lb. milk.

AN INTERESTING CONTEST

During the month of April, 957 cows tested in the Maricopa County, Ariz., Testing Association produced an average of 800 lb. milk, 28 lb. fat, a big improvement over the regular previous months figures. The leader is a Holstein in the herd of the H. L. Chandler Land and Cattle Company with a production of 1,929 lb. milk, 79 lb. fat. Second is the Holstein cow, Sister, in the herd of B. Coman, with 2,835 lb. milk, 75 lb. fat. Third is the Holstein, Grandma, belonging to the Gila Livestock Company with 2,916 lb. milk, 73 lb. fat. This cow led the association during March with a credit of 88 lb. fat.

The Holstein herd owned by the Gila Livestock Company averaged 1,332 lb. milk, 42 lb. fat. Milkers are very scarce in the Salt River Valley at present and quite a number of the dairymen are contemplating installing milk machines.

The race for the Sanders cup which will be given to the cow producing the most butterfat in the year ending June 30th is very close and interesting. The present leader is Jumbo, a grade Jersey with 496.1 lb. fat to her credit but she is well along in her lactation period and is not producing as heavily as are her two nearest competitors which are the Coman Holstein, Sister, and another member of the Coman herd, Star, with 444.4 lb. fat. The two black and white cows are likely to catch up to Jumbo but the indications are that the winner will not be determined until the production for June is reported.

HOLSTEINS UPSET THE DOPE

A registered Holstein owned by Elsberry & Sons is the leading individual in the Ward County, N. D. Guernsey Breeders Testing Association during the 30 days ending May 15. She is credited with 2,094 lb. milk, 78.5 lb. fat. Another member of this herd is in second place with 1,957 lb. milk, 66.1 lb. fat to her credit. There were 203 cows tested in this association.

You Can Expect Something Good

from a bull by my junior herdsire
BradCo Holingen Korndyke

for his three nearest dams, one of which was tested as a junior two-year-old and another as a junior three-year-old, average in year test 21,179.1 lb. milk, 1,109 lb. butter.

HARRY C. GATES

Canton, Penna.

Buy Your Bull From an Accredited Herd

Desirable Family Characteristics

are production—persistence—individuality—prepotency—the capacity to produce a large flow of milk with a 4% fat content. They are shown in the pedigree of

Origin Sir Napol Cornucopia

my junior herdsire. His dam produced 731.6 lb. butter in 305 days as a senior four-year-old. Pennsylvania state record when made. His two granddams average 1,054.87 lb. butter in yearly test. The milk of the three averaged better than 4%.

A. W. DOWNTON

Starrucca, Pennsylvania

A Desirable Combination

Beauty Pietertje — Pontiac — Colantha — King Segis — Betty Lyons — Hengerveld — Clothilde — Pietje — May Echo Sylvia strains—ALL are combined in **KING BEAUTY SYLVIA LYONS**, the handsome young bull now at the head of *Springdale Herd*. Naturally, you have every right to expect his offspring to produce. 🐄 🐄

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South Montrose, Pa.

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ASSOCIATION MEMBERS PIC-NIC

Members of the Fayette County, Iowa, Testing Association met at the home of Jim Hanson, Oelwein, June 5, for their annual session and picnic. Rain in the morning threatened to make picnicking unpleasant, yet there was a fine attendance. The morning hours were spent visiting and looking over Mr. Hanson's herd of purebred and high grade Holsteins.

After a picnic dinner, a fine program was given. Talks were given by C. B. Finley, dairy husbandry specialist of the Iowa Extension Service, and by Mr. Hilpert who is tester for the association. Several of the boys and girls present were members of calf clubs and Mr. Hanson brought out a class of cows to be judged by them. After the youngsters had placed them, Mr. Finley went over them and told wherein one cow could be called better than another.

Mr. Hanson was elected president of the association for the coming year. Ray Bell was elected for vice-president and Fred Ross reelected as secretary-treasurer. The directors named are B. A. Stohr, Oscar Gilley and Walter Knife. One of the first duties of the officers will be to appoint a tester to take the place of Mr. Hilpert who has resigned.

A REAL LARGE HERD

The April report of the Stanislaus County, California, Farm Bureau Testing Association shows 2,823 cows tested with an average of 29.65 lb. fat, 821 lb. milk. In the list of herds containing more than forty cows, the herd of seventy-eight Holsteins owned by Gonzales & Co. of Crows Landing carried off the honors with an average of 978 lb. milk, 35.6 lb. fat. Eighty-one Holsteins in the herd of Del Nero & Ravelli, also of Crows Landing was second with 960 lb. milk, 34.2 lb. fat while the herd of 110 black and whites owned by Stewart & Breves of the same place took third position with 953 lb. milk, 33.5 lb. fat.

In the list of herds containing less than fifteen cows, Holsteins held the three highest positions. The high herd in this division was owned by M. J. Phillips of Patterson. His three cows produced to average 918 lb. milk, 38.91 lb. fat.

HOLSTEINS COP ALL HONORS

An average of 48.52 lb. butterfat for twenty-one purebred Holsteins led the West Winona County, Minn., Testing Association for April. This herd was owned by Alvin Simon. Twenty-two purebred Holsteins in the herd of Joe Schwager & Sons of Utica, was second with an average of 27.72 lb. butterfat.

Sixty-one of the 465 cows tested for the month produced more than 40 lb. fat. The leader, a purebred Holstein, was owned by Archie Beech and she produced 2,460 lb. milk, 76.2 lb. fat on four times a day milking. A member of the Simon herd was second with 66.1 lb. fat from 1,695 lb. milk.

PRODUCING HOLSTEINS IN WASHINGTON

A decided increase in the average butterfat production for the month of April was made over that of last year. The average production in the Grays Harbor Testing Association for April 1923 was 41 lb. butterfat, 1,095 lb. milk and the average in April 1922 was 30.5 lb. fat, 828.3 lb. milk.

One hundred and forty-eight of the 285 cows tested each produced more than 40 lb. fat; three produced between 70 and 80 lb.; seventeen between 60 and 70 lb.; forty-seven produced between 50 and 60 lb.; while eighty-one produced between 40 and 50 lb.

The leader in the herds containing fifteen cows or more was the herd of twenty Holsteins owned by W. J. Berns of Montesano, Wash. They produced to average 1,438 lb. milk, 48.3 lb. fat; the twenty-one cow dairy of Andy Seifert, Elma, was second with an average of 1,368 lb. milk, 45.4 lb. butterfat.

The high cow was a grade Holstein, Kicker, owned by R. H. Arland of Montesano, she producing 1,815 lb. milk, 74.4 lb. butterfat.

PUREBREDS PROMINENT

A registered Holstein owned by Harrington & Co. led the Sullivan County, Penna. Testing Association for the month of May, her production being 63 lb. fat from 1,575 lb. milk. Second on the honor list was Bonnie, a four-year-old, also a purebred with 60.7 lb. fat from 1,380 lb. milk. There were six purebred and three grade Holsteins in the leading ten the other honor cow being a grade Durham, reports R. G. Waltz, County Agent.

Harrington & Co. owned two purebred Holsteins in the leading ten cows, C. N. Shaffer owned one, as did Allen Fulmer and Ralph Rohe.

JEAN IS THE BOSS

Jean Alpha Boss, a six-year-old purebred Holstein, owned by Hanson & Hanson of Oelwein was high individual in the Fayette County, Iowa, association for the month of April. She produced 2,158 lb. milk, 82 lb. butterfat. Twenty-one cows in this herd averaged 38.4 lb. fat for the month.

The high herd in the association was that of W. H. Barnes which consists of fourteen purebred and high grade Holsteins and produced an average of 1,150 lb. milk, 38.5 lb. fat.

FIRST AND SECOND HONORS

Ralph Sebasty of Buchanan, Mich., is the owner of the two high cows in the Berrien County Coöperative Association. They are purebred Holsteins, the leader producing 1,926 lb. milk, 82.8 lb. fat while her stablemate also a purebred produced 1,932 lb. milk, 67.6 lb. fat.

Eight of the 252 cows tested produced more than 50 lb. fat and nine produced more than 1,200 lb. milk. The average production of the cows in the association was 668 lb. milk and 27.2 lb. fat. Three unprofitable cows were sold.

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RUOSS HERD LEADS

There were 358 cows tested in the Crystal Lake, Ia., Association for the month of April, with an average production of 643 lb. milk, 24.65 lb. fat. Twenty-four cows produced more than 40 lb. fat, three more than 50 lb. while four cows were sold as unprofitable.

The high herd was owned by John Ruoss. This consisted of fourteen Holsteins and Shorthorns and produced an average of 948 lb. milk, 38.45 lb. fat. A member of this herd a purebred Holstein, was high individual, she producing 1,350 lb. milk, 55 lb. fat.

WALKER'S HOLSTEINS PRODUCE

Rocowana Odelia De Kol, a registered Holstein, owned by M. L. Walker of Caldwell, Idaho, led the Canyon County Testing Association for the month of April. This six-year-old produced 2,016 lb. milk, 80.6 lb. butterfat and netted her owner \$23.31 above her feed cost for the month. Mr. Walker also owned the high herd, his twenty-three registered and grade Holsteins averaging 911 lb. milk, 39.7 lb. fat in the month.

IN LAWRENCE COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA

Twenty-four herds consisting of 246 cows were tested in the Volant, Pa. Testing Association for the month of May reports Paul J. Stonebraker official tester. Of these thirty, twenty-eight of which were Holsteins, produced more than 1,200 lb. milk, while twenty-seven, fourteen of them Black and Whites, produced more than 50 lb. butterfat.

The leader for butterfat was a purebred Jersey with 71.7 lb. fat, 1,237 lb. milk to her credit. The leader for milk production was a purebred Holstein with 2,234 lb. milk, 60.3 lb. fat. Second for fat production was a purebred Holstein, O. S. Pyrrha, a member of the herd of D. B. & E. R. Reynolds with 67.8 lb. fat, 1,884 lb. milk to her credit.

Three hundred and twelve cows in

twenty-six herds were tested by S. A. Koeckerk in the Westfield Testing Association during May. Two of these produced more than 2,000 lb. milk, eighteen produced more than 1,200 lb. milk while eight exceeded 50 lb. fat.

Ida Belle a purebred Holstein in the herd of E. B. Vensel led the association for fat production, she having 67.02 lb. fat from 2,031 lb. milk to her credit. Hannah a purebred Holstein in the herd of H. F. Freed was second with 59.77 lb. fat from 2,061 lb. milk. Hannah led the association for milk production with Ida Belle second.

Mr. Freed has the high herd average, his three purebred Holsteins producing the average of 1,230 lb. milk, 39.48 lb. butterfat.

DAUGHTER OF DEYSHER BULL MAKES 32 LB.

Wynola Tweede Pontiac Lass owned by B. F. Jones & Son, South Montrose, Pennsylvania, has just made a seven day record of 32.03 lb. butter from 696.6 lb. milk as a four-year-old. This daughter of King Tweede Spring Farm as a junior 3-year-old had a seven day record of 584.1 lb. milk, 26.14 lb. butter. Her latest performance makes her the highest record daughter of King Tweede Spring Farm for both milk and butter production. It will be remembered that King Tweede Spring Farm was formerly the herd sire at the Jones establishment and that Jones and Son consigned him to the Brentwood sale where he was purchased by Abner S. Deysher and since that time he has headed the good herd at Berks Farm where he has a number of young daughters that show promise of being big producers. King Tweede Spring Farm is a son of Spring Farm King and Dressie Lady Pontiac who has a 30 lb. seven day butter record with a milk production of 614.8 lb. and recently completed a year record as a ten-year-old making nearly a thousand pounds butter and more than 20,000 lb. milk.

DOWN IN ALABAMA

The annual report of the dairy owned by the Alabama College for Women at Montevallo shows that during the fiscal year from May 1, 1922 to April 30, 1923, 24,400 gallons of milk were produced at a cost of twenty-one and one-fifth cents per gallon. This cost includes feed, labor, repairs, purchase of new equipment and every item of expense in maintaining the dairy. Each Holstein cow averaged 2½ gallons a day and the Jerseys averaged about 2 gallons a day. All unprofitable animals are slaughtered for beef and much attention has been given to the development of good pastures. The herd is regularly tuberculin tested but only once during the past three years have any suspicious animals been found and the three that fell under this designation were immediately slaughtered.

During the month of March one of the purebred Holsteins averaged 85 lb. milk a day and for two different days produced 92½ lb. a day. Their aim purpose of the dairy is commercial and the milk is used in the boarding department but it furnishes excellent examples of dairy cattle and herd management and serves as a laboratory for the dairy instruction courses of the institution.

BIG ASSOCIATION IN CALIFORNIA

Sixty-three herds containing 1,248 cows were tested by the dairy department of the San Joaquin, California, County Farm Bureau for the month of April. The average production was 780 lb. milk, 29.28 lb. fat.

Twenty-six grade Holsteins in the herd of J. Gubbins of Manteca took first position with an average of 885 lb. milk, 35.97 lb. fat.

The department of agriculture urges us to kill rats with the exhaust from our flivver. But how do we get it into the house?

FOR FIVE YEARS IN SUCCESSION Hampshires have won grand championships over all breeds, all ages and all weights of hogs in the carload lots at the International Live Stock Show 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922.

FOR FIVE YEARS IN SUCCESSION Hampshires have shown the youngest, yet the heaviest spring pigs at this show.

HAMPSHIRE ARE THE PRACTICAL FARMER'S PRACTICAL HOG, because of—their meat type—their grazing qualities—their activity, health and vigor—their highly developed mother instinct and milking qualities—their early maturity and economical gains, and **Because They Are Recognized Market Toppers.**

For information about Hampshires or for names and addresses of breeders near you, address

HAMPSHIRE RECORD ASSOCIATION

E. C. STONE, Secretary

Dept. 35

409 Wisconsin Ave., Peoria, Ill.



STATE OWNED COW MAKING BIG RECORD

Steilacoom Inka Posch owned by the Western Washington Insane Asylum at Olympia is making a splendid record as a four-year-old and is expected to produce 30,000 lb. milk in a year, while her herdsman and Director W. J. Hayes are already dreaming of breaking the world's record.

Two years ago the Washington Legislature granted Governor Hart's request and appropriated \$20,000 to be used to establish a foundation herd at Fort Steilacoom. There are now three cows in the herd which are valued at more than the amount of the original appropriation.

There are now 165 purebred Holstein cows at the various state institutions that produce milk while the number of young heifers and bulls will bring the number of state owned cattle to well over 200. The development of state herds have been a great boon to the dairy stock owners for the young bulls have been sold or traded to dairymen who are thus enabled to improve their herds. Many owners of grade or native herds have taken advantage of the opportunity to obtain a purebred bull as a herdsire.

PLANT A FEW BULBS

Everyday the farmer sees the country. Too often, even though he may be a lover of the beautiful, much that he beholds becomes commonplace. You find the same condition of affairs in the cities, the town dweller scarcely gives a passing glance to the stately mansions and towering skyscrapers he passes day by day. It is the unusual that attracts attention.

Beautiful door yards attract the attention of the passerby and are a constant source of pleasure to those who belong to the household. The cost of an attractive door yard is not high nor is the labor required at all excessive, the principal thing is to get started. Shrubbery should partly veil the house from the public gaze. Well chosen perennials save labor and once well established, last indefinitely. Bulbs judiciously chosen soon beautify the aspect, are comparatively free from insect enemies and furnish cut flowers to adorn the table. A study of the advertising columns show some splendid offerings, great value for a small price. A reader who recently sent for a bargain offering of gladioli bulbs informs us that he received exactly 137 bulbs for the 90 offered. Such treatment insures repeat customers.

A "Go-Getter"—"Mead's the Man"



Who thinks of things to do for you—extra things that are not expected but which help a heap toward making your sale successful. Write for one of our Folders on Successful Auctions and How to Promote Them.

GLENN R. MEAD
The Live-Wire Auctioneer
EAST AURORA, N. Y.

PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

June 23—Tomahawk, Wis., Tomahawk Land Company Holstein Sale.
June 23—Palmerton, Pa., D. F. Green's Dispersion Sale, W. M. Benninger, Mgr.
June 27—Riverside, Cal., Glenwood Stock Farm Dispersal.
Aug. 30—Montrose, Pa., Susquehanna County Breeders' Second Annual Sale.
Oct. 3—Howell, Mich., Tenth Annual Sale of the Howell Sales Company of Livingston County, W. Griffin, Sec'y.
Oct. 3—Syracuse, N. Y., National Dairy Show Sale.
Oct. 4—Marshfield, Wis., 18th Semi-Annual Sale, Central Wisconsin Holstein Breeders' Association.
Oct. 9—West Chester, Pa., Chester County and Eastern Breeders' Consignment Sale.
Oct. 17—Watertown, Wis., National Homestead Sale, Francis Darcey, Mgr.
Oct. 18—Howell, Mich., Howell Sales Company of Livingston County.
Oct. 20—New Douglas, Ill., Holstein Breeders' Consignment Sale, S. E. Gehrig, Mgr.
Oct. 22—Zanesfield, Ohio, W. W. Brundige & Sons First Annual Sale.
Nov. 5—Elkhorn, Wis., Walworth County Breeders' Fall Sale.
Nov. 7—Monroe, Wis., Green County Holstein Breeders Semi-Annual Consignment Sale, J. W.
Nov. 12—Elkhorn, Wis., Walworth County Breeders' Bull Sale.
Nov. 19—Kansas State Association Sale, W. H. Mott, Mgr.
Keating, Secretary, Monroe, Wis.

THE CLARKE COUNTY SALE

Seventy-two head of purebred Holsteins were sold in the Clarke County Consignment Sale held at Neilsville, Wis., May 31. The total realized was \$8,335 or an average of \$114. Many of the offsprings were very young and there were some quite old cows. The auctioneers were Krause, Cook and Horswell with Arthur Imig in the box. Animals bringing \$175 or more with names and addresses of their purchasers are listed here:

Consigned by John Wuethrick, Greenwood, Wis.		
Fayne Ashburn Lilith, 1 yr., Wm. Naedler, Neilsville	200	
Johanna Sadie Lilith, 1 yr., Chas. Neff, Neilsville	200	
Wuethrick Colonel Ormsby, male, 4 mo., Imig Bros., Neilsville	205	
Fayne Ashburn Lilith, 1 yr., Wm. Naedler, Neilsville	200	
Consigned by Wayne F. Potter, Neilsville		
Pet Dewitt Ormsby of Oriolvale, 1 yr., S. E. Kemper, Livingston	175	
Consigned by Imig Bros., Neilsville		
Plain View Johanna Fobes Pledge, 5 yrs., Joe Krause, Neilsville	185	
Consigned by W. H. Krause, Thorp		
Elmwood Segis De Kol, 8 yrs., Ben Thoma, Neilsville	205	
Augustine Merville De Kol 2d, 7 yrs., Leslie J. Milton, Neilsville	190	
Pearl Colantha Segis Ormsby, 4 yrs., J. S. M. Lastofka, Neilsville	175	
Consigned by Philip Mattos, Thorp		
Rosetta Johanna Piebe Hengerveld, 5 yrs., Joe Krause	230	
Consigned by E. R. Wonsler, Granton		
Dorothy Maplehurst Pontiac, 7 yrs., Luc Smith, Granton	235	
Consigned by Albert Zenzel, Curtiss		
Flora Cary Roy 2d, 3 yrs., Jake Speich, Greenwood	195	
Princess Colantha Homestead, 4 yrs., Oscar Rear, Greenwood	175	
Flora Roy Champion, 4 yrs., Jake Speich	180	
Aristocrat Flora Roy Pledge, 2 yrs., Carl Pankow, Marshfield	205	
Consigned by Mary Henze, Granton		
Helen of Granton, 10 yrs., Harry Carstensen, Neilsville	175	

FARMER'S DAY SALE AT STATE COLLEGE

Farmers and dairymen from all parts of Pennsylvania attended the third annual sale of surplus stock conducted by the Dairy Husbandry Department of Pennsylvania State College. The sale was one of the events of Farmers Day which was Thursday, June 14. All day long crowds of farmers listened to talks and demonstrations on agricultural and horticultural subjects. The sale was held late in the afternoon in the judging barn which was well filled by attentive dairymen and their families. There were four young Holstein heifers, five young Holstein bulls and a fifteen month old Guernsey bull offered. Professor A. A. Borland opened the proceedings by a few remarks on the purposes of Farmers Day and the State College sale, he said that the events were all educational and that the sale offered an opportunity for farmers to secure high quality stock from a healthy herd, backed by the state and owned by the college. He spoke on the good points of the new State College herdsire, a handsome three-year-old bull of the Ormsby family which had arrived the day before from Minnesota. This bull weighing over 2,600 lb. showed real quality and is a splendid individual. Professor Borland called upon G. H. Truckell of the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN who said a few words on the value of cow testing associations and purebred sires and the college herd. Professor Borland then called upon the former Pennsylvania Secretary for Agriculture, the Hon. Fred. R. Rasmussen, who is now president of the Pennsylvania-Maryland Joint Stock Land Bank. Mr. Rasmussen, with whom most of those present were acquainted, said that when he was in charge of the State College Animal Husbandry Department, he purchased for the college a number of heifers which were the foundation of the present herd and he was greatly interested to learn by the catalog of the fine records made by the original animals and their descendants. He too, stressed the value of purebred stock, both male and female. Mr. Rasmussen is one of the State College Trustees, being appointed by the Governor of the State.

Professor Borland then introduced Col. Glenn R. Mead who had generously donated his services for the day. The Professor gave a glowing tribute of appreciation to Col. Mead for his generosity and public spirit. The Colonel spoke on the value of cow testing association work and the prominent position taken therein by

herds which were composed of daughters of purebred sires. His action and the manner in which he handled this sale made Colonel Mead a host of friends.

The Young Holstein bulls sold at satisfactory prices, there seeming to be more demand for them than for heifers. The five bulls averaged \$131.00 and the four heifers averaged \$107.50. The one young Guernsey bull brought \$150.00 which in our judgment was considerably below his real value as he was a very nice individual and his dam was a beautiful cow and is considered to be the best example of a typical Guernsey in the college herd, she had a record made as a junior four-year-old of 10,608.7 lb. milk, 542.5 lb fat which was announced to be the second highest Guernsey record made by any Guernsey cow in an agricultural college.

Those purchasing Holstein bulls were: Elmer Dolin of Mifflin; F. M. Johnson & Son of Rea; Lewan Ash of Friedens; Dr. H. M. Kirkpatrick of Harrisburg and Frank D. Gross of Thompsonstown.

Those purchasing Holstein females were: C. J. Deger & Son of Mifflintown; Nisley Bros., of Mechanicsburg; Aitkenside Farm, State College and John Coldren of Green Park, all of Pennsylvania.

EDGEWOOD HERD DISPERSED

The Edgewood Farm herd, owned by the Metropolitan Church Association was dispersed at Waukesha, Wis., on May 31. Sixty head of registered Holsteins were sold for an average of \$136, the total being \$8,190. The heaviest buyers were the Milwaukee County School of Agriculture, Wauwatosa, Wis., and N. R. Barendregt of Sheldon, Iowa.

The top price was \$395 which F. J. Gapinski of Milwaukee paid for Lady Homestead Marathon Bess, a yearling daughter of Marathon Bess Burke. Mack, Walker, and Mann were the auctioneers with W. L. Baird as pedigree expert. The animals bringing \$175 or more with names and addresses of the purchasers are herewith listed:

Purchased by Milwaukee County School of Agriculture, Wauwatosa		
Kingwood Bergsma Netherland 6th	\$355	
Bonnie Homestead Lady	240	
May Pontiac Korndyke Queen	220	
May Pontiac Korndyke Lass	255	
Fidessa Cornucopia Queen	225	
Purchased by N. R. Barendregt, Sheldon, Iowa		
Daisy Veeman Mata Hengerveld	175	
Purchased by Royford Farms, North Prairie, Wis.		
Belle Princess Maid	255	
Purchased by Hokenson Bros., Ogema, Wis.		
Johanna Pauline Pontiac	180	
Purchased by Sievert Navig, Cottage Grove, Wis.		
Lady Homestead Segis Pontiac	185	
Hortondale Daisy Konigen	190	
Purchased by Fred Hanson, Bloomer, Wis.		
Mutual White Lady Pietertje	175	
Mutual Bergsma Lefa	175	
Purchased by Frank J. Gapinski, Milwaukee, Wis.		
Lady Homestead Marathon Bess	395	
Purchased by A. J. Cull, Hartland, Wis.		
Mutual Bergsma Clothilde	175	
Mutual Aaggie	175	

FAIRVIEW HERD DISPERSAL

The Fairview Stock Farm herd was dispersed at Whitewater, Wis., May 24th. Fifty head, which includes everything over six months of age, brought an average of \$203, the total being \$10,075. Six young calves brought \$215.

The top price was \$950 which J. Cloute paid for King Pietertje Ormsby Piebe 33d, a son of King Pietertje Ormsby Piebe. The top price for female was \$520 for which C. J. Schoenfeld obtained a seven-year-old granddaughter of Sir Ormsby Hengerveld De Kol. The auctioneer was Mack with Everson in the box.

The animals bringing \$200 or more with names and addresses of the purchasers are:

Purchased by A. F. Gafke, Jefferson, Wis.		
King Bess 3d, male	\$260	
Purchased by J. Cloute, Ft. Atkinson, Wis.		
King Pietertje Ormsby Piebe 33d, male	950	
Purchased by Adam Durst, Monticello, Wis.		
Queen Ormsby Tirania 5th	270	
Queen Mechthilde Pontiac Ormsby	205	
Purchased by Chas. Clingin, Cambridge, Wis.		
Queen Ormsby Tirania 4th	290	
Purchased by Roy Hettis, Ft. Atkinson, Wis.		
Canary Netherland Johanna	300	
Purchased by H. E. Phillips, Lockport, Ill.		
Piebe Pride Pontiac Ormsby	200	
Queen Ormsby Tirania 6th	200	
Korndyke Ormsby Mutual	200	
Purchased by C. A. Cobb, Elkhorn, Wis.		
Johanna Hengerveld Sarcastic 6th	200	
Aaltje Hengerveld Pontiac 3d	200	
Queen Ormsby Pontiac Tirania 2d	200	
Purchased by C. J. Schoenfeld, Fox Lake, Wis.		
Johanna Sarcastic Ormsby 4th	520	
Aaltje Hengerveld Tritonia Segis 3d	250	
Canary Korndyke Mutual	230	
Purchased by J. A. Craig, Janesville, Wis.		
Hengerveld Sarcastic Ormsby	335	
Purchased by Geo. Hettis, Ft. Atkinson, Wis.		
Queen Mechthilde Ormsby 2d	270	
Purchased by Will Schinke, Elkhorn, Wis.		
Johanna Pontiac Korndyke Magnet	270	

(Continued on page 440.)

WORLD RECORD FOR TWO YEARS

A little more than two years ago a number of Holstein-Friesian breeders were discussing the merits of the breed and the performances of great cows in their own herds. One rather modest appearing individual asked a few questions on what the cows did when taken off test and put in the general dairy and then rather diffidently announced that he had a cow that he believed was fully as good as any of those his acquaintances had been discussing. Naturally the statement was greeted with hilarity and the gentleman had to hear much condescending advice, but Mr. D. Raymond for it was he, of the Raymondale Farm at Vaudreuil, Que., certainly turned the laugh on his friends for at her next freshening, he put the cow he mentioned, De Kol Plus Segis Dixie into strictly official long time test where her every milking was weighed and tested for butterfat. She produced 32,668 lb. milk, 1,487.5 lb. butter in 365 days which is the world record for strictly official test.

But, not entirely satisfied with this showing, however, Mr. Raymond placed "Dixie" in test again at the next freshening. She proceeded to make more splendid official records as follows: 855.6 lb. milk, 39.7 lb. butter in seven days, and 3,582.2 lb. milk, 163.76 lb. butter in thirty days. She was continued on official test and now holds the World's record for amount of butterfat produced in two different years although her second year is not yet completed. To the first of May in strictly official test she had produced 29,387.3 lb. milk, 1,184.046 lb. fat in 307 days. Unofficial reports credit Dixie with 1,531 lb. butter, 30,442 lb. milk with 45 days to go to finish test.

It is interesting to learn from Superintendent Gardner that this cow is handled by two milkers, one on each side and that at every milking two supervisors are present. The test has been super-supervised by Director Elder of the Mt. Hermon School and by Prof. H. H. Wing of Cornell University and both give favorable reports. The test supervisors come from the Ontario, New York, and Vermont Agricultural Colleges and everything is being done to insure the accuracy of the record Dixie is making.

BIG BABY BULL

Miami Pomona Pontiac third owned by Bert Finney & Son, Petersburg, Indiana, gave birth on April 26th to a calf that weighed 157 lb. On May 16th when it was just three weeks old it weighed 214 lb., so that it had gained almost three pounds a day.

Live Stock Auctioneer

E. Newlin Brown,
Wycombe, Pa.

Reference on request. Terms Reasonable.

PLANS TO INCREASE MILK CONSUMPTION

Harry L. Van Horn, who is well known to many interested in the Holstein industry has gone into business for himself at Salisbury, Maryland. Mr. Van Horn's establishment will be known as Cedarhurst. He plans to run a tuberculin tested herd from which he will draw a supply of high quality milk which will be sold locally. In the *Wicomico News* and *Salisbury Advertiser*, appear his first bid for business and operations started May 20. In addition to the local route, Harry plans to erect a refreshment room. This will be circular in shape and will be called The Outside Inn. It is planned to specialize on milk drinks and possibly other dairy products. Harry has always had a belief that with proper handling and successful publicity "over the counter" trade in milk can be built up that will far surpass any similar business in carbonated drinks.

Mr. Van Horn is a member of several Holstein organizations including the Maryland Holstein-Friesian Association and the Pennsylvania Federation of Holstein-Friesian Clubs. For several years he has successfully managed the large establishment owned by Senator Jackson at Salisbury, Md. His many friends wish him continued success in his new enterprise.

THE ONLY WOMAN DELEGATE

Despite the fact that she was the only woman delegate at the recent Cleveland Convention, Mrs. Kate H. Miller of Barrington, Illinois, was present at each business session and also attended the sale. Mrs. Miller is the owner of a modern dairy farm with about 60 purebred Holsteins. Barrington is only a short distance from Chicago and is the home of a number of Chicago business men whose families demand milk of high quality. It is to this trade that Mrs. Miller caters and she has built up a large and growing business in Holstein milk. The Miller herd is under federal supervision and contains a number of animals that have made fine records.

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thoroughly understands his business he can not only do his own work but also help the auctioneer and make money for their employer.

DONALD T. GRAVES, Alden, N. Y.

A YARD BEAUTIFUL

if you plant our Prize Mixture of
RARE GLADIOLI

Large Bulbs 100 for \$3 or 30 for \$1. Surprise Mixture 100 for \$2, or 40 for \$1. Mammoth Bulbs 20 for \$1. Prepaid. All Bloom This Year.
R. J. GIBBINS, Mt. Holly, N. J.

PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

(Continued from page 439.)

Purchased by W. J. Brennan, Tomah, Wis.	
Johanna Hengerveld Ormsby Lass	265
Purchased by Walter Hodgson, Arena, Wis.	
Queen Ormsby Tirania Maid	235
Purchased by Rock County Asylum, Janesville	
Johanna Texas Mercedes	390
Purchased by Milwaukee County School of Agriculture, Wauwatosa, Wis.	
Piebe Pride Pontiac Korndyke	210

WAUKESHA SPRING SALE

Sixty-eight head of cattle were sold at the Waukesha County Annual Spring Sale held May 23d at Waukesha, Wis. The average was \$192, many of the animals being young. Buyers were present from Ohio, South Dakota and Mexico. The Milwaukee County House of Correction purchased nearly one-third of the animals sold, paying the top price \$610 for Pinehurst Mary Segis, a four-year-old cow. The top price for male was \$390 which C. S. Martenz of Mexico City paid for Pietertje Colantha Ormsby King. The auctioneer was Mack with Everson in the box.

The animals bringing \$200 or more with names and addresses of their purchasers are:

Purchased by A. S. Schumacher, Waukesha, Wis.	
Dicmere Dick Toyon Segis, male	\$230
Purchased by C. S. Martenz, Mexico City, Mexico	
Pietertje Colantha Ormsby King, male	390
Purchased by Dr. T. E. Schroeder, Byron, Ohio	
Sir Koroba Segis Ormsby, male	385
Purchased by Dr. Geo. Weiss, Rogersville, Ohio	
Adams Sir Bess Agatha Ormsby, male	200
Purchased by Sioux Falls Savings Bank, Sioux Falls, S. D.	
Outagamie Netherland Ormsby, male	300
Purchased by Milwaukee County House of Correction, Wauwatosa, Wis.	
Dicmere Daisy De Kol	275
Ebenezer Agnes	220
Doetje Ormsby, Johanna	200
Korndyke De Kol Pontiac Fern	300
Mona Millie Mercedes	245
Pinehurst Mary Segis	610
Aaggie Pietertje Glen	220
Allie May Contest Korndyke	220
Garvendale Queen Beets Prize	200
Garvendale Coronis Supreme	260
Lorain Pontiac Watson	325
Albakrow Superba Ormsby Queen	200
Princess Mondane Perfection	260
Lady Lilly Segis Bonheur	220
Nockdair Perfection Superba Gem	220
Nockdair Superba Beets Violet	220
Bairdland Pontiac Posch	205
Purchased by A. M. Freeick, Brookfield, Wis.	
City Farm Parthena Princess	200
May De Kol Homestead	220
Purchased by Joseph Klug, Independence, Wis.	
Brookdale Perfection Pearl	250
Madison Gladys 2d	235
Purchased by D. J. Howell, Waukesha, Wis.	
Brookvale Ormsby Pearl	200
Purchased by Arthur Barden, Pardeeville, Wis.	
Nockdair Superba Urmagel	300

THE CLEVELAND NATIONAL SALE

A preliminary report of the National Sale held on the North Randall Fair Grounds near Cleveland, Ohio, June 7th and 8th was given in the June 8th issue of the *HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN*. In that issue we promised our readers a full report of the sale. As far as we know no official report was given out by the Ohio Holstein-Friesian Association which managed the sale and this is possibly the reason every account we have seen differs in the total and in several details. Of course, the representatives of the various papers saw some of the things from different angles, but it is rather surprising that there should be so much variation in the total, for while we have seen several accounts no two agree exactly in this respect.

The figures, as gathered by the *HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN* representatives, give a total of \$70,825 for 118 animals. In making this computation we have considered every offering separately, while the general practice is, when cows are sold that have dropped calves after the catalog was compiled and the calf is sold separately, to list such calves with their dams and consider them as one lot despite the fact that cow and calf are purchased by different parties. There are reasons for and against such a practice. We think in the case of a national sale the better practice would be to follow the course we have taken.

The 118 animals sold averaged \$600.12 and as two calves a few weeks old sold for \$100 each and the top price was \$4,100, the average must be considered quite satisfactory. There were seventeen bulls which averaged \$1,057.05, the top price being \$4,100, obtained for Avon Pontiac Echo Lad, consigned by Carnation Stock Farms and purchased by Dudley Waters and the Battle Creek Sanitarium. This bull is by Avon Pontiac Echo from De Kol Plus Segis Dixie, who is just closing a year test that will make her one of the highest record cows in the world and the highest whose test was officially supervised at every milking. The second highest priced animal was a bull, Sir Charlevoix Ormsby Funderne, consigned by Loeb Farms and purchased by E. M. Bayne and J. B. Jones. The address given for these parties was Romeo, Mich. The three nearest dams of Sir Charlevoix Ormsby Funderne have year records averaging 1,030.74 lb. butter, 27,041.80 lb. milk. He was by Sir P. O. M. 40th and his dam is Kolrain Marion Funderne, whose record of 35,339.5 lb. milk in a year is second highest in the world. The third highest priced animal was also a bull only four months old for whom \$3,750 was paid. This was Berylwood Prince Aaggie Chicago, whose dam Hartwood Netherland Segis has a year record of 1,121.62 lb. butter and is again in

year test promising to surpass this showing. It was announced that in the first four months, she has averaged 140 lb. butter in a month. The purchaser was L. L. Allis of Rummelfield, Pa. Two other bulls reached the \$1,000 mark. The Newberry State Hospital purchased the four-year-old, Grahamholm Colantha Lad, for \$1,050, and Joe Schmit of Cayuhoga Heights, Ohio, bought Matador Segis Hartog, a son of Matador Segis Walker and the 30-lb. cow Hartog Gerben Hengerveld for an even \$1,000.

One hundred and one females averaged \$523.31; six of them brought \$1,000 or more, the highest price being \$1,850 which the Detroit Creamery Company of Mt. Clemens, Mich., paid for Lakewood Maplecrest Amy, a 34-lb. three-year-old, now in year test, consigned by the Battle Creek Sanitarium. This company exceeded the \$1,000 mark for three other females taking Canary Maid Prometheus Champion, a 34.87 lb. three-year-old consigned by the Newberry State Hospital, for \$1,400 and the Pennsylvania state champion junior four-year-old, Blacres Sesame Korndyke, 37.92 lb. for \$1,325. She was consigned by Bennett & Latzer, of Wellsboro, Pa. The Detroit Creamery Company took ten animals for an average price of \$848.50, and J. F. Berkeimer of Homer, Mich., took twelve for an average price of \$512.08. J. J. Jermyn of Scranton, Pa., bid \$650 for choice of four daughters of King Pontiac Beryl Korndyke which were led into the ring together taking the bunch at that figure. Mr. Jermyn took the New York State champion two-year-old Neva Pontiac Fairmont Lyons, 1,035.9 lb. butter in a year for \$1,050. The Central Poor District of Luzerne County, added an even dozen to their good herd at Retreat, Pa., while Abner S. Deysher of Reading, obtained Maple Side Annetta Walker, a 33.58 lb. cow with a year record of 971 lb. butter for \$1,650. She was a very showy animal and was claimed to be the show cow of the Daisy Hill Farms. Bernhard Meyer of Funderne, N. J., paid \$1,100 for Kolrain Nemesis Funderne, a twice 33-lb. cow consigned by Bell Farms.

The \$1,000 mark was exceeded eleven times; five times for males and six times for females. Michigan was the leading buyer both for number of animals taken and amount paid with Pennsylvania second and Ohio third in each respect. Wisconsin consigned seventeen head but only purchased one animal that being Sir Pietertje Ormsby Burke Lad, a four-year-old bull from the 1,194.99 lb. cow Miss Pietertje Burke. He was consigned by C. G. Keys, Richland Center, Wis., and was struck off for \$500 to Geo. Barte, of Milwaukee. Animals were consigned from sixteen states and purchased by residents of ten states while four animals were purchased for shipment to New Zealand.

A complete list of the animals sold is herewith given which will show at a glance where the animals went.

PENNSYLVANIA

Purchased by L. L. Allis, Rummelfield	
1 Berylwood Prince Aaggie Chicago, male, 4 mo.	\$3,100
Purchased by J. J. Jermyn, Scranton	
6 Lady Booz Koning, 7 yrs.	380
50 Piebe Segis Sunshine Chicago, 3 yrs.	525
61 Drumlin Princess, 6 yrs.	315
62 K. P. B. K. Kenwood Hijlaard Pohlercrest, 5 yrs.	650
63 K. P. B. K. Helen Aaggie Pohlercrest, 6 yrs.	650
64 K. P. B. K. Princess Abbecker Pohlercrest, 5 yrs.	650
65 K. P. B. K. Flora Hartog Pohlercrest, 5 yrs.	650
66 Neva Pontiac Fairmont Lyons, 4 yrs.	1,050
69 Lundale Colantha Netherland Burke, 4 yrs.	315
Purchased by Central Poor District, Retreat	
10 Mamsell Dorothy Koning, 5 yrs.	425
11 Ridgemar Ormsby De Kol, 2 yrs., male	200
19 Favonia Pet Canary, 6 yrs.	450
34 Grahamholm Colantha Kaan Marie, 6 yrs.	775
36 Grahamholm Elcey Colantha, 6 yrs.	400
58 Pietertje Inka Johanna Korndyke, 6 yrs.	275
67 N. C. Ida Woodcrest, 2 yrs.	260
94 Lyona Veeman Ormsby, 3 yrs.	785
107 Blacres Katinka De Kol, 3 yrs.	400
112 Butter Boy Pontiac Princess, 4 yrs.	375
125 Milford Mercedes Oak Fobes, 3 yrs.	325
46 Bloomingdale Segis Fayne, 2 yrs.	280
Purchased by Fred Diefenderfer, Erie	
23 Traverse Walker Maid Lass, 9 yrs.	650
Purchased by Geo. Greer, Newcastle	
43 Female, 7 mo.	310
132 Wisconsinanna Bernice Fayne, 1 yr.	350
133 Wisconsinanna Edelwilde Fayne, 1 yr.	350
Purchased by Bell Farms, Coraopolis	
71 Echo Fobes Sylvia, 1 yr.	775
Purchased by Abner S. Deysher, Reading	
78 Maple Side Annetta Walker, 8 yrs.	1,650
Purchased by O. A. Shirey, Williamsport	
86 Male, 9 mo.	525
Purchased by L. W. Veit, Erie	
89 Forest City Peep Margaret, 2 yrs.	425
Purchased by G. R. Craig, Sewickley	
102 Bell Farm Promise, 1 yr.	575
Purchased by J. F. Prather, Titusville	
124 Milford Fobes De Kol Pontiac, 3 yrs	280

NEW ZEALAND

Purchased by A. L. Truesdale, Auckland	
38 Grahamholm Lady May Ormsby, 1 yr.	400
40 Palmdale Violet Echo, 1 yr.	410
48 Rancocas Aesula Lillian, 1 yr.	385
88 Edna Pietertje Johanna, 3 yrs.	700

NEBRASKA

Purchased by Chas. S. Williams, College View	
41 Union College Pietertje Abbecker, 1 yr.	170

WISCONSIN

Purchased by Geo. Barte, Milwaukee	
5 Sir Pietertje Ormsby Burke Lad, 4 yrs., male	500

(Continued on page 442.)

SPLENDID RECORDS AT SPRINGDALE

In the herd of B. F. Jones & Son of South Montrose, Pa., four splendid records have recently been completed.

Wynola Tweede Pontiac Lass made 32.03 lb. butter, 696.6 lb. milk in a week. The last day on test she produced 113.3 lb. milk and the last seven days she gave 701.1 lb. She is now the state champion four-year-old for combined milk and butter. She formerly was the state champion yearling for milk production, making when only twenty-three months, twelve days-old, 443.2 lb. milk, 17.15 lb. butter in seven days while, as a junior three-year-old she made 26.13 lb. butter, 584.1 lb. milk. In her first lactation period, tested 338 days after freshening, she made 13.15 lb. butter, 320.8 lb. milk; although she freshened as a yearling, she is still the state champion for both milk and butter production in the eight months after calving division of the junior two-year-old class.

Pauline Tweede Pontiac Lass as a junior four-year-old produced 25.35 lb. butter, 535.8 lb. milk and her half-sister Segis Tweede Pontiac Lass as a three-year-old made 24.82 lb. butter, 569.9 lb. milk. These three records represent practically everyday production except that the animals were milked four times a day during the time they were on test. Had it been possible to run them longer and give them more attention they would have increased their records particularly Wynola Tweede Pontiac Lass, whose last day in test represented her greatest milk production.

Springdale herd contains a number of heifer daughters of King Tweede Spring Farm and Wynola is his first daughter to cross the 30-lb. mark. He at present, heads the Abner S. Deysher herd, where his young daughters show remarkable promise. It is evident that this son of Spring Farm King and Dressie Lady Pontiac is destined to occupy a prominent position in the list of A. R. sires.

As mentioned above there were four heifers on test at one time in the Springdale Herd. The performances of three of them have already been listed. The fourth was Echo Sylvia Korndyke, the first daughter of Woodmont Echo Sylvia Champion to freshen. Tested for seven days, she produced 17.55 lb. butter and 391.7 lb. milk. She, too, was gaining when the test was closed and when off test gave more milk on three times a day milking than she did when the supervisor was present.



Stronger, Larger Calves
—Less Abortion—
Increased milk flow, longer production, improved health and general condition, correction of mineral deficiency result from feeding U-COP-CO Special Steam Bone Mineral Meal. Write for free booklet. Order from this ad today. Price in 125 lb. sacks \$20.00; 1000 lbs., \$37.50; 2000 lbs., \$70.00. United Chemical & Organic Products Co., 4200 So. Marshfield Ave., Chicago, Ill.

THE GREENDALE HERD AVERAGE

The Greendale Company herd at Hiram, Ohio, consists of seventy head with an average production for each cow of 14,000 lb. which is said to be the highest average production in Ohio for such a large establishment. In 1920 the sixty cows averaged 14,100 lb. In the Greendale herd, there are more than a hundred purebred Holsteins, the milk is shipped to Cleveland and owing to its high quality a special price is obtained. The manager and principal owner is Perry L. Green, state representative for his district, and who last winter was chairman of the agricultural committee.

TOO BIG A CATCH

Ole had been indulging freely in Minnesota mule. As he staggered out of the bar of the hotel, where three winks and 50 cents bought a fine start for an epitaph, his eyes encountered a huge fish mounted in the lobby. Ole ceased his wavering progress and regarded it gravely. Then he gave his ultimatum:

"Der feller who catch dat one bane one gosh dam liar!"—*American Legion Weekly.*

It seemed to Rosabelle that afternoon that she was blocked at every turn. It was "No" this and "No" that, till at length she began to cry, angrily exclaiming to her mother between sobs:

"I wish 'No' was a swear word, mamma, so's you wouldn't say it!"

BALED SHAVINGS

The best BEDDING for cows
Write for delivered price in Car Lots
Oscar Smith & Son, Albany, N.Y.

FREE

A copy of our new booklet on
"The Management of a Public Sale",
new edition just off press. Get your copy to-day. It contains many good suggestions.

SALE CATALOGS

Remember we are one of the very leading catalog companies. Our new price of \$2.75 per page for 300 copies of a real high class catalog should interest you. Write for samples and entry blanks before ordering elsewhere.

Backus Bros. Pedigree Company
Box 45E
Mexico, New York

King Segis Patent Lock

EAR TAGS for Cattle, Sheep and Swine
ALSO
King Segis Bull Staff and Rings.
Descriptions, prices and sample tags on application.

H. A. MOYER, Inc. Syracuse, N. Y.

PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

(Continued from page 441.)

NEW JERSEY

42	Duchess Sylvia Waldorf, 1 yr.	500
108	Blacres Prosperine Ormsby, 5 yrs.	535
	Purchased by Bloomingdale Farms, Somerville	
47	Alcyon Fairgrounds Anna, 1 yr.	325
104	Kolrain Nemesis Finnerne, 7 yrs.	1,100
111	Loyalsock Leafy Veeman, 1 yr.	260
	Purchased by Bernhard Meyer, Finnerne	

NEW YORK

49	Mercedes Pontiac Waconda 2d, 1 yr.	750
118	Cornelia Mercena Echo, 6 yrs.	575
82	King Aaggie Ona Champion, 11 mo., male	400
	Purchased by Harry Yates, Orchard Park	
	Purchased by Dygert Bros., Fort Plains	

MISSOURI

2	Berylwood Aralia Walker Princess, 6 mo.	600
13	Ridgeman Waneta Ormsby De Kol, 8 mo.	360
	Purchased by A. J. King, Kansas City	
56	Lillian Louretta Sadie Vale, 5 yrs.	370
57	Janice Copia Segis, 5 yrs.	410
96	Eldred Lindenwood De Kol 2d, 4 yrs.	400
	Purchased by Adams Dairy, Blue Springs	

GEORGIA

76	Bull calf, 4 mo.	350
	Purchased by T. H. Pitts, Atlanta	

MICHIGAN

72	Merdu Finnerne Fayne, 7 yrs.	600
93	Ona Clothilde Pietertje Ormsby, 5 yrs.	725
28	Calf, male	210
	Purchased by Max Hartt, Wilmet	
3	Winterthur Ormsby Datranian, 11 mo.	450
4	Winterthur Sadie Vale Durma, 1 yr.	335
21	Grandview Belle Korndyke, 2 yrs.	375
32	Miss Korndyke Segis Homestead, 3 yrs.	675
70	Belle Creamselle Sadie Patch, 1 yr.	300
97	Wellington Duchess Johanna Beets, 6 yrs.	950
106	Blacres Victoria Ormsby, 5 yrs.	700
117	Crescent Bertha Fayne Vale, 5 yrs.	650
119	Walshland Lady Ormsby, 5 yrs.	500
121	Johanna Duchess Bonheur Ormsby, 6 yrs.	250
122	Beimkije Johanna Pontiac, 5 yrs.	650
123	Pauline Piebe Ormsby, 5 yrs.	310
	Purchased by Detroit Creamery Co., Mt. Clemens	
7	Iowana Ona Star Pietertje, 1 yr.	600
17	Lakewood Maplecrest Amy, 3 yrs.	1,850
22	Canary Maid Promentheus Champion, 4 yrs.	1,400
25	Traverse Echo Queen Inka, 2 yrs.	510
66	North Country Ladoga Beauty, 4 yrs.	375
73	Bessie Ormsby Veeman, 6 yrs.	475
81	Daisy Hill Pontiac Cynthia, 4 yrs.	625
83	R. & S. Lady Bettina De Kol, 2 yrs.	800
90	Prilly Lyons Vassar May, 2 yrs.	800
105	Blacres Sesame Korndyke, 4 yrs.	1,325
	Purchased by J. B. Jones, Detroit	
8	Oakwood Segis De Kol Johanna, 8 yrs.	420
9	Topsy Pearl De Kol, 7 yrs.	460
95	Toledo Pontiac Royal 2d, 6 yrs.	480
98	Duchess Belle Korndyke, 5 yrs.	500
	Purchased by E. M. Bayne & J. B. Jones, Romeo	
20	Sir Charlevoix Ormsby Finnerne, male, 1 yr.	3,750
	Purchased by D. D. Aitken, Flint	
18	Lakewood Maple Crest Laura, 4 yrs.	600
	Purchased by Battle Creek Sanitarium, Battle Creek	
27	Canary Mutual Mercedes, 8 yrs.	800
85	Minnehaha Pontiac Walker, 4 yrs.	850
110	Avon Pontiac Echo Lad, male, 4 yrs.	4,100
	Purchased by W. R. Roach, Grand Rapids	
29	Changeling Queen 6th, (twin), 3 mo.	250
30	Changeling Queen 7th, (twin), 3 mo.	250
	Purchased by Newberry State Hospital, Newberry	
33	Grahamholm Colantha Lad, 4 yrs., male	1,050
	Purchased by Wm. Tyson, Washington	
100	Dulcevista Echo Daisy Ray Albina, 1 yr.	300
113	Mollie Walker Butter Girl, 8 mo.	150
110	Loyalsock Sylvia Ekster Pontiac, 1 yr.	200
	Purchased by Lakefield Farm, Clarkaton	

OHIO

98½	Bull calf	100
	Purchased by F. C. Brandt, Oberlin	
74	Brownwood Paul Beets, 4 yrs.	225
	Purchased by Cleveland City Farms, Warrensville	
5	Flanders Pontiac Segis De Haan, 6 yrs.	550
	Purchased by J. Buckingham, Bellevue	
44	Female calf, 6 mo.	175
	Purchased by Gordon Riley, Brunswick	
15	Dutchland Creamelle Vale Change, 6 yrs.	420
	Purchased by John A. Penton, Cleveland	
24½	Heifer calf	100
24	Traverse Segis Houwse Model, 2 yrs.	725
	Purchased by J. J. Prindle, Columbia Station	
126	Maiden Ormsby, 8 yrs.	385
	Purchased by H. S. Dalton, Wakeman	
45	King Pietertje Model Johanna, 6 mo., male	225
	Purchased by H. W. King, Mentor	
5½	Bull calf	216
	Purchased by A. R. Beard, Canfield	
54	Scene Prince Sylvia, 1 yr., male	550
120	Cory Burke Ormsby, 1 yr.	200
	Purchased by E. S. Wertz, Wooster & Kosier Bros., Marshallville	
79	Copia Flora Hengerveld, 8 yrs.	930
	Purchased by Reece Bros., Wooster	
80	Daisy Hill Pontiac Verna, 6 yrs.	500

113	Mollie Walker Butter Girl, 8 mo.	150
	Purchased by Wm. Tyson, Washington	
84	Hilltop Alberta, 7 yrs.	325
	Purchased by H. C. Mishler, Mogodora	
87	Forest City De Kol Freda, 8 yrs.	760
	Purchased by Kosier Bros., Marshallville	
92	King of the Onas, male, 3 yrs.	575
	Purchased by Putnam Co., Holstein Ass'n., Pandora	
115	Matador Segis Hartog, 1 yr. male	1,000
	Purchased by Joe Schmit, Cayuhoga Heights	
131	King Pontiac Fayne Korndyke, 2 yrs., male	325
127	Twin Oaks Canary Sophie, 2 yrs.	300
	Purchased by E. G. Harper, Hudson	
35	Burke Piebe Ormsby, 7 yrs.	210
	Purchased by Paul McNish, Burton	
	INDIANA	
14	Dutchland King Bess Colantha, 6 mo., male	725
	Purchased by M. J. Michael & Mathias Seberger, Schererville	
26	Traverse Echo Netherland, 1 yr.	700
109	Carnation Pietertje Carlotta, 2 yrs.	610
	Purchased by J. H. Hill, Richmond	
101	Belle Farm Master, 6 mo., male	900
	Purchased by Messrs. Dragoo & Newman, Culver	

ILLINOIS TEST WORK

Breed extension experts to the contrary, there are good cattle in all dairy breeds and owners of Holstein herds enrolled in Illinois testing association work found during May that this statement is true for the maker of the highest record made during May in Illinois was a purebred Brown Swiss and she is far in the lead of her nearest competitors. Nor is this the worst, No. 3 on the list is another member of the Brown Swiss breed and is a stablemate of the leader who is owned by Hawthorn Farm and enrolled in the Lake County Association. The state leader produced 119.9 lb. fat in the month from 2,551 lb. milk, her stablemate produced 2,173 lb. milk, 89.1 lb. fat. A purebred Holstein from the Rock River Farm stands in second place with 2,332 lb. milk, 93.3 lb. fat, a stablemate is fourth with 2,096 lb. milk and 88 lb. fat and another Rock River Farm purebred is eighth with 85.2 lb. fat from 2,582 lb. milk. A grade Guernsey is in fourth place with 87 lb. fat, a purebred Holstein owned by Louis H. Klaas of Maple Park is sixth with 86.3 lb. fat, from 2,158 lb. milk, a purebred owned by Frank T. Fowler of Lake Villa is ninth with 84.4 lb. fat, 2,483 lb. milk and a grade Holstein owned by the Girls School at Aurora is in tenth place with 82.9 lb. fat from 2,675 lb. milk, this being the highest milk production reported.

While the highest producing herd consists of purebred Jerseys it only has three members and so is comparatively unimportant. A grade Holstein herd stands second with 52.1 lb. fat. The purebred Holstein herd of A. D. Cornue of Hebron consisting of seventeen cows is third with an average of 1,359 lb. milk, 51.9 lb. fat; close behind them comes a herd of sixteen purebreds owned on one of the units of Simmissippi Farm which is owned by President Frank O. Lowden. This sixteen cow purebred dairy averaged 1,523 lb. milk, 51.7 lb. fat. Right behind this herd comes that of Frank T. Fowler which consists of eleven purebreds and averaged 1,511 lb. milk, 51.5 lb. fat. A grade Holstein herd is next and is followed by two mixed purebred and grade herds both of these averaged over 1,300 lb. milk and 50 lb. fat. Leading the Kane Association No. 2 and in eighth position in the state comes the Louis H. Klaas herd of ten milkers all purebreds with an average of 1,469 lb. milk, 48.6 lb. fat. The wonderful Rock River Farm

GOES AFTER BUSINESS

Not content with the business which comes to Hollywood Farms despite the fact that the herd is nationally known and is carrying considerable advertising in various papers, H. C. Stimson made a trip through Idaho and Utah during which he interviewed a number of prospective purchasers, members of farm organizations, commercial clubs and bankers. As a result twelve young Holstein bulls and two young Guernsey bulls were shipped by Washington breeders into Utah. The dams of these bulls had good year records, the minimum of which was 700 lb. butter as mature cows. Two of the animals were purchased from Youngquist Bros. of Mt. Vernon, one from A. E. Smith, Sumas; one from I. J. Slack of Auburn; one from R. E. Waugh, Bow; one from Ole Pearson of Mt. Vernon; one from Carnation Stock Farm; two from the Washington State Herd at Ft. Steilacoom; two from Piet Bergsma of Ferndale; and one from Hollywood Farm. These bulls were assembled at Hollywood Farm on April 28 and that afternoon, in the care of D. O. Nielson, representative of the Hyrum County Farm Bureau, started on their four day trip for their new homes. The purchaser of these animals was the recently organized Hyrum Holstein Breeders Association.

\$40 Buys a Bull Calf

born May 28, 1923. Color about half white. Sire: Bell Farm Mabel Segis Monarch. Dam: Clarice Segis Korndyke a well developed two-year-old. I guarantee every calf I sell to be a producer or sire a producer of milk testing 3.5% or better and to give satisfaction in every way or money cheerfully refunded. Reference:

The National Bank of Ashtabula
E. B. Metcalf, Ashtabula, Ohio
R. D. 1 Terms arranged Herd Under State Super'n

Holsteins that Will Please and Pay

Write your needs—or better—come and see our stock.

BLAIR COUNTY HOLSTEIN ASSOCIATION

S. F. ZOOK, Sec'y
Curryville Pei na.

NEW OWNER OF HOLSTEIN HERD

E. S. Hass, who recently purchased the entire herd of registered Holsteins owned by Mrs. Anita M. Baldwin with the exception of King Korndyke Pontiac Acme, is a business man of Downey, California. Mr. Hass has large land, oil and auto interests in southern California. The herd will remain at the Santa Anita Rancho until December 1, and Mr. Hass has given orders that the large records now under way shall be completed.

King Korndyke Pontiac Acme has been loaned to the California Junior Republic at Chino. Mrs. Baldwin retaining her ownership in case she again engages in the Holstein business.

BUILT UP GOOD HERD

Fred W. Ferg of Manawa, Wis. started breeding Holsteins about eight years ago and now has a herd of thirty-two purebreds. The pride of the herd is Daisy Queen Ormsby 2d, a daughter of Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes 37th and the dam of the Ferg herdsire, King Bess Burke Ormsby 2d.

"That's what I call a finished sermon," said a lady to her husband, as they wended their way home from church.

"Yes," was the reply; "but, do you know, I thought it never would be."

The Breeder and Dairyman Exchange

Copy must reach us by the 1st or 15th of each month to appear in the current issue.

Advertisements for this department set up without display type or illustration, accepted at the rate of five cents per word, one insertion, minimum of twenty words. Three insertions, ten cents per word. Every word or abbreviation in name and address must be counted as a word.

In all cases, cash must accompany order. Other rates on application.

MISCELLANEOUS—FOR SALE

STONE DRAGS for sale. C. N. WILLIAMS, STONE POND, VT.

QUEENS. Book your order now. 1—\$1. No diseases. Catalogue free. P. C. TANGEN, OSSIAN, IOWA.

150 NOTEHEADS, 100 white envelopes printed and mailed \$1. Samples printing free. SUNCO, MOHAWK, NEW YORK.

LUMBER AND SHINGLES—at reduced prices. Farmers' trade our specialty. Best quality. Robert Emerson Company, Box 1156-E, Tacoma, Wash.

WOOLENS—MATERIAL FOR LADIES' wear direct from factory. Write for samples and mention garments planned. F. A. PACKARD, BOX D, CAMDEN, MAINE.

O-TOOT-TAN BEANS—New seed, far superior to any other legume for improving land, makes 2 tons cured hay per acre. \$2.50 peck; \$7 bushel. J. W. GUYTON, NEW ALBANY, MISS.

NATURAL LEAF TOBACCO—Chewing 5 lb., \$1.75; 10 lb. \$3; 20 lb. \$5.25; Smoking 5 lb. \$1.25; 10 lb. \$2.25; 20 lb. \$4. HICKORY RIDGE FARMS, MAYFIELD, KY.

OUR WHITE PAINT cuts your paint bill in half. \$2.50 per gallon. Agents wanted. LLOYD CO., 1009 LIBERTY AVE., PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA.

HAVE strawberries from June till snow flies. The Progressive Everbearing. 50 plants \$1.00; 100—\$1.50; 500—\$5.00. JAMES McGRANAHAN, GREENVILLE, PA. R. 43.

BARGAIN—4 Carloads NEW Wire Fencing from Government sale. NATHAN KLEIN CO., CENTER AND HOWARD STS., N. Y.

CABBAGE AND TOMATO PLANTS, wholesale and retail, 50¢, \$1.25; 1,000, \$2.00 postpaid; 10,000, \$12.50; 50,000, \$1.00 per thousand F. O. B. here. SCOTT BROS., FRANKLIN, VA.

TOBACCO AGED LEAF SELECT CHEWING. 3 pound \$1, ten pound \$3. Smoking Best 10 lb. \$2.50; good 10 lb. \$2. Satisfaction guaranteed. CO-OPERATORS, MURRAY, KY.

TOBACCO—Four years old, quality, flavor guaranteed. Pay for tobacco and postage when received. Five pounds chewing \$1.50. Five pounds smoking \$1.25. Cob pipe free with every order. HANCOCK POOL, HAWESVILLE, KENTUCKY.

CHO-SECO INK PELLETS produce better ink for less money. Always writes right with fountain and all pens. Last word for quality, convenience, economy. Sample postpaid six cents. CHO-SECO INK COMPANY, ALBANY, N. Y.

BUILD YOUR OWN PHONOGRAPH. We can supply you with motors, tone, arms, and all accessories at wholesale prices. Write for catalogue AX. PLEASANT SOUND PHONOGRAPH COMPANY, 204 EAST 113TH ST., NEW YORK, N. Y.

CABBAGE AND CELERY PLANTS READY for field, \$1.25 per 1,000. Beet, Onion and Lettuce Plants, strong, \$1.00 per 1,000. Tomato Plants, all kinds, \$2.00 per 1,000. Cauliflower, Pepper and Egg Plants, \$3.00 per 1,000. Send for list. J. C. SCHMIDT, BRISTOL, PA.

NATURAL LEAF TOBACCO. Chewing 5 lbs., \$1.75; 10 lbs., \$3.00. Smoking 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.00. Pay when received, pipe and recipe free. FARMERS CO-OPERATIVE TOBACCO UNION, PADUCAH, KY.

Please mention THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN when writing to our advertisers

MISCELLANEOUS—FOR SALE

TOBACCO—Best Chewing 10 lb. \$2.50; Mild smoking 10 lb. \$1.50. Pay on arrival. Patesville Tobacco Association, Patesville, Ky.

SPECIAL PRICES—Fine Cabbage plants—Leading varieties—Expressed collect—1,000, \$1; 10,000, \$9; Satisfaction guaranteed. Tidewater Plant Co., Franklin, Va.

SPECIAL! 250 Hammermill Bond Letterheads and 250 Hammermill Bond Envelopes, white, printed and sent prepaid for \$3.00. Samples 2 cents. MILLER'S JOB PRINTERY, GRAHAMSVILLE, N. Y.

CANVAS COVERS 6 ft. x 10 ft., 13 oz. Brown Waterproof, Price \$5.95. Express prepaid; Hay Caps, etc. Samples and prices upon request. W. W. STANLEY, 62 WHITE ST., NEW YORK.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS—Success, Big Joe, Kellogg's Premier, Campbell's Early Chesapeake. We try them all and find these the best from early to late. Send for our price list to-day of all kinds of vegetables, plants, and garden seed. C. Boggs & Son, CHESWOLD, DEL.

LIGHTNING RODS—Big demand this year for "OLD DIDDLE BLITZEN RODS." Guaranteed Lightning Protection for Life and Property. Agents in unoccupied territory write for samples and price. L. Q. DIDDLE CO., MARSHFIELD, WIS.

SOUTH CAROLINA BEANS, \$1.50 Bushel Hamper. South Carolina Cucumbers, \$1.50 Bushel Hamper. Famous South Carolina Cantaloupes, \$1.50 per Standard Crate, 45 loaves to crate, F. O. B. Blackville. Cash with order. THE GROCERY SHOP, BLACKVILLE, S. C.

MISCELLANEOUS—WANTED

WOOL BATTS—We do custom work. Send us your wool for batting. Write. WEST UNITY WOOL BATTING CO., WEST UNITY, OHIO.

SEND YOUR OLD CARPET to be woven into durable rugs with colors harmoniously blended. Write for Booklet J. NOVELTY RUG CO., 25 LANCASTER ST., PORTLAND, ME.

DOGS

HOUND PUPS, 3/4 Beagle, 1/4 foxhound, 7 weeks, males, \$10 females \$5.

HARRY HANKS, ENFIELD, MASS.

FOR SALE—Four Great Dane puppies, 8 weeks old, of first class and size. Price \$100 each. F. O. B. here. R. H. SWANN, R. 2, GREENSBORO, MD.



POULTRY

BARRON'S WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS. Circular. CLOSE EGG FARM, TIFFIN, OHIO.

BRONZE TURKEY HATCHING EGGS, 50 cents each, \$45 per 100. ANNIE WILHELM, WRENTHAM, MASS.

RANEY'S STRAIN S. C. REDS—Eggs, \$1.50 per 15. Took first prize at Oregon State Fair. J. S. BOATMAN, STURGIS, MISS.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS for hatching. ELSIE HALLOCK, WASHINGTON DEPOT, CONN.

COCKERELS, WHITE ROCKS, \$3.00 each, 2 for \$5.00. Order now for September shipment. Free range. Fishel strain. B. F. KENDALL, WINCHESTER, OHIO.

POULTRY

SAVE MONEY—BABY CHICKS, EGGS and Poultry Supplies. EMPIRE HATCHERY, SEWARD, N. Y.

EVERLAY BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, day-old chicks. SUNNYSIDE FARM, EMPORIUM, PA.

BARRON STRAIN, BIG TYPE, ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS, Baby Chicks. Eight weeks old pullets. Catalog. KUHN'S LEGHORN FARM, SYCAMORE, OHIO.

FREE RANGE S. C. BLACK LEGHORN EGGS; 15 eggs, \$1.50; 30 eggs, \$2.75. 100 eggs \$7.00. L. W. VENOV, BARBOURSVILLE, W. VA.

WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS. Selected Stock guaranteed to be right. Shipped on approval. Address F. M. REYNOLDS, FACTORYVILLE, PA.

RUSSIAN ORLOFFS—HANSON'S strain, cold weather layers. Hatching eggs per setting three dollars. A. D. VAN ORNUM, EARLVILLE, ILL.

CHICKS 8c UP, C. O. D. Rocks, Reds, Leghorns, and mixed. 100% delivery guaranteed. 18th season. Pamphlet. C. M. LAUVER, MCALISTERVILLE, PA., Box 67.

PULLETS—10 weeks old, Single Comb White Leghorns from heavy layers, price \$1.00 each for June delivery. J. O. RUMBAUGH, R. 2, MILLERSTOWN, PA.

SINGLE COMB WHITE AND BROWN LEGHORN Hatching Eggs, \$4.50 hundred. Pullets, \$1.00; Cockerels, \$1.25. Barron Strain. WM. KERKOW, BELLE PLAINE, MINN.

BABY CHICKS—SHIPPING EVERY DAY, Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, Anconas, Wyandottes, Monorcas, Orpingtons. Get my prices before ordering. HENRY MARKS, 64 NORTH MAIN ST., WILKES-BARRE, PA.

HATCHING EGGS, BABY CHICKS AND stock, all varieties poultry, Bantams, Waterfowl, Rabbits, Pigeons, etc. Winners to State Fairs, Madison Square and Boston. MYOWN POULTRY FARMS, ELLENVILLE, N. Y.

S. C. W. LEGHORN COCKERELS, 3 months old from 250 to 280 egg strain hens, sired by 255 to 300 egg strain cockerels, \$2.50 apiece. There are not culs but in the \$10 and \$25 class. STORMERS POULTRY FARM, EBENSBURG, PA.

QUALITY WHITE LEGHORN AND WHITE WYANDOTTE chicks at 10c and 13c each. Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. ULSH POULTRY FARM, PORT TREVORTON, PA., Box 4.

1,000 LARGE SNOW WHITE SINGLE COMB LEGHORN BREEDERS at \$1.50 and \$2.00 each. Cocks, \$2.00, \$3.00 and \$5.00 each. Cockerels 8-10 weeks old, \$1.50 each. Order from this ad. Satisfaction guaranteed. WONDERLAND POULTRY FARM, HAUBSTADT, IND., Box 17.

LIVE STOCK

DUROC PIGS, Scissors, Sensations, cheap. EVERGREEN STOCK FARM, NEW SITE, MISS.

CHESTER WHITES. All Ages. Either Sex. Prices Right. SELLERS FARM, KAYLAND, OHIO.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS. Write your wants. R. L. MUNCE, CANONSBURG, PA.

FOR SALE—Pure bred Berkshires, bred sows, service boars and weanling pigs. CLARENCE A. PENNY, ADAMS, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Entire herd Holsteins, seven milking, aged two to seven years; three yearling heifers; four heifer calves; one herd sire. A. R. O. backing. ALONZO JACKSON, LAGRANGE, OHIO.

LIVE STOCK

HOLSTEIN HEIFER and bull calves. Purebred, registered and high grade. Splendid individuals and breedings. Delivered to you, \$25 and up. Your inquiry will be given our best attention. BROWN CROFT FARMS, MCGRAW, N. Y.



FOR SALE—Guernsey and Holstein Cows and heifers in carload lots. Write or wire. JOHN KEENER, AMHERST, WISCONSIN.

TWENTY-FIVE—Fresh Cows and Close Springers \$47. Forty Young Cattle, \$32. W. HUNDLEY, BOYDTON, VA.

FOR SALE—Purebred spotted Poland China male pigs, large type, high quality, \$50 each. DAVID BUCKWALTER, TRAPPE, MONTGOMERY CO., PA.

O. I. C. PIGS eligible to register, March and April farrow. Prices reasonable. W. W. OAKES & SON, R. 1, LITTLE HOCKING, OHIO.

NOW IS THE TIME to place your order with me for a nice bull calf. Write for prices and particulars. Herd Federally accredited. ELLIS ELLSWORTH, MESHOPPEN, PA.

IF YOU ARE INTERESTED IN Holstein-Friesian Cattle from an Accredited Herd at reasonable prices, bred by our 34-lb. bull, Clever Model Glista, a son of Model King Segis Konigen, write at once to MAPLE GROVE STOCK FARM, F. JONES, MGR., CENTERVILLE, PA., R. No. 4.

TANNING

LET US tan your hide—Cow and Horse hides for fur coats and robes. Cow and Steer hides into harness or sole leather. Catalog on request. We repair and remodel worn furs; estimates furnished. THE CROSBY FRISEAN FUR CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

STARTS FOUNDATION

A short time ago S. C. Anderson of Portland, North Dakota, purchased a purebred Holstein bull and a purebred cow from J. D. Bacon of the Lilac Hedge farm, Grand Forks. The bull is Lilac Hedge King Colantha Segis No. 306643. He is a son of King Watson Segis Star and of Johanna Zubrod Colantha, a daughter of the North Dakota state champion, Lilac Hedge Colantha Zubrod, 35.91 lb. butter in seven days, 1,089.77 lb. butter, 25,824.4 lb. milk in a year. Johanna Zubrod Colantha was formerly the state champion junior two-year-old, her record of 22.29 lb. butter in a week being beaten by two of her sisters one on the dam's side and one on the sire side.

The cow is Colantha Belle Walker, she has a seven day record of 29.22 lb. but as a senior two-year-old produced 24.11 lb. butter in a week, 14,096.5 lb. milk in 305 days and made 29.22 lb. milk in a week at full age, her dam has a 33 lb. seven day butter record.

PROLIFIC

W. R. Elliott, Riverside, Cal. has a very choice herd of registered Holsteins headed by King Pietertje Ormsby Piebe Jr. but he has one particular cow in his herd that has made herself famous, or notorious, depending upon how you look at it. For this particular matron has produced within a space of 33½ months, seven bull calves—seven—count them, all of which are living. In the language of baseball she made two singles, a double and a triple.

VAUGHAN SELLS HOLSTEIN BUTTER

During the past ten years, John W. Vaughan of Johnstown, New York, has sold over five hundred head of purebred Holsteins. Some of these were exported, several going to various places in South America. Mr. Vaughan is said to have received the first order for purebred Holsteins that ever came to this country from South Africa, a Johannesburg mining company being the purchasers.

The Idleaze Farm was established in 1910 but the present location was purchased in 1919; now Idleaze affords the Vaughan family all city conveniences with the comforts of the country. At present Idleaze herd contains fifty head of which forty have been bred and raised on the farm. The present herd sire is Idleaze Pontiac Pietje No. 237282, a son of Idleaze Pontiac Lass 42.50 lb. butter in seven days, the second highest record daughter of King of the Pontiacs. There are twenty-eight daughters of this bull in the herd. It will be remembered that his dam sold for \$13,000 at the Moyer Sale at Milwaukee in June, 1919.

Mr. Vaughan has sent cattle from this farm to every state in the Union and has furnished herdsires for a number of agricultural colleges and schools. The herd is tuberculin tested and many of the animals are sold on a sixty day retest guarantee. At present butter is made on the farm and sold to customers who come after it. The skim milk is fed to the young calves and makes the best of all feeds. A member of this herd that is well known to many Holstein breeders is Pelham De Kol Urma No. 109314. She was the first cow in the world to make a thirty-pound seven-day butter record from three quarters and is the dam of the 42-lb. cow Idleaze Pontiac Lass.

THE COW'S PRODUCING AGE

Professor C. W. Turner of the dairy department of the Missouri College of Agriculture claims that the peak of production in the dairy cow is reached at a point between her seventh and eighth year. To gain this information Mr. Turner investigated 46,000 year records of which 13,723 were made by Jersey cows, 13,599 were Guernsey, 12,504 were Holsteins, 5,162 were Ayrshires and 1,014 were milking Shorthorns.

A yearling produced 64.6 per cent compared to a cow at maturity; a two-year-old, 73.6 per cent; a three-year-old, 84 per cent; a four-year-old, 90 per cent; a five-year-old, 95 per cent, and a six-year-old 99 per cent. After seven years the decline in production is gradual.

That you cannot believe everything that you read in newspapers was aptly illustrated by Little Johnny's perusal of the column headed "News About Our Towns-folks." He startled his mother by exclaiming suddenly: "Ma, what part of a lady is her honeymoon?" Grabbing for a foothold his mother countered, "I don't know, why?" "Well, the paper says Mrs. Doitup Brown fell down and hurt herself on her honeymoon."

PIONEER PASSES

Henry Walsh, pioneer breeder of Sheboygan County, died at his home in Plymouth, Wisconsin, May 13th at the age of 78 years. Mr. Walsh was one of the first breeders of Holsteins in Sheboygan County and is said to be the first man in the county to conduct official tests on his cattle. He became a member of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America in 1902, and has always been active in the interests of the breed. He was a charter member of the State Association and always kept up his membership. When he retired from his farm at Sheboygan Falls he disposed of it to his son Robert and it is now operated under the name of Robert Walsh & Son, so that three generations of Holstein breeders have already presided over this Wisconsin Holstein establishment.

BUY BULL FROM MORRIS'S

A. B. Comfort and Wesley Clerk, dairymen living near Hanford, California, recently visited some of the best dairy farms in northern California in search of a new herd sire. From A. W. Morris & Sons they jointly purchased a purebred three-year-old Holstein bull, Winnie Cornucopia Johanna. The two nearest dams have records that average 1,214.06 lb. butter, 39,951.4 lb. milk in 365 days. The dam is again on test and it is anticipated that she will make during the year more than 1,200 lb. butter and 29,000 lb. milk.

There once was a tutor named Tuet
Tried to tutor two tooters to toot
Said the two to the tutor
"It is harder to toot or
To tutor two tooters to toot?"

There once was a fellow named Tate
Who went out to dine at 8.8
But I cannot relate
What this fellow named Tate
And his tete-a-tete, ate at 8.8.



Young Stock For Sale

At prices that the
Everyday Breeder and Dairyman
can well afford to pay.

HARRY C. REYNOLDS
SCRANTON, PA.

Herd under the Accredited Plan

BRIGHTEN THE BARN CORNERS

Rainy days in summer afford opportunities to "clean up" the interior of the cow and calf stables. A thorough scrubbing down will do wonders to brighten up the barn interior. A coat of paint will also do wonders but partly on account of its cheapness and partly to avoid any possible danger from lead poisoning, many of our leading dairymen use the so-called government or factory white-wash for interior use. The formula was compiled a number of years ago but has stood the test of time and this whitewash is used in many large implement factories and manufacturing plants.

The receipt is as follows: (1) Sixty-two pounds (one bushel) of quicklime, slake with fifteen gallons of water. Keep barrel covered until steam ceases to rise. Stir occasionally to prevent scorching. (2) Two and one-half pounds of rye flour, beat up in half a gallon of cold water, then add two gallons of boiling water. (3) Two and one-half pounds of common rock salt, dissolve in two and one-half gallons of hot water.

The barrel in which the quicklime is slaked should be used as the paint or whitewash container. When the rye flour and salt mixture are ready pour into the quicklime barrel and stir until all is well mixed.

CALVES RAISED WITHOUT MILK

Many dairymen who own grade herds in the fluid milk districts do not raise their calves because they are selling whole milk. We believe this is a short-sighted policy. The most successful dairymen are those who raise both their own cattle and feed. Experiments in raising calves recently concluded at the Wisconsin station should be of interest to dairymen who sell whole milk.

One group was given 14 lb. skim milk daily with a suitable grain mixture and legume hay. They made an average gain

of 1.7 lb. per head daily for 24 weeks. Another group were given 10 lb. skim-milk daily, with slightly more concentrates and gained at the rate of 1.5 lb. daily. A third lot had no skim milk, but was given a total amount of whole milk of about 350 to 400 lb. per calf. In addition they had a grain mixture of equal parts of oats, corn, linseed meal and wheat bran. After the first two months the calves were fed only this mixture with hay and water no calf meal being fed. This lot gained 1.44 lb. per head daily. Good results were also obtained with whey supplemented with concentrates.

There is no feed the equal of milk for starting young calves, but calves can be raised with little or no milk. For the first two or three months calves raised without milk are apt to look as if they were not worth raising but when they reach that age begin to improve, probably the reason is that they eat more hay and thus obtain the vitamins necessary for growth. After such calves are fed liberally on well balanced concentrates and legume hays until they are a year old they often look as well as those raised in any other way, but it is far easier to raise them with a liberal supply of milk, nature's food for all your animals.

WILL HAVE YEARLY RECORD BACKING

E. B. Dutton & Sons of Abrams, Wis., have purchased Sir Longfield Vale Pearl 18th, a fourteen-months-old son of Sir Longfield Vale Pearl, senior herdsire at the Brown County Asylum Farm.

Sir Longfield 18th is from Drake Canary Queen, who made 30.82 lb. butter in seven days and 976 lb. in a year. Her dam has a 26.85 lb. record and is now in year test with the expectation of making around 1,100 lb. butter.

It was the first time the two dusky ex-stevadores had met since the war, and they were comparing their more recent personal history.

"Mose," announced Rastus, "Ah's got a good job now."

"Yo' got a good job? Whah at?" "Ah's got a job bein' p'fessor of pathology to the college."

"Huccum, p'fessor of pathology, big boy? Yo' kain't read nor write."

"Seems lak yo' don' know what is a p'fessor of pathology. Lemme 'lucidate. A p'fessor of pathology is de p'fessor what shows de folkses how to go in an' out of de college grounds."

"Did my wife make a speech at the meeting this afternoon?"

"Well, I don't believe I've ever met your wife, but a large, distinguished-looking woman got up and started out by saying that she couldn't find words to express her feelings."

"That wasn't my wife."

Kenneth—"Mother, I was a good boy to-day; the boys invited me to shoot craps with them, but I refused."

Mother—"That's right! The poor little craps want to live, as well as you and I."

MANY JOIN BETTER-SIRES DRIVE

During the month of May progress in the "Better Sires—Better Stock" movement, fostered by various States and the United States Department of Agriculture, showed a material increase in interest. During that month 553 persons filed with the department written agreements to use purebred sires exclusively in their livestock-breeding operations for all kinds of animals kept, including poultry.

This number is more than twice that for the preceding month, and is also much above the monthly average for the entire campaign. The total number of livestock owners now coöperating with the States and the Department for the use of better sires is now 10,964, and the livestock being improved by these farmers aggregate nearly 1,500,000 head.

DAIRYMEN HAVE TO PASS MEDICAL EXAMINATION

Dairymen who own herds supplying milk for the city of El Paso, Texas, are, under city regulations recently adopted, required to take a medical examination. This requirement extends to all people handling such milk. There has been considerable trouble in regard to the payment of fees for such examination, and all parties concerned are greatly perturbed over the matter.

The present wholesale price paid the farmer is \$3.50 per hundred pounds and an effort was recently made by some of the producers to get the price raised to \$4.00 per hundred pounds. Despite the medical requirements there is keen competition and when we received our information they had not arrived at any agreement.

SING SINGERS

Teacher (to class in natural history)—"What kind of birds are frequently kept in captivity?" Tommy—"Jail birds."

Producing Holsteins!

When the test supervisor was here in January, our sixteen milkers—all ages, were averaging 55 lb. milk daily.

If you want Holsteins of this quality, get in touch with

W. B. Kennedy & Son
Wyalusing, Pa.

Important

Have you taken advantage of our Special Introductory Subscription Price of two years for \$1.00? If not, cut out, sign and return the attached coupon and receive *The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman* regularly twice a month for the next two years. Do not delay. Subscriptions are coming in fast and we wish to include you among our regular subscribers.

Special Introductory Offer

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman,
Harrisburg, Pa.

Gentlemen:

I enclose One Dollar for two years' subscription to "*The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman*."

Name

Post Office

State

Date

—IN— ORIGIN HERD

HORNLESSNESS,
PRODUCTION AND BEAUTY
ARE SYNONYMOUS

The demand for
Hornless Holsteins is
steadily increasing.

Better let me tell
you about a prospec-
tive herdsire.

Herd Under State and Federal Supervision

GEORGE E. STEVENSON

727 CONNELL BUILDING

SCRANTON,

PENN'A

YOUNG STOCK

AT REASONABLE PRICES

SIRED BY

KING ARTIS WACONDA

The Sires in his pedigree include—

A.R. O.
Daughters

King Segis.....	87
De Kol Burke.....	78
Pontiac Korndyke.....	151
Hengerveld De Kol.....	116
De Kol Clothilde Artis.....	43
De Kol 2d's Butter Boy 3d.....	119
King Korndyke Sadie Vale.....	87
King Segis De Kol Korndyke.....	65
Dutchess Ormsby Piebe Burke.....	34
Mercedes Julip's Pietertje's Paul.....	90
Aaggie Cornucopia Johanna Lad.....	107
Aaggie Cornucopia Johanna Lad Jr.....	62

Total..... 1,039

Let Me Show You My Herd

SAM T. WITMER

Union Deposit

Pennsylvania

Dauphin County Holstein Breeders

solicit a portion of your business.

They offer you
well - grown,
well - bred
healthy
Holsteins
at reasonable
prices and
invite your
inspection.

Dauphin County Holstein Breeders' Association

HIRAM BILLET, Pres.,
Bonnymeads Farm,
Paxtang, Penna.

G. H. TRUCKELL,
Secretary,
Harrisburg, Penna.

Please mention THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN when writing to our advertisers

The Nine Nearest Dams of King Royal Konigen Pontiac

have seven day records that
average 31.35 lb. of butter.

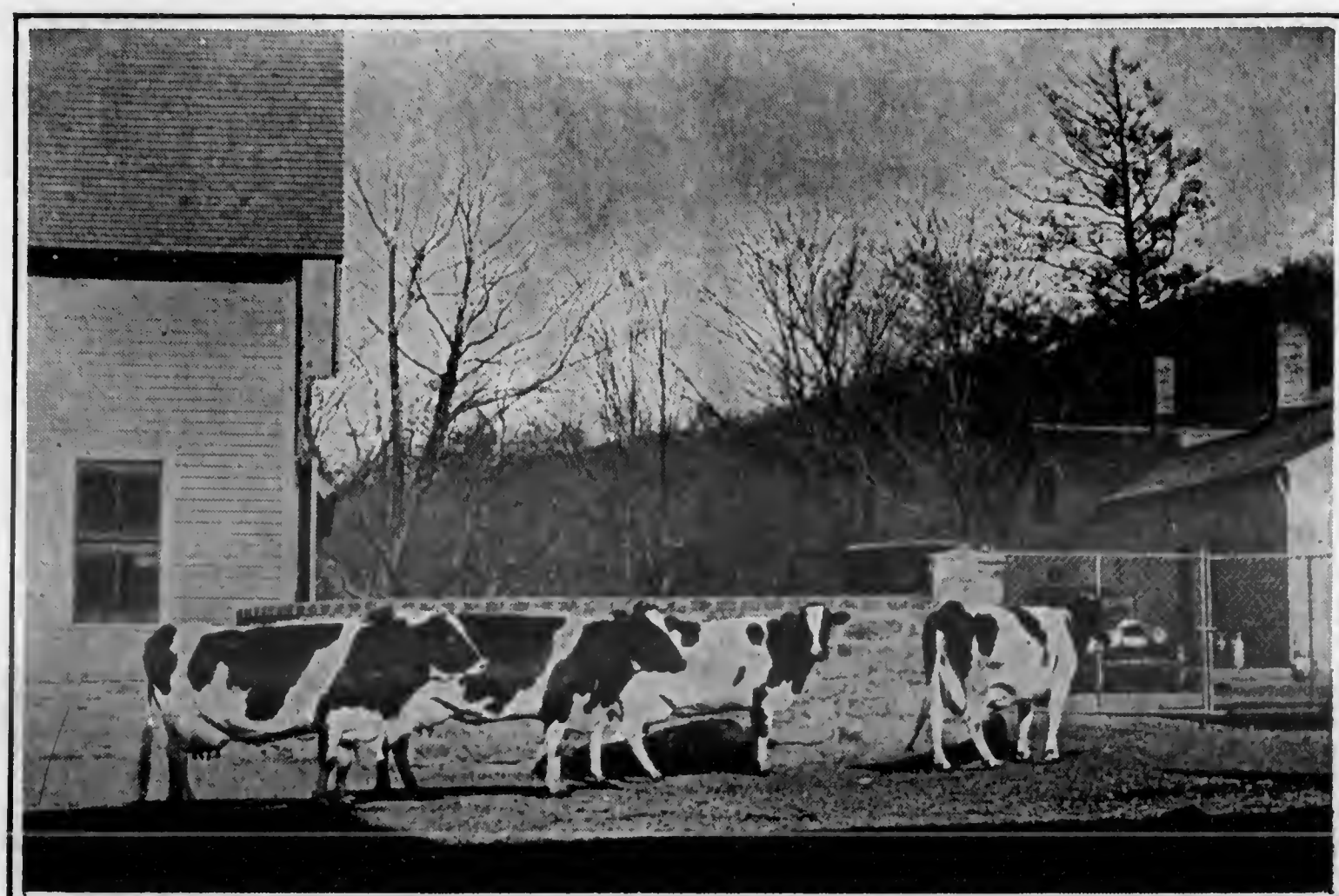
The cows in Merryall Herd are backed by the best known blood lines of the breed and are producers. Nearly all have both official and long time records.

Naturally you can obtain good Holsteins here.

A. L. Burlington, Prop.
Merryall Farms
Wyalusing, Pennsylvania

FOUR OF A KIND

You are
Cordially
Invited to look
over the
Animals at
Dennington
Stock Farm.



Here are
Four Sisters
in
This Herd
all Daughters
of
one Bull.

For beauty, type and productive capacity where can you beat them?

They will be bred to our herdsire

Onaco Sir Lucille Jolie Beauty

whose dam, Lucille Jolie Pontiac, was the former World Champion of the senior four-year-old class for yearly production, with her record of 23,830.2 lb. milk, 1,173.15 lb. butter, average test 3.94% fat. At seven years old she produced 665.5 lb. milk, 33.29 lb. butter in a week.

His sire is from Keystone Beauty Plum Johanna, who made in strict official test, 25,787.5 lb. milk, 1,294.71 lb. butter in a year as a senior four-year-old, world's record when made, average test 4.02% fat. She produced 665.5 lb. of milk, 32.88 lb. butter in a week.

Where Can You Improve On This Kind
of Breeding?

Dennington Stock Farm,

J. J. JERMYN, Owner

Scranton,

Pennsylvania

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE
AND EXPERIMENT STATION
PENNA. STATE COLLEGE
STATE COLLEGE, PA.

Vol. II

HARRISBURG, PA., JULY 8, 1923

No. 13

Published Semi-Monthly. Price, 75c. Per Year



GETTING THE COWS AT MILKING TIME.
Scene on the Farm of W. B. Kennedy & Son, Wyalusing, Penna.

Published in the Interest of Breeders and Dairymen Everywhere



Entered as second-class matter April 8, 1922, at the post office at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, under the act of March 3, 1879.

WHEN THE BABY LAUGHS—

¶ You are being advertised to. When the sun shines, when the flowers bloom, when dinner sends out its inviting aroma—when any one of a thousand things happen to attract your attention, you are being advertised to.

¶ The purpose of any advertisement is to attract your attention, and arouse your desire; to tell what is new and good; to guide you to something you ought to have; to make you happier and more comfortable; to save you money and make life easier for you.

¶ Advertisements are records of progress in and development of the breed. They tell what other Holstein owners have done and what they are doing. They are reports made by fellow breeders whose efforts benefit you as well as themselves.

¶ So read advertisements. They will give you the latest records and breed news and tell you what families compose well-known breeders' herds and the bulls which head such herds.

¶ You'll be surprised at the world of interest and the wealth of ideas that you'll find in the advertisements, display and classified, appearing in

THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER & DAIRYMAN

READ THEM ALL AND TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THEM

Berylwood Prince Aaggie Chicago

combines individuality of the highest order with remarkable Production and Persistency, as shown by the performance of his dam and female ancestry.



His dam is a beautiful cow that produced 31.05 lb. butter, 701.9 lb. milk in 7 days, more than 100 lb. milk a day. She produced 1126.89 lb. butter in a year averaging 73 lb. milk a day for the entire time and is again in test promising to make an even greater long time record.

In future issues we will tell you more about our young herdsire, his dam and his sire, and the wonderful producing blood that flows in the veins of all three. Meanwhile we invite you to come and see him as well as the other members of our herd.

L. L. ALLIS,

Rummerfield, Pa.

Oaks Dairy Farm

introduces its junior herdsire, a son of KING ONA and S F K LOTTA BELLE PONTIAC who has just closed a year record of 950 lbs. butter. She is by SPRING FARM KING from a 31.95 lb. daughter of a 29.51 lb. four-year-old whose dam produced 34.90 lb. butter in 7 days, 944.37 lb. butter in a year. He is light colored and a splendid individual, is by a famous sire and from a great producing cow who is also a beautiful animal.

Oaks Dairy Farm

C. Lewis Taylor, Proprietor

Wyalusing,

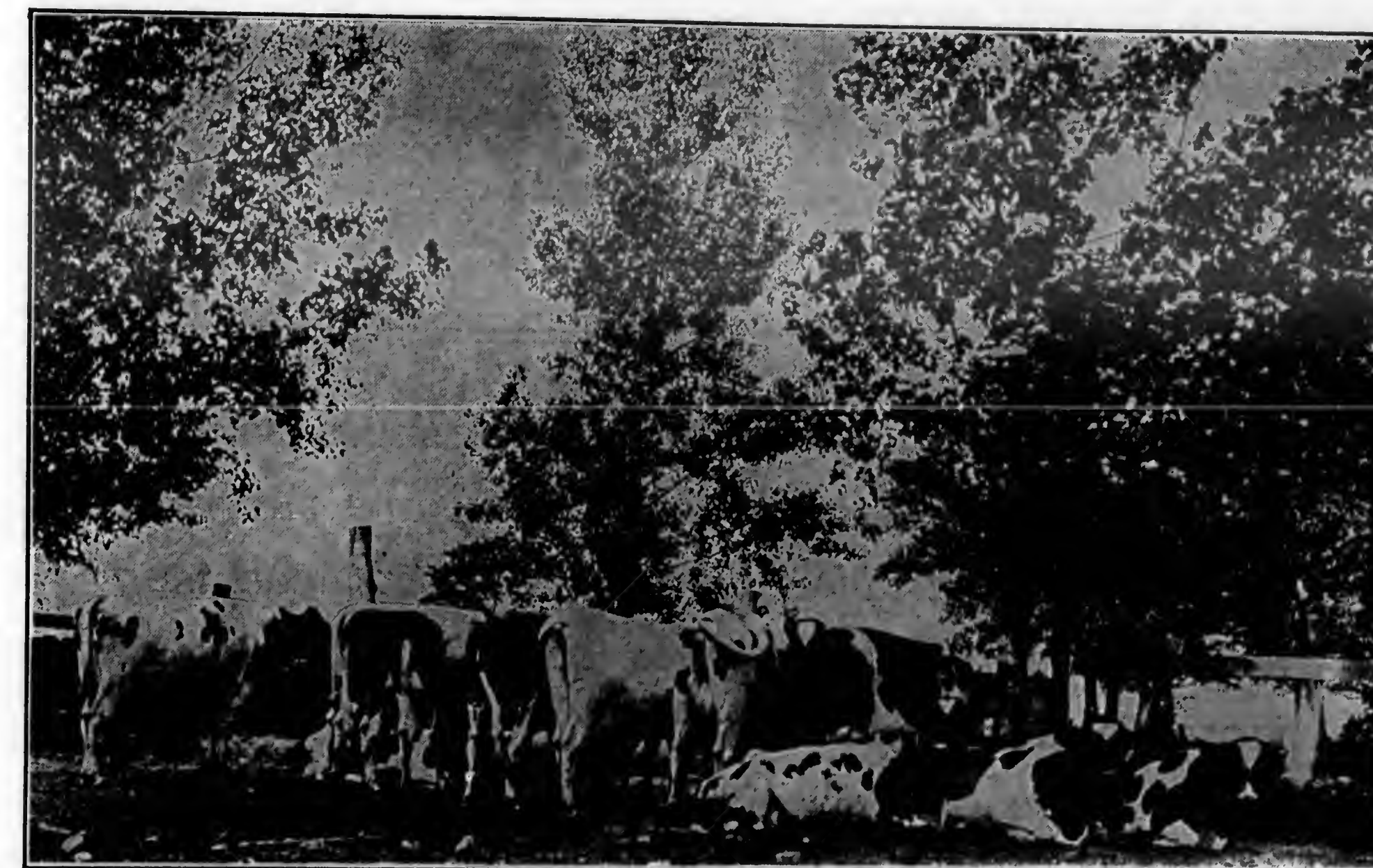
Pennsylvania

Accredited Herd

Please mention THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN when writing to our advertisers

Type—Production—Quality

are blended in the Dennington Herd. Just see for yourself in this snapshot of a few members of the herd at pasture. Note the size, thrifty appearance and the evidences of quality and producing ability.



These animals will be bred to our herdsire

ONACO SIR LUCILLE JOLIE BEAUTY

whose dam, Lucille Jolie Pontiac, was the former World Champion of the senior four-year-old class for yearly production, with her record of 23,830.2 lb. milk, 1,173.15 lb. butter, average test 3.94% fat. At seven years old she produced 665.5 lb. milk, 33.29 lb. butter in a week.

His sire is from Keystone Beauty Plum Johanna, who made in strict official test, 25,787.5 lb. milk, 1,294.71 lb. butter in a year as a senior four-year-old, world's record when made, average test 4.02% fat. She produced 665.5 lb. of milk 32.88 lb. butter in a week.

You Are Cordially Invited To See This Herd For Yourself.

DENNINGTON STOCK FARM

J. J. JERMYN, Owner

SCRANTON,

PENNSYLVANIA

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Business Builders!

Breeder and Dairyman ads. are Business Builders because the readers of this journal are men who milk cows for a living, who buy bulls to head their herds, purebred and grades, and who, desiring to increase the producing capacity and improve the individuality of the animals they own, are in the market for purebred Holsteins.

To get in touch with this large and rapidly increasing market at a very low cost, just tell us your problems. We'll do the rest.

The Holstein Breeder & Dairyman
Box 110, Harrisburg, Pa.

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The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

VOL. II

HARRISBURG, PA., JULY 8, 1923

No. 13

Some Observations on Two Well Operated Dairy Cattle Farms

By Eugene B. Bennett

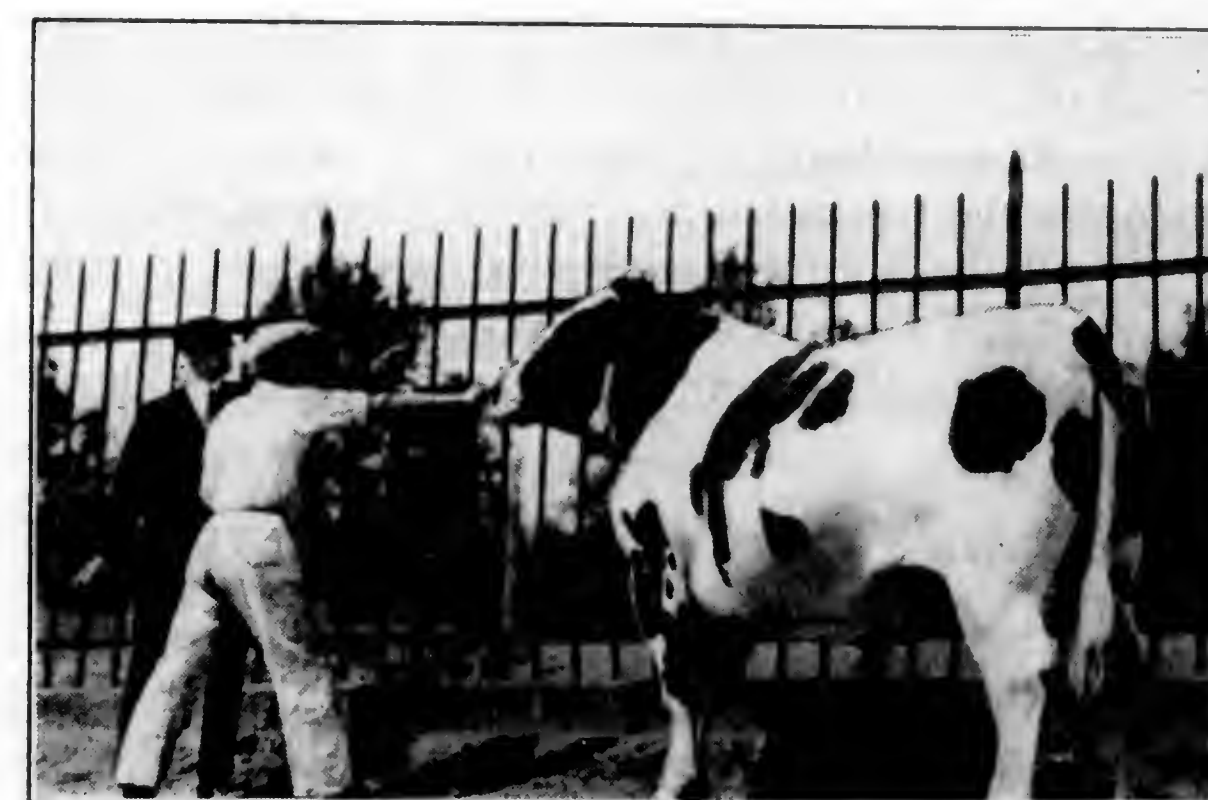
RECENTLY I visited a great sanitary and certified dairy farm in New Jersey. The farm was pleasing because of its cleanliness, because of its systematic operation or rather its systematic methods, because of the excellent state of health of its cattle and because it is run at a good profit. Since this article is written for a breed magazine I will add that it was pleasing to me because 80% of the cattle were Holstein-Friesian.

At the same time there were a number of disappointments, to me the farm was disappointing in that so

a grade B quality and combined that with the breeding of purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle.

During a recent trip to Washington, D. C. I visited the dairy farm of the Old Soldiers Home and in my point of view there is no sight in Washington so interesting as this farm. I know practically nothing at all about the business of this farm but it is pleasing to see an all Holstein herd used for producing high-class sanitary milk. It is a pleasure to see and examine a herd possessing such excellent individuality as do cattle of the Old Soldiers Home. It is pleasing to find that these cattle are out in the field almost every day and for a large part of the day. It is both interesting and pleasing to see combined in a herd that consist mostly of purebred Holsteins, the first United States herd that was accredited as being free from tuberculosis.

The barns of the Old Soldiers Home are entirely of cement and are placed closely together which allows a trolley carrier to pass from one barn to another. Both hay and grain as well as litter can be carried easily and cheaply by this method. There is a fine test



WOODCREST TEHEE

Thirteen year old sire of the Soldiers Home Herd. Daughters of this sire have splendid longtime records.

many of its cattle were purchased, only half of them being bred on the farm. It was disappointing because the cattle were confined so constantly to the barn, one of the reasons for this being the difficulty of obtaining sufficient and suitable help. It also seems a bit impracticable to me that hay or grain are not stored in the same buildings with the cattle and the barns are far apart which means a great deal of carrying of hay and grain from one building to another which adds to labor required and the cost of milk production.

It is not my intention to criticize this farm but merely to give my impressions of it pro and con. After all is said and done it remains merely a farm for the production of high-class milk and this New Jersey establishment is the greatest farm of its kind to be found any where in the world. Some of the methods that are absolutely necessary in the production of high-class sanitary certified milk cannot help but be strange to a farmer who has always produced milk of



U. S. S. H. JOHANNA FRENSTA DE KOL

One of the splendid producers and show cows in the Soldiers Home Herd.

barn wherein some excellent advanced registry records have been made and to me it was pleasing to see this activity going on in connection with the production of high-class sanitary milk. The buildings include a very well arranged calf barn. To me one of the interesting sanitary devices used at this farm is a vacuum cleaning machine used for cleaning the cows in the general dairy herd.

They have a number of splendid sires at the head of this herd and I was fortunate in securing snapshots

of some of the animals. The patriarch of the herd is Woodcrest Tehee No. 74219, now in his thirteenth year and, as his picture shows, a remarkably young-looking bull. He is a son of Homestead Girl De Kol Sarcastic Lad From Aaggie Tehee De Kol, a daughter of Paul Beets De Kol that produced 905.97 lb. butter in a year from over twenty thousand pounds of milk. Most of the daughters of this bull have been tested for 365 days. One of his daughters is S. H. Concord Ann Woodcrest, who as a junior four-year-old, produced 823.13 lb. butter in 365 days. He has a number of other daughters that have made records ranging from 600 to 790 lb. butter in year test, nearly all of them tested as heifers.

Assisting him are King Segis Griselda Grahamholm No. 146949, a Minnesota bred bull whose daughters



Young Bulls, from the Soldiers' Home herd sold for export to Nicaragua.

have been making nice records during the past year; Grahamholm Colantha Pauline Lad No. 297377 another Graham bull from Pauline Grovers De Kol 2d, a cow that made over 30 lb. butter in seven days as a ten-year-old some eight years ago; and General Piebe, a very stylish bull of the popular King Piebe breeding.

There are so many handsome cows in the herd that it is hardly fair to single out any particular one but I was strongly attracted by U. S. S. H. Johanna Frenesta De Kol, a six-year-old cow, sired by Paul Frenesta De Kol, one of the sires at the head of this herd in earlier days. As a senior two-year-old she made 16,148.5 lb. milk, 634.52 lb. butter in a year and I believe, has the capacity to practically double this amount, given the conditions and handling that some animals receive when on long time test.

Naturally, being the first accredited herd in the country and enjoying the prestige of a herd backed by the United States Government, there is a strong and steady demand for young bulls from this establishment, they being particularly desired by foreign parties. Among recent sales for export there was one of a number of young bulls that will be shipped to the republic of Nicaragua. The accompanying picture of these young bulls in pasture gives some idea of the condition and character of the animals composing the Soldiers Home herd.

CLIPPED BY THE "LITERARY DIGEST"

A Great Breed.—A billboard to advertise Holstein milk and cattle nearly 32 feet long and 10 feet high and in five colors is being offered to breeders and county associations by the Holstein-Friesian Association of America.—*Western Farmer.*

Will Vaccinate Stockyard Cattle

STOCKYARDS pneumonia, shipping fever, or to give it its scientific name, Hemorrhagic Septicemia, has long been one of the scourges of the cattle industry. It affects the feeder and stocker cattle trade more than it does the purebred industry and is most prevalent in animals that have been shipped long distances, especially those that have been unloaded en route at feed, water and rest stations or at public stockyards. Losses from this source have been gradually on the increase for several years but during the past fall and winter the disease became more prevalent and virulent.

A conference was called at Chicago, Ill., on June 21, and was attended by Dr. J. R. Mohler, chief of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry who upon his return announced that arrangements had been completed to commence, on July 2, the vaccination of feeder and stocker cattle at public stockyards against this disease.

The vaccination method of treating cattle to prevent their contracting this disease is still in an experimental stage, but it has been used enough to prove that losses from the disease may be greatly reduced and purchasers of cattle at the large central markets are urged by the Bureau to have all feeder and stocker cattle they may buy vaccinated before shipment to country points.

Until this work is placed on a stable basis, the Bureau of Animal Industry will furnish vaccine produced in its laboratory and also trained veterinarians to administer the treatment at actual cost which, it is estimated, will be approximately 10c per head exclusive of any charge the stockyards company may make for handling the cattle to and from the vaccinating chutes.

Dairyman's League Endorse Canadian Act Prohibiting Oleo

THE following resolution was adopted by a unanimous vote at the annual meeting of the Dairyman's League Coöperative Association, Inc., composed of over 65,000 farmers, in the State Armory, Utica, N. Y., on June 21:

WHEREAS, The Canadian Parliament has recently passed a law prohibiting the manufacture, sale and importation of oleomargarine and other substitutes for butter in the Dominion of Canada, in the interest of the public health, agriculture and general welfare,

Resolved, That we congratulate our cousins on the north on their wisdom and foresight, and send greetings, and

Resolved, That we memorialize Congress in behalf of similar legislation in this country, believing it to be in the interest of the public health, agriculture and general welfare, upon which depend the happiness and prosperity of all nations, and

Resolved, That we urge the prohibition of the manufacture, sale and importation of oleomargarine and kindred products in the United States of America.

Scientists have discovered that insanity is the cause of divorce. What, then, is the cause of marriage?

Twenty Years of Holstein Breeding

The Work of a Next-to-Nature Breeder

NEARLY twenty years ago, L. E. Connell of Fayette, Ohio, purchased for what was considered the fabulous price of \$800.00, the entire herd of John Rohrs of Napoleon, consisting of sixteen head of purebred Holstein-Friesians. Thirteen of these animals were females, of which ten were in milk. Among these animals Mr. Connell says there were five that were as good individuals as ever walked on Maple Avenue Stock Farm. They had a combination of size, individuality, perfectly balanced udders and producing ability such as is seldom found to-day. As a result of this purchase and subsequent purchasers of herdsires, Mr. Connell claims that as many or more females have gone from Maple Avenue Stock Farm into the 30-lb. list as can be found from any other Ohio farm.

The first herd bull used on the Maple Avenue Stock Farm was Sir Jolie Johanna No. 36664, purchased of O. U. Kellogg for the sum of \$175. When the neighbors spoke of this amount they said "crazy sum" and whispered that Mr. Connell was "nutty." Sir Jolie Johanna was born April 27, 1903, and was by Johanna De Kol 2d's Lad from Jolie Johanna, 24.51 lb. butter, 544.6 lb. milk in seven days when practically ten years of age. This cow was a noted character in her day as she was the grand champion show cow at the St. Louis World's Fair while Sarcastic Lad, the paternal grandsire of Sir Jolie Johanna, was the grand champion bull at the same event.

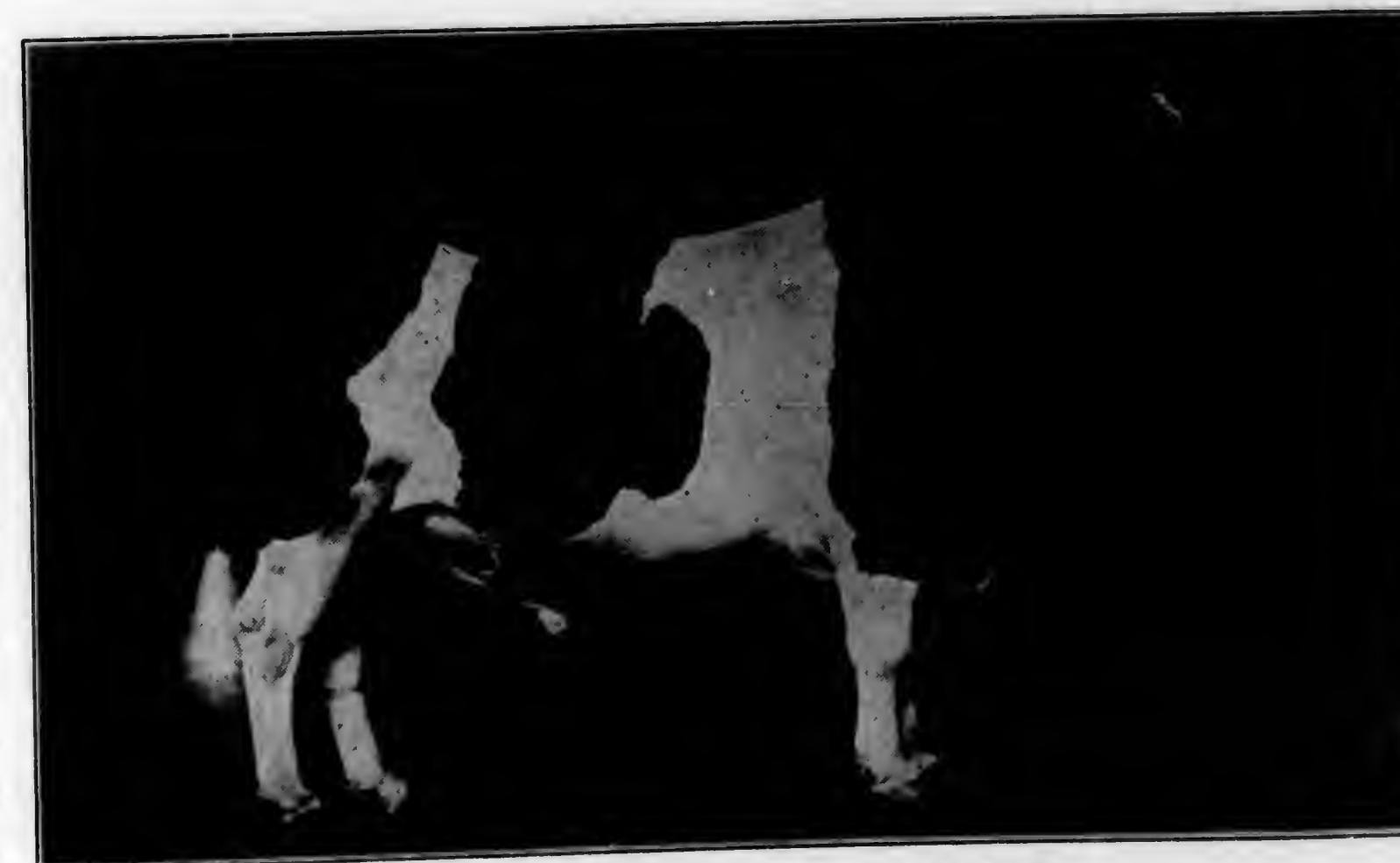
In one respect Sir Jolie Johanna was a disappointment inasmuch as he was undersized, but his get were remarkably persistent producers and they had the quality Mr. Connell was aiming for. Among the daughters of this bull was Irma Gilt Edge Queen 2d, the first cow under five years of age to produce 26,000 lb. milk in year test, her official figures being 26,745.3 lb. milk, 948.60 lb. butter. She commenced this test when four years, six months, five days old. Eight months after freshening she made an official record of 17.9 lb. butter; the last seven days of her year she made another official record of 17.17 lb. while on the final day of her year she produced 62.3 lb. milk. From the time of her first freshening until she was past six years old this remarkable cow never went dry. One of her sisters was Jolie Johanna Netherland, who as

a five-year-old, produced 27,954.7 lb. milk, 1,057.93 lb. butter in a year while other daughters of Sir Jolie Johanna made good records in both short and long time tests. One of his sons, Sir Jolie Johanna 4th, is the sire of Jolie Topsy Pauline De Kol, who has a record made as a five-year-old of 29,221.5 lb. milk, 1,290.46 lb. butter in a year.

After much deliberation Mr. Connell selected Johanna Concordia Champion No. 60575 as the successor to Sir Jolie Johanna. He paid \$1,000 for this bull which was "the straw that broke the camel's back" as it was the unanimous verdict of a jury composed of the whole neighborhood that, for the protection of the Connell family and the dairy interests of the community, he should be given a life sentence at the State Hospital for the Insane, but this great bull came to the rescue and that sentence was never imposed.

Johanna Concordia Champion had royal breeding. His sire, Colantha Johanna Champion, was the youngest son of Colantha 4th's Johanna, 27,432.5 lb. milk, 1,247.82 lb. butter in a year. This great cow is the only animal that ever at one time held all world's records for butter production from one day to three hundred and sixty-five days inclusive. The dam of Johanna Concordia Champion was Johanna Concordia, a 20.60 lb. daughter of Sir Fayne Concordia, who was full brother to Grace Fayne 2d's Homestead, a cow that made world's records for seven and thirty-day butter production as a junior four-year-old; as a five-year-old made a 30-lb. seven day butter record and as a six-year-old broke the world's record for seven days butter production, producing 35.55 lb. butter in a week. The cross of Johanna Concordia Champion on the daughters of Sir Jolie Johanna produced a nice lot of young cows that made 20 lb. and more of butter in seven days as two-year-olds. Bred to Irma Gilt Edge Queen 2d, he sired Irma Johanna Concordia, who, as a senior four-year-old, produced

648.6 lb. milk, 37.93 lb. butter in a week, the champion four-year-old of the state of Ohio and the highest record native Ohio cow of any age. Other daughters of this sire have made fine records both in official and long time tests and he has at least two others that have exceeded the 31 lb. mark in seven day official test work.



JOHANNA CONCORDIA CHAMPION

One of the really great herdsires formerly at Maple Avenue Stock Farm.

Johanna Concordia Champion was a bull of superb individuality. He was shown with a considerable degree of success. Perhaps his greatest achievement was the winning of third place in a class of seventeen of the greatest bulls that ever stood before a judge at one time. This was at the National Dairy Show at Chicago at the time of the Foot and Mouth epidemic. He really was one of the great bulls of the breed and had he headed a herd of the size and quality of the herds headed by some of what are generally termed "the great sires of the breed" he would have had a number of forty-pound daughters whose records would have been made legitimately. With very few exceptions his daughters were animals of wonderful capacity, size and conformation and were remarkably persistent producers.

The present senior sire of Maple Avenue Stock Farm is The Milk and Butter Champion. He was the third calf dropped by Irma Gilt Edge Queen 2d, there being but twenty-two months difference between him and her first calf. This great cow milked continuously from the first time she was fresh until Mr. Connell sold her when she was seven years old. As already stated she was the first cow under full age to produce 26,000 lb. milk in a year. The sire of The Milk and Butter Champion was Duke Ormsby Pietertje De Kol 3d, a grandson of Duchess Ormsby Butter King and a son of that wonderful producer, Lindenwood Hope. As a senior four-year-old this cow made 30.61 lb. butter in seven days and 125.17 lb. butter in thirty days averaging over 82 lb. milk a day for the month. In the special tests eight months after calving, she produced 20.77 lb. butter, averaging better than 44 lb. milk a day and during the entire year she produced 20,404.4 lb. milk, 1,164.31 lb. butter, world's record in the senior four-year-old class at time of making. The Milk and Butter Champion is said to be the only animal, of either sex, age or breed whose dam made a world's record for milk in a year test and whose sire's dam made a world's record for butter in yearly work.

The junior bull of the Connell establishment is Sir Segis Pietertje Ormsby No. 253926, another bull of high quality whose daughters show great promise. He is a son of The Milk and Butter Champion and his dam is Bessie Segis Lady Oak, 25.81 lb. butter, 599.6 lb. milk in seven days. As a junior two-year-old in 251 days, she produced 11,714.4 lb. milk, 489.56 lb. butter, quite a performance for a young heifer. The sisters of Sir Segis Pietertje Ormsby are making splendid records, one of them producing 35.10 lb. butter in a week and over 1,000 lb. butter in a year. His sire is Sir Bessie Homestead Johanna Fayne, a son of Jessie Fobes Bessie Homestead, 34.96 lb. butter as a junior four-year-old, a cow that three different years made over 33 lb. of butter in a week and that has a year record of 932.73 lb. butter from 21,048 lb. milk. This great cow is well-known to all lovers of the Holstein breed because of her tremendous production and wonderful individuality, she being one of the greatest show cows of her day and the winner of many prizes and championships.

It is with considerable regret that Mr. Connell is dispersing his herd. The scarcity of high-class help to get needed results makes it necessary to rearrange

the plan of work at the Maple Avenue Stock Farm; hence, on July 17, this high-class herd will be sold at public auction.

A better insight into the character of Maple Avenue Stock Farm and "the man behind the gun" can be gained from some extracts from Mr. Connell's letters and talks. Speaking of his work and the fascination of building a high-class herd he says: "There are few men in Ohio who have been breeding Holstein cattle longer than I have. There are few who have spent longer days or more of them playing the game. There are none who have enjoyed it more than I and there are none who have or will quit the game more reluctantly. The birth, development and final disposition of all farm animals has been wonderfully interesting to me. The hundreds of men with whom I have come in contact personally and through correspondence, many of whom I regard as real friends, have been an inspiration to me."

"There are few businesses in which there is not a chance to practice fraud and deception, but I believe there is as little of it practiced among the breeders of purebred livestock as there is in any other business on earth. The breeder who is not worthy our confidence, whose word is not as good as his note, is the exception, and upon investigation you will find he is not a real 'next-to-nature' breeder."

"I have helped to bring the Holstein cow into first place among the dairy herds of this country and have seen the demand and the price paid for her grow until it seemed there was no limit to either. But the war brought about conditions that were detrimental to the dairy interests. Then, too, the 'Cole episode' gave the Holstein cow a black eye that will require something other than raw beefsteak or grated horse-radish to draw out the black."

There is a volume of cheery optimism and sound advice in the following which will find an echo in the hearts of many Holstein owners who look upon Holstein breeding as a life work and not as a speculative game.

"There will always be a good demand for good individual, high-producing animals and the man who will adhere strictly to the production of such animals and be ready to back his statements with his daily milk sheets need not worry about the market for his surplus stock."

"Whale milk has been suggested as a substitute for the lacteal fluid of the family cow, but durned if we are going to get up in the cold winter mornings and swim out twenty or thirty miles in an ocean full of water and milk a whale. We're no Jonah," asserts an Arkansas editor.

"Yes, I am retiring from public life on account of sickness," said the old job-holder.

"Well, I must say you look pretty healthy to me," replied his friend.

"Oh, I am well enough," he answered, "but both my party and the public are sick of me."

They say that Brigham Young was the originator of the "Prophet" sharing plan.

Stablemates Break Pennsylvania Thirty Day Butter Record

HOLSTEIN owners have reason to feel elated when an animal in their herd breaks a state record but when they smash a state record with two different cows on test at the same time the owner certainly has reason for believing he has remarkable animals.

Back in 1920 Susie Abbekerk Colantha, the noted "White Susie of Bell Farm," produced 139.65 lb. butter in 30 day official test. This record stood supreme in the mature class until two cows of the Hillside Dairy at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, successively set new high marks. In fact, until recently Susie's record has only been exceeded once by any Pennsylvania animal and that was by Blacres Sesame Korn-dyke, who by producing 148.97 lb. butter in 30 days, became the junior four-year-old champion of the Keystone State.

Recently in the Hillside Dairy, the mature cow, Hillside Rhododendron made 147.95 lb. butter in 30 days

and the Advanced Registry office. As a senior two-year-old she produced 24.87 lb. butter, 526.8 lb. milk in seven days, 101.25 lb. butter, 2,233.9 lb. milk in thirty days. Her thirty day butter record was the highest Pennsylvania record in the senior two-year-old class at time of making. She is a daughter of Hillside Pender Pietje and the 30-lb. cow, Pocono Constance



HILLSIDE RHODODENDRON
147.95 lb. butter in thirty days. Pennsylvania State record in mature class at the time of making. Owned by the Hillside Dairy, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

2d. Pocono Constance Pietje is not a one hundred per cent Hillside Dairy product, but has been developed in the Hillside Herd. Her sire, Hillside Pender Pietje was bred and raised at Hillside Dairy and was sold to Dr. J. F. Mayock of Wilkes-Barre, who placed him at the head of the Pocono Herd at Bald Mountain; then some time later Hillside Pender Pietje together



POCONO CONSTANCE PIETJE
149.2 lb. butter in thirty days. present Pennsylvania State record. Owned by the Hillside Dairy, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

from 2,759.7 lb. milk, thus surpassing "Susie" by 8.3 lb. But her reign was very short. Pocono Constance Pietje stood by her side in the test barn and, evidently jealous of the attention her stablemate was receiving, proceeded to excel her and did not stop until she had made a thirty day record of 149.2 lb. butter from 2,709.9 lb. milk, thus placing the two Hillside Dairy cows far in the lead in the mature class. Only three Pennsylvania animals have ever produced more than 140 lb. butter in 30 day tests, the other being Blacres Sesame Korn-dyke, whose record of 148.97 lb. stands between those of the two stable mates.

Hillside Rhododendron made a seven day record of 35.14 lb. butter, 543.8 lb. milk. Her dam is Hillside Pietje Alma, a daughter of Woodcrest Pietje and her sire is Dutchland Sir Lyons Hengerveld, a son of Colantha Johanna Lad from a 33.2 lb. daughter of Pietertje Hengerveld's Count De Kol. Both Woodcrest Pietje and Dutchland Sir Lyons Hengerveld were former Hillside Dairy herdsires.

This is not the first time that Pocono Constance Pietje has attracted the attention of Holstein breeders



SUSIE ABBEKERK COLANTHA
139.65 lb. butter in thirty days, former Pennsylvania State record.

with two of his daughters were repurchased by Mr. J. W. Conyngham, the owner of Hillside Dairy. One of these daughters was Pocono Constance Pietje, the present champion.

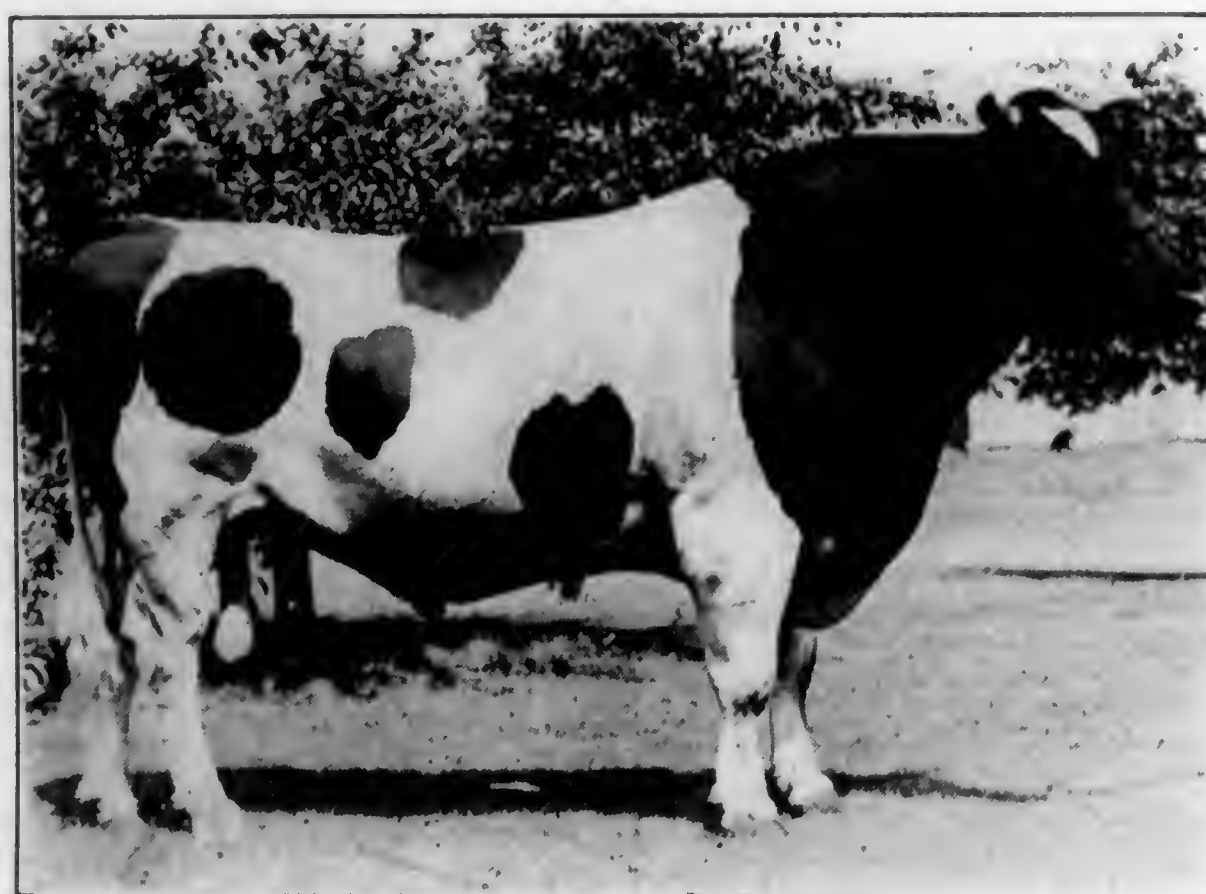
The utmost care was taken to insure the accuracy of these tests. Constance was retested three times and had four different supervisors from Pennsylvania State College who guaranteed the accuracy of the figures.

The new Pennsylvania champion was fitted for her test by D. P. Honeywell of Dallas, superintendent of Hillside Farms and the test was under his direct supervision. We are informed that there were two milkers, Jack Henderson, one of the employees, and John Honeywell, son of the superintendent. Mr. Henderson was on day duty during the test and Mr. Honeywell at night. This change of milkers is a decided departure from the common practice when making records and such a proceeding is well worth study by owners of Holstein cattle making records. The advantage of having a man working in the barn all night may outweigh the possible disadvantage of having two men feeding and milking the same animals, may avoid the drudgery of one man milking test cows four times a day and may help to make working around a purebred dairy more attractive when compared with the short hours of general city life.

An Illustration of Holstein Type

CLAIMED to be the best individual heading an eastern state college herd, Sir Fobes Pontiac Segis Homestead No. 313448, the new Pennsylvania State College herdsire is a bull that compels admiration. He was born December 3, 1919, and so is only a three-year-old, yet he weighs 2,660 lb. Despite his immense size he is not a coarse bull by any means for under his glossy hide he is all quality. Prof. Andy Borland travelled many miles and searched long and carefully until he found just the bull he had in mind. The new herd sire is the pride of Penn State agricultural students and professors, who one and all declare the picture recently taken does not do him justice. In this statement we are inclined to agree but it gives an idea of his tremendous length, depth, size and quality.

Sir Fobes Pontiac Segis Homestead is a son of



SIR FOBES PONTIAC SEGIS HOMESTEAD
Weight 2,660 lb. at three years old. Now heading the herd at Pennsylvania State College.

Lola Segis Pontiac Homestead and Etta Mercedes Fobes De Kol, a young cow that never was tested as unfortunately she died soon after the birth of her son. She is reported as being a splendid individual and she is backed by wonderful producing blood. Her dam is an A. R. O. daughter of Wisconsin Bess Mooie De Kol, a son of Mooie Mutual De Kol and Wisconsin Bess 5th. The dam's sire is Joe Oak De Kol Fobes a son of Fobes Tritomia Mutual and the 29.55 lb.

cow Oak De Kol 2d, who is a daughter of Homestead Jr. De Kol and the 31.54 lb. cow Oak De Kol, a daughter of De Kol Burke.

Lola Segis Pontiac Homestead, sire of the new Pennsylvania State College herdsire, possesses a combination of blood lines greatly in favor at the present time. His dam, Lola Pontiac Segis, is a daughter of King Segis Pontiac Count and as a junior four-year-old produced 772.8 lb. milk, 34.13 lb. butter in seven days and in year test made 24,292.6 lb. milk, 1,012.52 lb. butter. The sire of Lola Segis Pontiac Homestead is Piebe Laura Ollie Homestead King a show bull and the sire of show stock, as well as being a son of Oak De Kol Ollie Homestead, grand champion at the National Dairy Show and at many other great exhibitions in 1917 and 1918. But Piebe Laura Ollie Homestead King's reputation rests not only upon the show qualities of himself and his offspring but also upon the production of his daughters one of which is the famous May Walker Ollie Homestead, whose record of 31,610.6 lb. milk, 1,523.24 lb. butter entitles her to the United States championship for butter production in year test.

Sir Fobes Pontiac Segis Homestead was secured partly to serve as a living object lesson illustrating Holstein type to the students of the Pennsylvania State College and the many visitors that look over the State College herd but, backed as he is by wonderful producing blood and families, by some of the greatest show animals, transmitting sires and producing cows of the Holstein breed, he has a right to sire both wonderful producers and splendid individuals.

High School Judges at Clemson College

ATEAM from Easley High School won the sweepstakes prize at Clemson College, South Carolina, at the Annual Livestock judging contest for high school students held jointly by the College and the State Department of Education on June 6th and 7th. Forty-two students from fourteen high schools took part. James Garrison of the Easley school won first prize in the individual sweepstakes with Sewell Hawkins of the Greer school second and D. C. Land of the Seneca school third. In the sweepstakes the Greer team was second and Seneca third. The sweepstakes prize was a silver loving cup for the winner with banners for the teams winning second and third places.

The students had to judge three rings of dairy cattle, Holsteins, Jerseys, and Guernseys; one ring of Hereford cattle; three rings of hogs, Duroc, Berkshire, and Poland China; a ring of work mules and two classes of poultry, Rhode Island Reds and Leghorns. The Easley high school team was first in judging dairy cattle as well as judging Durocs and fat hogs. Guy Owens of Gray Court-Owings was second in judging dairy cattle with Robert Hall of Pendleton second and Oma Jones of Easley third. John Simons of Greer school was first in judging Holstein cattle with Oma Jones second. The committee in charge consisted of Professors W. H. Washington, C. L. Morgan, and B. E. Goodale of the Clemson faculty, and E. W. Garris of the State Department of Education.

Professor Erf on Dairy Selection

THE first big factor in the problem of feeding is the selection of the cow, for there can be no profit in feeding poorly developed cows.

The most important thing to be considered in selecting a dairy cow is the development of the mammary gland. You have got to do some of these selecting problems in spite of the fact they do not reproduce exactly. It is a step in advance and is along the right course. Of course there must be a reasonably normal body in connection with this.

The second important factor is the size of the cow. This does not mean that a small cow is not a good producer—but other things being equal, the larger the cow the greater the opportunity for high production. It is the per unit factor that applies here in this business the same as it does in any other business. Remember that. It is the unit, the individual. The greater the production per cow the more profitable the business becomes.

Third, select a cow with the proper dairy temperament. This is indicated by a strong, fearless disposition and a strong desire for feed, bordering on greediness. Here are some of the characteristics which must be observed by her actions, and not by her conformation, that are very important in selecting a cow. In some cases cows are fed a sufficient amount but do not receive the proper nutrients and nervousness is the result of the lack of these nutrients. Now I don't mean to say that we starve the cow, but I mean to say that frequently cows get nervous because they do not get what they need, feed of the right kind, or feeds that are deficient, lacking in some particular element and that throws them out of harmony into discord.

When cows receive good treatment and good feed, then their production over a period of lactation should be determined and further selection made upon this basis.

Fairs and Expositions

- July 9-14—Fargo, N. D., Interstate Fair.
- July 9-14—Calgary, Alberta, Calgary Industrial Exhibition.
- July 16-21—Grand Forks, N. D., North Dakota State Fair.
- July 16-21—Edmonton, Alberta, Edmonton Exhibition.
- July 23-28—Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Saskatoon Industrial Exhibition.
- July 30-Aug. 4—Regina, Sask., Provincial Exhibition.
- Aug. 11-18—Davenport, Ia., Mississippi Valley Fair and Exposition.
- Aug. 11-18—Vancouver, B. C., Vancouver Exhibition.
- Aug. 17-25—Aurora, Ill., Central States Fair and Exposition.
- Aug. 18-25—Sedalia, Mo., Missouri State Fair.
- Aug. 20-25—Erie, Pa., Erie Exposition.
- Aug. 21-25—South Bend, Ind., Interstate Fair Association.
- Aug. 22-31—Des Moines, Iowa, Iowa State Fair.
- Aug. 25-Sept. 1—Sherbrooke, Quebec, Canada's Great Eastern Exhibition.
- Aug. 25-Sept. 8—Toronto, Ont., Canadian National Exhibition.
- Aug. 26-Sept. 1—Danville, Ill., Illinois-Indiana Fair.
- Aug. 27-Aug. 31—Wilmington, Del., Delaware State Fair.
- Aug. 27-Sept. 1—Lexington, Ky., Blue Grass Fair.
- Aug. 27-Sept. 1—Columbus, Ohio, Ohio State Fair.
- Aug. 27-Sept. 1—Milwaukee, Wis., Wisconsin State Fair.
- Aug. 31-Sept. 9—Detroit, Mich., Michigan State Fair.
- Sept. 1-8—Hamline, Minn., Minnesota State Fair.
- Sept. 1-8—Quebec, Que., Quebec Provincial Exhibition.

- Sept. 1-9—Sacramento, Calif., California State Fair.
- Sept. 3-6—Worcester, Mass., New England Fair.
- Sept. 3-6—Lewiston, Me., Maine State Agricultural Society.
- Sept. 3-7—Aberdeen, S. D., South Dakota State Fair.
- Sept. 3-7—Lincoln, Nebr., Nebraska State Fair.
- Sept. 3-7—Hartford, Conn., Connecticut State Fair.
- Sept. 3-8—Timonium, Md., Maryland State Fair.
- Sept. 3-8—Rochester, N. Y., Rochester Exposition Association.
- Sept. 3-8—Wheeling, W. Va., West Virginia State Fair.
- Sept. 3-8—Indianapolis, Ind., Indiana State Fair.
- Sept. 3-8—Spokane, Wash., Spokane Interstate Fair and Livestock Show.
- Sept. 4-9—Staunton, Va., Staunton Fair.
- Sept. 7-17—Ottawa, Ont., Central Canada Exhibition.
- Sept. 8-15—London, Ont., Western Fair Association.
- Sept. 10-14—Huron, S. D., South Dakota State Fair.
- Sept. 10-14—Chippewa Falls, Wis., Northern Wisconsin State Fair.
- Sept. 10-14—Kankakee, Ill., Kankakee Interstate Fair.
- Sept. 10-15—Syracuse, N. Y., New York State Fair.
- Sept. 10-15—Jackson, Tenn., West Tennessee District Fair.
- Sept. 10-15—Louisville, Kentucky State Fair.
- Sept. 10-15—Topeka, Kans., Kansas Free Fair.
- Sept. 10-15—New Westminster, B. C., Provincial Exhibition of British Columbia.
- Sept. 11-14—White River Junction, Vt., Vermont State Fair.
- Sept. 11-15—Reading, Pa., Reading Fair.
- Sept. 11-18—Douglas, Wyo., Wyoming State Fair.
- Sept. 15-21—Hutchinson, Kans., Kansas State Fair.
- Sept. 15-22—Springfield, Ill., Illinois State Fair.
- Sept. 16-22—Sioux City, Ia., Interstate Fair.
- Sept. 16-22—Springfield, Mass., Eastern States Exposition.
- Sept. 17-22—Nashville, Tenn., Tennessee State Fair.
- Sept. 17-22—Yakima, Wash., Washington State Fair.
- Sept. 17-21—Grand Rapids, Mich., West Michigan State Fair.
- Sept. 18-21—Billings, Mont., Midland Empire Fair.
- Sept. 22-29—Memphis, Tenn., Tri-State Fair.
- Sept. 22-29—Oklahoma City, Okla., Oklahoma State Fair and Exposition.
- Sept. 24-29—Knoxville, Tenn., East Tennessee Division Fair.
- Sept. 24-29—Salem, Ore., Oregon State Fair.
- Sept. 24-29—Trenton, N. J., Interstate Fair.
- Sept. 24-29—Pueblo, Col., Colorado State Fair.
- Sept. 24-30—Waterloo, Ia., Dairy Cattle Congress.
- Sept. 24-Oct. 6—Wichita, Kans., International Wheat and Farm Products Exposition.
- Sept. 25-29—Helena, Mont., Montana State Fair.
- Sept. 28-Oct. 6—Chattanooga, Tenn., Chattanooga Interstate Fair.
- Oct. 1-6—Richmond, Va., Virginia State Fair.
- Oct. 1-6—Muskogee, Okla., Oklahoma Free State Fair.
- Oct. 1-6—Salt Lake City, Utah, Utah State Fair.
- Oct. 1-7—Wichita Falls, Texas, Texas-Oklahoma Fair.
- Oct. 2-6—Brockton, Mass., Brockton Fair.
- Oct. 6-13—Syracuse, N. Y., National Dairy Exposition.
- Oct. 6-13—Little Rock, Ark., Arkansas State Fair.
- Oct. 6-13—Atlanta, Ga., Southeastern Fair Association.
- Oct. 8-13—Meridian, Miss., Mississippi-Alabama Fair Association.
- Oct. 13-18—Dallas, Tex., State Fair of Texas.
- Oct. 15-19—Raleigh, N. C., North Carolina State Fair.
- Oct. 15-20—Columbia, S. C., South Carolina State Fair.
- Oct. 15-20—Jackson, Miss., Mississippi State Fair.
- Oct. 15-20—Savannah, Ga., Savannah Tri-State Exposition.
- Oct. 17-27—Macon, Ga., Georgia State Fair.
- Oct. 18-28—Shreveport, La., State Fair of Louisiana.
- Oct. 20-Nov. 4—Waco, Tex., Texas Cotton Palace.
- Oct. 24-26—Madison, Wis., Wisconsin Junior Livestock Exhibition.
- Oct. 30-Nov. 8—Beaumont, Tex., South Texas State Fair.
- Nov. 3-10—Portland, Ore., Pacific International Livestock Exposition.
- Nov. 2-12—Houston, Tex., Houston Fair.
- Nov. 15-24—Jacksonville, Fla., Florida State Fair.

How times do change. In days of old, when knights were bold, the maids were not.

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Published in the interest of the breeder and dairyman everywhere.

HOWARD C. REYNOLDS, *Managing Editor*
G. H. TRUCKELL, *Associate Editor*

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July 22, 1923

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman was established for the purpose of promoting the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle and to protect the interests of the men who breed purebred cattle, basing the value of the cattle on their ability to produce and reproduce.

We stand for progressive yet conservative administration of the National Association. We stand for Honest Records, Honest Advertising, and Honest Sales. We will at all times endeavor to promote any interests that have for their purpose the advancement of the Holstein cow, the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, and the breed and breeders generally.

Three Marketing Truths

EVER try to sell dairy cattle to a man who has never farmed from the livestock angle, one of those farmers who sell their crops instead of feeding them and who complains that prices are below the cost of production and that his land is gradually losing its fertility.

Next time you have the opportunity, just tell him these three things:

"If you sell feeds to dairy cows you have a constant market."

"If you sell feeds to high-producing dairy cows you have a good and constant market."

"If you sell feeds to purebred, high-producing dairy cows you have a double market—a market for calves and a market for milk."

They are absolute truths and, if he has even the tiniest liking for purebred Holsteins, he will see the light.

Natural Pictures

MANY owners of Holstein-Friesians are overlooking good advertising opportunities. No bill boards or painted signs can draw as much attention as a herd of good Holsteins feeding in luxuriant pastures and forming a picture that is a delight to an artist and a source of gratification to a livestock lover.

As one drives through the country in the summer months it is possible to see many pleasing livestock pictures and to the Holstein lover there is none more pleasing than a herd of black and whites feeding in meadow or pasture. It is hard, however, for the passer-by to tell the difference between some herds of grades and some herds of purebred Holsteins.

Just a small sign, telling the passer-by the name of the farm, the name of the owner and the words "Purebred Holstein-Friesians," will lead to many inquiries and sales and at the same time be a better advertisement of the breed than will acres of painted billboards without the natural setting of the animals themselves.

To get value from advertising, one must have the goods and be able to deliver them. Then, satisfied customers lead to repeat orders. The rest is easy.

Our Sentiments

"YOU must stand by your friends and give your enemies hell. The Bible tells us that we should forgive those who offend against us even until seventy times seven. We may forgive the murderer, the housebreaker, the forger, the horse thief, the bank robber, the train bandit and all other sinners, but the man who rides into office on your votes and then fails to keep his promises to you should be followed with your resentment to the grave and even to the borderland of hades."—From "Uncle Reuben in Washington," by C. S. Barrett.

High Fees Prevent Breed Expansion

WRITING under the penname of Charisma in June 14th issue of the *Breeder's Gazette* a breeder of livestock decries the tendency to increase registry and transfer fees which has become prevalent in some of the purebred livestock associations.

Charisma owns a number of purebred females; Percheron and Morgan mares; Shorthorn and Holstein-Friesian cows; Shropshire ewes and Berkshire and Poland-China sows. After giving due credit to the Shropshire Association which did not boost fees during flush times, Charisma points out that in serving the greatest number of breeders at the lowest possible cost consistent with efficiency, the purebred livestock associations are fulfilling their true purpose to the best advantage and that high fees act as a deterrent to beginners in the business of purebred livestock breeding. After quoting a number of examples the writer contrasts the charges for registering and transferring purebred livestock with the fees charged for recording property sales and asks his readers to figure out the percentage of difference of the charges for such transactions.

Charisma, two years ago, purchased two Holstein cows for heavy milk production, one of these animals cost him \$350 at a public sale. Both cows dropped bull calves one of which was sold to a neighboring dairyman for \$35. Charisma was a non-member and on making out the registry blanks for his two calves found that the recording fee was \$4.00 for each animal, besides the transfer fee, so he registered and transferred the \$35 bull to his customer and shipped the one he was desirous of keeping to market with as he says, a "nix" on further Holstein-Friesians. Thus the Holstein breeders lost a customer and the Holstein-Friesian Association a possible member who would have been a credit to its membership for Charisma Farm, which has been running twenty-four years, has only purebred sires.



OPERATING A MILK PLANT

One of the chief puzzles of the farmer is the spread of prices between what he received and what the consumer pays. How to obtain most or all of the spread is a question that many a man debates in his mind during his spare time. Many owners of dairy herds located near villages, towns, and cities have attempted to obtain all the consumer pays by starting a milk route and selling direct to the consumer. This calls for an added investment in milk bottles, delivery rigs and for the erection of a milk plant. Sanitary codes promulgated by boards of health have to be observed and often the dairymen feels that he needs help to solve the new problems and does not know to whom to turn for such help. The Federal Department of Agriculture has a number of bulletins on the construction, arrangement and equipment of milk plants and has recently issued one entitled "Milk Plant Operation."

The operation of a milk plant requires, besides general ability, considerable technical skill and training. New milk plants are constantly being established, often by associations of farmers who produce the milk or by associations of producers and small dealers. The success of such plants depends to a large degree to the manager and his methods.

In the new bulletin the various operations are followed through in somewhat the same order as in an actual plant, beginning with suitable care given the milk on arrival at the plant. Bottling and capping methods are described and information given on how to wash the bottles and rid them not only of dirt and old milk but also of bacteria. The bulletin gives suggestions on how to avoid waste; how to properly utilize what comes back on the wagons; how to keep track of the receipts and sales; and how to pay the drivers so that they will become interested in the success of the business; the payment of the producers and various ways of dealing with the problem of surplus milk.

Old Lady—I hope you don't sell papers on Sunday.

Small Newsboy—(sadly) No'm I ain't big enough to carry the Sunday 'dition yit.

The Junior Breeder and Dairyman

The Milky Way Through College

The unique plan of permitting students to bring two dairy cows to the Oklahoma A. & M. College to assist them in paying their expenses has, according to A. C. Baer, Professor of Dairying, proven to be successful and satisfactory.

Wendall Emmons, a former dairy club boy from Marlow, Okla., was the first student who accepted the cow milking method of attending college. During the school year 1921-22, his two Holstein cows assisted him with net returns of \$1.10 per day during the school year. A net income of seventy-five cents per day from one cow during the past year materially assisted him to pay expenses.

Then Robert Richardson, with two purebred Jersey cows made a good income during the past school year. The gross income from his two milkers averaged \$78.93 from Sept. 15th to April 30th. The cost of feed amounted to \$15.13 per month, leaving a monthly net income of \$63.80.

Lloyd Krause, another student, has two Holstein cows, Rose Beauty Korndyke and Clothilde Echo Pontiac Beets, which made an average gross income of \$79.13 per month for the five months, November 1st to April 30th. His cost of feed was \$16.44 per month, leaving a net income of \$62.69 per month.

Richardson sold two male calves at \$50 each to breeders of Oklahoma for herdsires. Krause shipped his calves home to Dustin, Okla. Emmons also sent his calf to his father's farm at Marlow, Okla.

All three of the students will continue to "milk their way" through college next year. Emmons and Richardson will be juniors next year and Krause a sophomore. The average amount of time spent by the boys in milking, feeding and caring for the cows is three hours per day. Careful records are kept under the direction of the college herdsman and reports sent monthly to the American Jersey Cattle Club and the Advanced Registry office of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America.

Limited stall room and other facilities at the college dairy barn will not permit a large number of students to take advantage of this method of working their way through college. Six more students with two cows each will be taken on next fall.

Students who desire to bring cows to milk must comply substantially with the following conditions:

1. Must prove that he cannot come to college unless he can pay his own way.
2. Must like to milk and care for cows and provide his own cows free from all incumbrances so that the entire income from the cows can be used to pay expenses of school.
3. The cows must be good purebred or registered animals, tuberculin tested and otherwise healthy. (Preferably cows should not be over five or six years old.)
4. Students will take care of cows properly under the direction of the herdsman at the dairy barn. (He

must always take care of the cows first and other activities later.)

5. The calves from the cows must be sent home or sold as soon as possible.

Mother and Sons

Mrs. J. J. Bell and her two young sons, Burdette and Clifford are successfully farming 240 acres of Wright County land, located four and one-half miles north of Clarion, Ia., and are also building up high class herds of purebred Holsteins and Poland China hogs. The Holstein herd consists of twelve purebred cows with four calves and the herdsire. There are one hundred head of purebred Poland China hogs.

The cows are fed a grain ration of corn, oats, and oil meal. Sweet clover is sown in the oats as a nurse crop and the following year is pastured or used for hay and then later plowed under for green manure. There are 115 acres of corn this year with 55 acres of oats and the balance in hay and pasture. Some of the corn is used for silage, the silo having the capacity of 150 tons and being built of brick.

Juniors Form Holstein Club

The Washtenaw County Junior Holstein Club was formed June 11th when youthful Holstein enthusiasts met in the Washtenaw County Farm Bureau office. Frank Geiger was elected club leader with Frances Farrell as president; Henry Latson, vice-president, and Roy Ingison, secretary and treasurer.

Other members of this Michigan club are: Walter Graf, Saline; Clarence and Raymond Braun, of Northfield; Wm. Russell, of Chelsea; Frances Maulbetsch, of Ann Arbor Township, and Robert Farrell, of Webster.

The club expects to show at the state and county fairs this year and from early indications will maintain the high standard which the other junior clubs favoring different breeds have made.

WORLD'S DAIRY CONGRESS

The Governors of all the states of the Union have been invited to attend the World's Dairy Congress, which opens at Washington, D. C. on October 2, adjourns to Philadelphia, Pa., for October 4 and continues at Syracuse, N. Y., from October 5 to 10. In addition, they have been asked to appoint commissions to represent the dairy industries and the social welfare organizations of their states at the sessions.

Many of the foreign delegates at the World's Dairy Congress are planning to make extended trips through the United States this summer and early fall in order to gain more knowledge of the American dairy industry. The *Standard*, a Buenos Aires newspaper, tells that the Argentine Ministry of Agriculture appointed as delegates Senors Gustavo Casares and Arturo Pimental and has authorized the Chief of the Veterinary Department and the Director of Commerce to prepare information matter which will be carried by the delegates for reference and propaganda purposes. The Argentine delegates will be in this country by September 1 which will give them time to visit principal dairy establishments of this country and Canada before the inauguration of the Congress.

CLUB ACTIVITIES

CALENDAR OF HOLSTEIN DOINGS

July 12—Jefferson, Wis., Jefferson County Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Picnic.
July 30—Aug. 3—Storrs, Conn., Farmers' Week at Connecticut Agricultural College.
Aug. 8-9—Jeffersonville, Ind., Indiana State Dairy Association Picnic.
Aug. 10—Dairy Tour of Mercer County Association.
Aug. 11—Amherst, Mass., Hampshire-Franklin Club, Annual Field Day.
Aug. 15—Sunbury, Pa., Susquehanna Valley Farmers' Picnic.
Oct. 2-3—Washington, D. C., World's Dairy Congress.

THE CHESTER COUNTY TOUR

On May 24, friends and members of the Chester County Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Association held their annual auto tour. The start was made from the Farm Bureau office at West Chester, Pa., and about thirty-five cars started. The first inspection was on the farm of M. L. Jones at Westtown. Mr. Jones has about 175 head of purebred Holstein-Friesians. The animals in this herd are of real high quality and have won a large number of cups and ribbons at Pennsylvania fairs. The second herd inspected was that of John P. Crozer, Upland, about fifteen miles from the Jones farm. Here dinner was had while after dinner a business meeting was called to order by the vice president F. C. Brinton, Jr. The speakers of the day were Miss Myrtle Barger of the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, who gave a very pleasing talk on "Dairying in Foreign Lands," while Dr. Dick of the University of Pennsylvania spoke on "Animal Industry" treating this subject from a scientific standard. Mr. Crozer was given a rising vote of thanks for his hospitality and received congratulations on the quality and producing ability of his herd.

MARYLAND FARMERS' DAY

Farmers' Day at the University of Maryland, College Park, was May 26 and attracted many farmers from all parts of the state. Prof. J. B. S. Norton counted 780 machines parked on the University grounds at two o'clock. The principal event of the day from the dairy standpoint was the laying of the cornerstone of the Dairy Husbandry building. The ceremonies were in charge of the Maryland State Dairymen's Association and the master of ceremonies was State Treasurer John M. Dennis, who for years has taken an active interest in Maryland dairying and who owns one of the finest Holstein herds in the state. The cornerstone was laid by Dr. D. G. Harry, who is president of the Maryland State Dairymen's Association while short addresses were given by John G. Thompson, vice president of the Maryland-Virginia Milk Producers' Association and I. W. Heaps, of the United States Department of Agriculture; and A. R. Marvel representing the Inter-State Milk Producers Association.

On the same day the cornerstone for the Ritchie gymnasium and armory was laid with impressive Masonic ceremonies conducted by the Grand Lodge of Maryland. William P. Cole, president of the alumni association, was master of ceremonies and in a brief address pointed out the many advantages the new structure would afford the students while Col. D. John Markey spoke of its importance from a military point of view.

WASHINGTON LIVESTOCK TOUR

All former attendance records on Washington Livestock Tours were smashed during the recent tour which started from Bellingham on the evening of June 4th for 304 autos carrying 1,242 people visited prominent farms in five counties.

Livestock was interpreted to include poultry and a number of poultry establishments were inspected. Several of the leading Holstein farms of the state were on the itinerary. In Whatcom County, on the farm of H. J. Evans, near Ferndale the champion Holstein cow of the county was visited. She is Nook-sack Empress De Kol Segis whose record for 365 days was

32,270 lb. milk, 913 lb. butterfat. Mr. Evans demonstrated the value of good sires showing that seven daughters of Colony Korndyke Segis gave a total increase of 30,241 lb. milk, 850 lb. butterfat over the records of their dams. This meant an increase of 4,320 lb. milk, 121 lb. butterfat yearly from each daughter, a wonderful record of improvement in a purebred herd. Each animal in the Evans herd has a 305 day record.

The same story was told at the Lee Bros. place where Skagit Wayne Sadie Vale, now six-years-old, has stamped his daughters in splendid shape. As well as being beautiful individuals daughters of this bull are splendid producers.

A cow production judging contest was the closing event in Skagit County. The records of four cows were known to the judges but although thirty dairymen competed not one placed all four cows right. Emil Swanson of Mount Vernon and Herman Lohse of Sedro-Woolley tied for first place with Mr. Swanson winning on the toss. Thereupon H. S. Ruley presented him with a pair of clippers.

At Tualco Valley Farm, Dr. H. K. Stockwell exhibited a number of splendid Holsteins and Hampshire hogs. One of the foundation animals of this place is a cow that has had thirteen calves, mostly heifers, her milking daughters average 17,000 lb. milk in a year.

At the Ed. Hoem Farm near Snohomish, the party saw Tyee Hiske Fayne, that as a four-year-old produced 25,201 lb. milk, 881 lb. fat in 305 days. There were twenty-one cows of all ages milking and the herd averaged 17,000 lb. milk, 670 lb. butter while the average of the mature cows is 825 lb. butter.

At Hollywood Farms the party were greatly interested in Goliath of Hollywood, who won in his class at five fairs in 1920. Daughters of King Lyons 3d and Judge Segis attracted much attention. Mr. H. C. Stimson showed an example of breeding for production by exhibiting three cows of which the grandmother produced 400 lb. butterfat in a year and the granddaughters produced 772 lb. The Hollywood poultry plant was very interesting and instructive.

At the Western State Hospital at Ft. Steilacoom, a large crowd viewed the State of Washington as a dairyman, hog raiser and poultry man. Governor Louis F. Hart personally conducted the tour over the farm. The herd at this establishment consists of sixty-three cows which are averaging 43 lb. milk a day regardless of age and lactation. The Governor gave quite a discussion on the value of a good sire illustrating his remarks by showing a line of eight cows, grade animals and all granddaughters of Sir Johanna Ruth Fayne. Each one was a marked improvement over her dam and all had records of over 400 lb. butter and no less than 9,000 lb. milk while one cow had produced 10,773 lb. milk, 568 lb. butter in eight months. One member of this herd is Steilacoom Inka Posch who if she qualifies will make a world record in the ten months division. The Junior herdsire, Carnation Matador Mutual, and S. V. H. Molly, a daughter of Sir Veeman Hengerveld, with a year record of 1,125 lb. butter were duly admired. Dr. L. C. Pelton explained the "Bang system of caring for tubercular cows." He said that they had raised 143 calves from cows in the Bang herd and only one had been affected with tuberculosis. The fourteen cows now milking in the Bang herd averaged for the year 800 lb. butter.

SPECIAL MEETING OF WASHINGTON ASSOCIATION

The Washington Holstein-Friesian Association held a special meeting at the Frye Hotel, Seattle, May 17. C. C. Buckland, Vancouver, B. C., who had lived for a time in New Zealand was present by special invitation and was called upon by President Shoultes to tell about dairying and dairy cattle breeding in that country.

Mr. Buckland described New Zealand as a most wonderful dairying country; so favorable are the conditions there that butter can be made and profitably shipped to London, England,

and laid down there at thirty cents a pound, and cheese at half that price, and this from land valued at \$500 an acre and up; and that a good acre of land will run a cow through the year. This economy in production is due to climatic and soil conditions and long pasturing seasons which continue practically through the entire year, it not being necessary to stable and grain-feed the cows at any season. Some of the more progressive dairymen, however, do feed a limited amount of roots should a shortage of grass occur at any time.

Mr. Buckland thinks that eventually New Zealand will hold all world records for both milk and butter production, as New Zealanders are paying particular attention to long time records; already they have one year record of 1,145 lb. butterfat, and many others close up to this mark. Practically all the milking in that country is done by machinery, which is proving very satisfactory and is materially lessening the cost of production.

While New Zealand was hard hit by the World War and its effects, conditions are now improving and a demand for American and Canadian purebred cattle may be expected.

In New Zealand Shorthorns predominate. They have in this country a dairy type Shorthorn which has been bred only for milk production. Jerseys come next with Holsteins third. Holsteins command the highest price and are rapidly gaining in popularity. The first Holsteins were imported into New Zealand in 1886 from Holland.

Mr. Buckland thinks that we may expect cattle from New Zealand to compete in the fairs in this country, already some have been shown at English and South American Fairs.

The special meeting was called to consider the advisability of sending a Washington state herd over the eastern fair circuit, its ultimate destination being the National Dairy Show at Syracuse. This subject, after brief discussion was referred to a committee consisting of H. C. Stimson, John L. Smith, Geo. S. Bulkeley, Wm. Bishop, and Thomas Owens with full power to act.

H. C. Stimson told of his trip through Idaho and into Utah in search of customers for Washington Holsteins, a trip which resulted in a sale and shipment of a carload of bulls, mention of this has already been made in the columns of this paper.

A resolution was passed that for any sales made through the association a commission be charged for 10% on bulls and 5% on females and grades.

George A. Gue tendered his resignation as secretary, pleading pressure of private business. H. C. Stimson was elected to fill the vacancy.

W. E. Meyer, national field man of the Northwest States, made the announcement that the Holstein-Friesian Association of America would give \$50 for calf club prizes, provided the state association would match the amount. The offer was accepted.

After passing a resolution thanking Mr. Stimson for making the Idaho-Utah trip the meeting adjourned.

CARLOAD OF PUREBRED SIRES DISTRIBUTED

June 6th was a red letter day in Weber County, Utah, for a carload of purebred dairy bulls arrived in Ogden from the Northwest and were distributed to the various blocks of the Weber County Bull Association. The animals had been selected by Professor John T. Caine of the Extension Service and R. P. Greenwood, who visited a number of herds in Washington and Oregon in the course of selection. More than 100 dairymen were on hand to see the distribution.

The Holsteins came from the Carnation and Hollywood farms of Washington; the Guernseys came from the Washington Agricultural College and the Jerseys carried some of the best producing lines of the breed.

Short talks were made by J. E. Dorman, chief of the western dairy division, and Ben R. Eldredge, Utah Agricultural College Specialist. County Agent W. P. Thomas said that the annual income from cows in Weber County was \$800,000 or the biggest single agricultural income. He believed the income could be doubled in five years by the use of purebred sires. This movement was growing for in 1915 there were only six purebred dairy sires in the country while to-day there are eighty-one. In eighteen months of the purebred sires campaign, forty-two purebred sires have been placed in the county and more than fifty scrub sires eliminated.

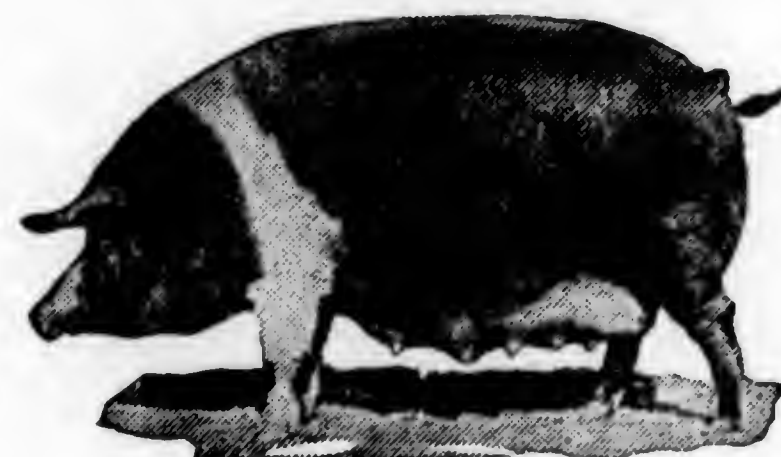
GIRLS BEAT BOYS AT CATTLE JUDGING

Two hundred and fifty Holstein breeders and their families picnicked in a grove on the Albert Harris & Son's farm at Traux, Wis., June 7.

A stock judging contest for which seventy-five entered was one of the features, eleven animals were led out to be scored. Emil Bucholz of Ludington won first place, Earl Newhouse of Augusta second and B. M. Arries of Augusta was third. First prize was ten gallons of gasoline given by the Golden Rule Oil Company. Mrs. F. M. Mittelstad of Eau Claire won first prize in the women's competition, Mrs. E. S. Leverich was second and Mrs. G. B. McLellan of Foster was third. The first prize was \$3.00 given by the Union National Bank. In the juvenile contest girls outclassed the boys. Lillian Porter of Lowe's Creek being first, Eula Arries of Augusta being second while Lottie Stevens of Downsview was third. The first prize was \$3.00 given by the Eau Claire National Bank.

Professor George C. Humphreys gave a lesson on judging and then placed the eleven animals, eight of which Mr. Bucholz had correctly assigned, Mrs. Mittelstad, seven, and little Miss Porter, six.

The leader in the bull class was North Star King Champion owned by Anton Hoesley while Mechthilde Dekol De Freule 2d was first among the cows. She was owned by Robert Ray of Eau Claire.



FOR FIVE YEARS IN SUCCESSION Hampshires have won grand championships over all breeds, all ages and all weights of hogs in the carload lots at the International Live Stock Show 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922.

FOR FIVE YEARS IN SUCCESSION Hampshires have shown the youngest, yet the heaviest spring pigs at this show.

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E. C. STONE, Secretary

Dept. 35

409 Wisconsin Ave., Peoria, Ill.

BLACK HAWK BREEDERS PICNIC

Black Hawk County Holstein breeders met June 15th at the Orville Hamer farm near Waterloo, Iowa. The principal speech of the day was given by Professor Earl Weaver, head of the dairy husbandry department of Iowa State College, who urged the keeping of more and better cows and better sires.

A motion was passed authorizing the selection of a Black Hawk County Holstein herd to be shown this fall at the Dairy Cattle Congress. It is planned to organize a Black Hawk County Holstein Calf Club for juniors.

C. B. Finley of the Iowa Extension Service told how Iowa was progressing in the dairy business and then gave a judging demonstration with one of the Hamer cows.

Ray Arnold of Hargrove & Arnold, talked on care and feeding, said that more attention should be paid to Holstein individuality and that a sack of grain fed to a cow before freshening is worth three given afterwards. He also said that Holstein establishments have been breeding for production for a long time and almost any of the good blood lines will produce equally well.

Ed. Estel, manager of the Dairy Cattle Congress, spoke briefly of the show and of the importance of Iowa in dairying and said that three-fourths of the butter made in the United States is produced within a radius of 600 miles of Waterloo.

OLSON OFFERS CONSTRUCTIVE CRITICISM

Speaking to the members of the South Dakota Holstein Breeders Association recently, Professor Thomas M. Olson of the state agricultural college, criticized the present system of emphasizing extremely large records which is prevalent among breeders of purebred stock of the dairy breeds and suggested that cattle owners should rather strive to increase average herd production. He said in part:

We must not lose sight of the fact that our only method of arriving at the production of a cow is through testing and weighing the milk she produces. This does not have to be done under official supervision in order to be authentic but must be supervised by the proper official before the records are regarded as established. If the breeder would weigh and test the milk from his cows and make an earnest effort toward arriving at their normal production, a step in the right direction would be taken. Before we can build up the dairy industry, the low, inefficient producers must be culled out. This can only be done by testing.

I am in doubt whether we are on the right track in the matter of official testing. It seems to me breeders feel that official testing is not worth while unless they can break some record, or do something so sensational that the advertising which will come to them because of the record will justify the expense. I have indicated what must be done in the way of production records before you can break into the limelight, and I am sure most of you will agree that this is virtually impossible for the average small breeder, for the reason he is competing with large breeders of means who can do things in the superlative. And after all it is a question whether this should be the goal toward which the breeder should strive.

If you care to review the history of the sensational producer or performer in any line of activity, you will find that these animals are not the ones which are potent factors in building up the breed, or the industry of which they are a part.

Does testing pay if you cannot produce a record-breaker? Decidedly yes! The other kind of testing rarely pays for the reason there aren't many cows which can break records even under the most favorable feeding and managerial conditions, and it is too well known to need restating, that such conditions are beyond the fondest hopes of the average breeder.

If cows were put on official test and run along at a normal gait, I am convinced that they would produce more efficiently and live longer, and more than that, they would be of more value to the breed and the dairy industry. It is the average production of Holsteins which we want to bring up, not try to find the freak producer. Let us forget about the 30,000-pound milk records and 1,000-pound fat records, and get the average of our dairy cows above the 3,600-pound mark where we now find it.

When we contemplate the average production of the dairy cows of Holland which is 7,585 pounds and Switzerland with

6,950 pounds and compare these with the average of the United States which is 3,627 pounds we need to sit up and take notice. We do a lot of talking about our record cows, which is very well, but it's the average cow with which we should feel more concerned, for she is the kind of cow we will find in the herd of the average dairymen.

With this thought in mind, I think the greatest advance step this association could take would be to encourage its breeders to put all their good cows on year test. Not try to pick out one or two cows, and try to make a sensational record of them, which as I have previously indicated rarely can be done, because of the superlative care and management necessary, which only the wealthy breeder can afford.

I presume the first objection which would be raised to such a procedure is cost. It costs no more to test six cows on semi-official tests than one. When cows are milked two times a day a supervisor can handle 12 cows. The cost, therefore, of handling 12 cows would be no greater than the testing of one cow. Further, the increased production which would result from the better care and feed would more than equal the cost of testing. Records of our college herd show that when cows are on test their records have been increased from 50 to 90%, when compared with their records made under just herd conditions. True, they would need more feed and care, but the point is that they would then be worked at their greatest efficiency of production.

In summarizing, I want to emphasize again the importance of testing to the breeder, the breed and the industry. We cannot hope to make much progress unless we ascertain the production of our cows, and cull out the poor ones. In our testing work I believe we should strive to increase the average production of our herd and not bend all our efforts to make a sensational record on one or two cows. It pays to work your cows to the point of the greatest efficiency. When this production is exceeded, the cost is out of proportion to the gain.

The members of this association are breeders. You are looked to to furnish foundation stock to the farmer and prospective breeders. In justice to them, yourself and the industry of which you are a part, it is your duty to know what you are selling.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE

Starting promptly at ten o'clock standard time on the morning of June 21, the annual meeting of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, Inc. was held in the State Armory, Utica, New York. It was estimated that over 1,500 men and women were in attendance, the delegates coming from all parts of the League territory. The delegates endorsed the pooling plan, commended the Canadian Parliament for prohibiting the manufacture, sale and importation of oleomargarine and other butter substitutes and urged Congress to pass a similar law in the interest of public health, agriculture, and general welfare.

President George W. Slocum said that the total gross sales of the association during the past twelve months amounted to \$82,130,902.17, an increase of about two million dollars over the previous year. On March 31st, the end of the fiscal year, the association was operating 111 plants of which 83 were under the League had only 400 cans of direct fluid milk trade while to-day they have over 8,000 of which only 2,000 were obtained by purchase. On June 13th the high mark was reached when League plants shipped into New York City 10,257 cans of milk and 110 cans of cream.

President Slocum touched lightly on the activities of the various departments and said that since the Dairy Lea trade-mark had been adopted for League evaporated and condensed milk and ice cream and the sale organization had been operating, backed by liberal advertising, Dairy Lea milk had brought the same price paid for other well-known and nationally advertised brands. Mr. Slocum intimated that it may be necessary to manufacture a high grade package cheese under the League plant to get the full value for this product.

The President explained the various League sales territories and said that since March 5th over 11,000 retail accounts had been opened in New York City. He believed the fluid milk department showed the greatest field for future development. The export department has made distinct improvement during

the past six months. Over 100,000 cases of condensed or evaporated milk had been sold since January 1st at a price yielding more than the net return from domestic sales. League milk is now on sale in Germany, England, South Africa, West Africa, Palestine, Syria, Cuba, and Panama.

The traffic department has been conducting experiments regarding the transportation of milk in tank cars and if these experiments finally prove successful they will probably revolutionize the transportation of milk. The tank is built on the thermos bottle idea, requires no ice and would do away with the present method of handling thousands of heavy milk cans daily.

The total deduction for certificates of indebtedness during the past year amounted to five and three-fifths per cent of the total sales while the deductions for administrative expenses amounted to two and four-fifths per cent.

Secretary Albert Manning said that on April 1st the association had 950 locals, and had 64,251 pooling contracts on hand with contracts coming in at the rate of 600 a month.

The report of Treasurer Bruce M. Kilpatrick showed that the association assets amounted to over \$19,000,000 and that the association lands, buildings, and equipments are valued at more than \$6,000,000.

John D. Miller, Vice President and legal counsel of the Association and now President of the National Milk Producers' Federation, made an address along organization lines; John M. Kelley, Vice President of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, gave a talk on advertising dairy products while Professor H. E. Babcock, general manager of the G. L. F. Exchange, spoke on the importance of farmers patronizing co-operative buying organizations. The community singing, which is always a feature of League gatherings, was led by H. M. Eppes of Accord, New York, one of the League members.

The Board of Directors for 1923-24 organized on June 22 by reflecting the following officers: G. W. Slocum, Milton, Pa., president; John D. Miller, Susquehanna, Pa., vice-president; Albert Manning, Otisville, N. Y., secretary; Bruce M. Kilpatrick, Utica, N. Y., treasurer.

The directors also elected four members of the Executive Committee, as follows: Paul Smith, Newark Valley, N. Y.; Fred H. Sexouer, Auburn, N. Y.; W. U. Rixford, Wellesville, N. Y.; J. A. Coulter, Woodville, N. Y. Mr. Coulter succeeds John S. Petters, Greenwich, N. Y. The others were reelected. The president is ex-officio the chairman of the Executive Committee, which acts as a Board of Governors.

HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND PIONEER HONORED

The North Dakota Agricultural College through the Saddle and Sirlon Club, a students' organization, on May 9th honored six pioneer citizens of the state who have assisted agriculture by performing some outstanding achievement, hanging their portraits in the recently established Saddle and Sirlon Club Gallery in the new Agricultural Hall.

One of the portraits was that of John Christiansen, pioneer farmer and Holstein breeder of New Salem, North Dakota. Mr. Christiansen was born March 18, 1862, in a small village in Schleswig-Holstein, part of the territory which Prussia took from the Danes when Bismark, Von Moltke, and Wilhelm the First were welding Prussia and the German states into the military nation which became the German Empire.

At eighteen years of age Mr. Christiansen came to the United States. He first worked near St. Louis and later on, near Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, on a dairy farm, then in March 1883 with a number of others he started west landing about thirty miles west of Bismark on the unbroken prairies. The only domesticated livestock in the settlement was a team of horses which was owned by Mr. Christiansen and a friend in partnership. This team was used by all members to haul materials for homes and to plow gardens so that coöperation was the motto of the New Salem Community from the start.

One of the great problems the pioneers had to meet was fire which swept over the prairies destroying farm buildings and causing immense losses. Insurance rates were exorbitant and about 1900 some of the companies were not insuring farm buildings on the prairies. Mr. Christiansen was one of the organizers of the Morton and Oliver County Mutual Fire and Lightning Insurance Company and under his management this grew from a company insuring about \$50,000.00 worth of property to one which now insures \$2,600,000.00 worth.

Mr. Christiansen helped to build the first creamery at New Salem in 1896 and this gave an immense impetus to dairying in the community. He became interested in Holstein-Friesian cattle and in 1906 joined the Holstein-Friesian Association. The same year his neighbors gave him authority to select a carload of purebred Holsteins which were obtained from Wisconsin herds and distributed around the community. These cattle formed the foundation stock for the New Salem Holstein Breeding Circuit; this was organized in 1909 and now has seventeen members breeding purebred Holsteins. Mr. Christiansen has held office in the Circuit Association ever since it started and is now its president.

John Christiansen has completed his fortieth year on his original homestead and in addition has 1,200 acres more land. He is interested in several other business projects and is vice president of a bank. For a number of years he was a popular speaker on farm institute programs. He has been an advocate for diversified farming and Holstein cattle. Mr. Christiansen has four daughters living, the oldest is Mrs. Frank Gaebe, whose husband is a prominent Holstein breeder at New Salem.

COUNTESS IS CHETEK CHAMPION

Countess Boon Inka, a purebred Holstein is champion of the Chetek Testing Association for 1922 with the production of 577.8 lb. butter and over 17,000 lb. milk. In the thirty days of April she produced 2,545 lb. milk testing 4.1% making 104.3 lb. fat. She has an advanced registry record of 609.1 lb. milk, 24.4 lb. butter. Countess during the month, consumed 157 lb. bran, 157 lb. corn, 157 lb. oats, 79 lb. commercial dairy feed, 79 lb. oil meal, 50 lb. cotton seed meal, in addition to 100 lb. beet pulp, 1,000 lb. mangels, 1,050 lb. silage and 310 lb. hay. The cost of her feed is figured at \$20.09. Figuring the butterfat at 53½ cents per pound, the local price there is a profit of \$35.71 above feed cost.

Countess Boon Inka was purchased by Mr. Albert Johnson, who is owner and manager of the Oak Ridge Stock Farm, Chetek, Wis., when she was only four weeks old. One of her granddaughters is at present in the herd of his brother, Fred Johnson, who will use her as a foundation on which to build his herd.

Last year Albert Johnson's herd consisted of three purebred and thirteen grade Holsteins and led the association with an average of 10,422 lb. milk, 368.5 lb. butterfat per cow. Mr. Johnson is a firm believer in cow testing association work and has been secretary of the Chetek Holstein Club since it was organized.

HOW TO SELL MILK AT A PROFIT

Some of the members of the Porter County Holstein Breeders' Association had a successful tour June 15 despite rainy weather. Starting from Valparaiso in the morning they visited the Francis Bushore, Lowenstein & Meister, Dan Haxton and Ross Crisman places, where the herds were inspected.

Following a picnic dinner in the Dillingham pavilion at Wahob Lake, E. B. Heaton of the National Farm Bureau dairy marketing department, spoke on farming as a business. He said that better cattle meant cheaper milk production, that it was getting impossible to market at a profit milk from inferior cows that were improperly fed. If the farmer could produce crops more economically so that feed would be cheaper, with extra good cows, and good marketing system, milk could be sold at a profit.

The final farm visited was that owned by Charles Ohlfest, who had some splendid stock led out for inspection.

FOR LADIES ONLY

How to preserve a husband—Be careful in your selection; do not choose too young, take only such as have been reared in a good moral atmosphere.

Some insist on keeping them in pickle, while some keep them in hot water. This only makes them hard, sour and sometimes bitter. Even poor varieties may be made sweet, tender and good by garnishing with patience, well sweetened with smiles and flavored with kisses to taste. Then wrap them in a mantle of charity, keep warm with a steady fire of devotion and serve with peaches and cream. When thus prepared they will keep for years.

BULL WITH LONG-DISTANCE BACKING HEADS ALLIS HERD

Another good young bull came to head a Pennsylvania herd of high-class purebred Holsteins when L. L. Allis of Rummertfield, Pa., secured Berylwood Prince Aaggie Chicago, No. 399623 at the recent national sale.

We had the privilege of looking over this young bull in his new home. Despite his long journey from Hueneme, California, broken by his stop over for a few days at Cleveland, he was feeling well and appeared to have stood the trip very nicely.

Berylwood Prince Chicago is the son of Hartwood Netherland Segis, 1,121.62 lb. butter, 26,646 lb. milk in a year as a five-year-old. As a six-year-old she produced 31.05 lb. butter, 701.9 lb. milk in a week and is again on year test and making a record that, barring accidents, will surpass her recent great performance. She is a daughter of Sunshine Netherland 2d, who made 702 lb. butter in a year as a junior three-year-old, a cow that has two daughters that have produced over 30 lb. butter in seven days.



HARTWOOD NETHERLAND SEGIS
1,121.62 lb. butter, 26,646 lb. milk in a year. She is again in year test, 31.05 lb. butter, 701.9 lb. milk in seven days. Dam of Berylwood Prince Aaggie Chicago. Purchased for \$3,100 in the recent Cleveland national sale by L. L. Allis, Rummertfield, Pennsylvania.

Hartwood Netherland Segis was sired by King Segis Pontiac Chicago, a son of King Segis Pontiac from Johanna De Kol van Beers the second cow to make 40 lb. butter in seven days.

The sire of Mr. Allis's new herd is the noted California show bull, Prince Aaggie of Berylwood, who is believed to have the highest record yearly backing of any bull in the world, for his seven nearest dams have each been tested for at least two different years and their two-year-records average more than 2,000 lb. butter. He was sired by Sir Aaggie De Kol Acme and his dam is the famous Aralia De Kol Mead 2d, 1,303.84 lb. butter

in a year, her dam is Aralia De Kol Mead 1,215 lb. butter in a year, a cow with two daughters that have each made 1,000 lb. year butter records.

Berylwood Prince Aaggie Chicago has a wonderful pedigree. The year records of his dam and sires dam average 1,215 lb. butter and his three nearest dams average 1,044 lb. butter in a year. His sire is a show bull, his dam is a beautiful individual and a great producer and as he possesses type and conformation of the highest order we have every right to expect that Berylwood Prince Aaggie Chicago will become one of the great sires of the Holstein breed.

LEAGUE PRICES FOR JULY MILK

The Dairymen's League July prices are announced to be as follows:—These prices are for 3% milk per 100 lbs. at the 201-210 mile zone.

Class 1—\$2.33. This includes all milk sold in fluid form.
Class 2A—\$2.05. This includes milk sold as cream with varying differentials added for skimmed milk depending upon the disposition made of it. These differentials vary from 20 cents per 100 lbs. to 35 cents.

Class 2B—\$2.40. This includes all milk made into plain condensed milk or ice cream, or manufactured into certain kinds of cheeses.

Class 2C—\$2.35. This includes all milk made into cheeses of the soft type.

Class 3. The price for milk in this classification is based upon a differential of 85 cents per 100 lbs. above the average inside and outside quotations for 90-91 score butter and the outside quotations for 92 score butter in New York market. This classification includes milk made into powder, condensed and evaporated, and hard cheeses.

Class 4A. This classification includes milk made into butter and is based on the official average outside quotations for 92 score butter in the New York market. The same differentials for skimmed milk apply as in the case of Class 2A.

Class 4B. Includes milk made into American cheese. Prices are based on the average price for New York State average run colored and uncolored flats in the New York market.

RICHMOND PLANNING FOR NEXT YEAR

The Board of Directors of the Richmond Chamber of Commerce has appointed J. Scott Parrish chairman of a committee to arrange for the entertainment of the 1924 convention of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America. Mr. Parrish, who has had considerable experience, is given practically a free hand and is authorized to appoint his own committee.

At the same meeting the Chamber decided upon appropriate prizes for the coming fairs at Chesterfield and Varina. The Richmond Chamber of Commerce is taking an active stand in furthering the success of these two Virginia fairs.

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TO SWELL BANK DEPOSITS

The Farmers and Traders Bank of Monon, Ind., has purchased fifty-seven head of high grade Holstein cattle and is putting them out at cost to farmers in the country. This deal has aroused so much interest that arguments have been made to bring in another shipment. President J. S. Minch and Cashier J. J. Horner were induced to take this move when they found that the farmers who had a few cows and were getting a steady income from their milk checks had come through the recent business depression in much better shape than did the straight grain farmer. The bankers thereupon decided to foster the dairy industry. The cream will be sold and the skim milk fed to hogs on most of the farms. It is planned to increase the percentage of legume crops such as soy beans, clover and alfalfa hay.

SELLS LAST OF GRADES

William Klemme of Rozellville, Wisconsin, has sold his last four grade Holsteins to Pennsylvania parties for \$575.00 and from now on will have only a registered herd. This is the highest price reported in Wood County this year for grades.

Mr. Klemme, who is secretary of the Stratford Holstein Club, in company with James Chrouser and Harry Keller of Stratford, recently purchased a fine young bull from the herd of E. B. Adams & Son of Racine. The name of this bull is Adam King Colantha Bess Ormsby, he is a double grandson of Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes, is very light in color and will be shown at the county fairs next fall.

RECORDS HELPED HERE

Ernest Splitt of Wilton, Wisconsin, sold his purebred Holstein herd consisting of fifteen cows and five two-year-old heifers to John Steinhoff & Son of the same neighborhood, receiving \$5,000.00 for the twenty head, the herd was enrolled in the Wilton Cow Testing Association. The herd average was nearly 300 lb. and the high cow had a year record of 540 lb. butterfat.

When a Pedigree Man

thoroughly understands his business he can not only do his own work but also help the auctioneer and make money for their employer.

DONALD T. GRAVES, Alden, N. Y.

A "Go-Getter" — "Mead's the Man"



Who thinks of things to do for you—extra things that are not expected but which help a heap toward making your sale successful. Write for one of our Folders on Successful Auctions and How to Promote Them.

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The Live-Wire Auctioneer
EAST AURORA, N. Y.

PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS
AND REPORTS

July 17—Fayette, Ohio, L. E. Connell Dispersal.
July 27—Neshanic, N. J., S. S. Hastings Dispersal.
Aug. 30—Montrose, Pa., Susquehanna County Breeders' Second Annual Sale.
Oct. 3—Howell, Mich., Tenth Annual Sale of the Howell Sales Company of Livingston County, W. Griffin, Sec'y.
Oct. 4—Marshfield, Wis., 18th Semi-Annual Sale, Central Wisconsin Holstein Breeders' Association.
Oct. 9—West Chester, Pa., Chester County and Eastern Breeders' Consignment Sale.
Oct. 10—Syracuse, N. Y., National Dairy Show Sale.
Oct. 17—Watertown, Wis., National Homestead Sale, Francis Darcey, Mgr.
Oct. 18—Howell, Mich., Howell Sales Company of Livingston County.
Oct. 20—New Douglas, Ill., Holstein Breeders' Consignment Sale, S. E. Gehrig, Mgr.
Oct. 22—Zanesfield, Ohio, W. W. Brundige & Sons First Annual Sale.
Nov. 5—Elkhorn, Wis., Walworth County Breeders' Fall Sale.
Nov. 7—Monroe, Wis., Green County Holstein Breeders Semi-Annual Consignment Sale, J. W. Keating, Secretary, Monroe, Wis.
Nov. 12—Elkhorn, Wis., Walworth County Breeders' Bull Sale.
Nov. 19—Kansas State Association Sale, W. H. Mott, Mgr.

Last Call For

Dispersal Sale of Maple Avenue Stock Farm Herd, L. E. Connell, Prop., Fayette, Ohio, July 17th.

THE BIELKE SALE

An average of practically \$100 was received for fifty-four head of Holsteins at the surplus sale conducted June 13th, at Hickory Grove Stock Farm, near Fairwater, Wis. They were owned by Walter Bielke. Buyers were present from Green Lake, Markesan and Berlin, the principal purchaser being E. P. Butler, of Lake Beulah. The total receipts were \$5,230. There was a good attendance and the auctioneers were Pohlman and Jones.

GRADE HOLSTEINS WITH RECORDS SELL WELL

Grade Holsteins brought a good price at the dispersal sale of J. A. Poorbaugh which was held June 10th on the owner's farm, about two miles south of York, Pa. Fifteen young grade Holstein cows sold for an average of \$155. This was one of the best herds of grade cows in York County and was the result of a number of years' careful breeding to good registered sires and selecting for high production.

The average production of this herd for the past three years in the York Valley Cow Testing Association was almost 10,000 lb. milk per cow and several of the cows averaged more than 12,000 lb. annually. Minnie, with a record of 12,447 lb. milk during the past year, was sold for \$171 to Ray Ruppert, of York. The same purchaser obtained Twilight, with a record of 11,703 lb. milk, for \$170, and Aimee, with a 12,000 lb. record, for \$163. H. W. Christ, of York, gave \$176 for Ruth, with a record of 11,860; L. W. Keeney purchased a cow with the record of 11,088 lb. milk as a two-year old for \$166; the young herdsire was purchased for \$125 by H. S. Hays, of York.

GIBSON'S HOLSTEINS BRING GOOD PRICES

The splendid average of \$265 was received by James Gibson at the dispersion sale of his registered Holstein cattle held on his ranch near Denver, Colorado, May 22d. Mr. Gibson was formerly a well-known Holstein breeder who came to Colorado for his health a number of years ago and his many friends in the eastern states will be pleased to learn of his success in his western home.

The thirty-five head were of high quality. The top price was \$425 which Joel Gray, of Denver, paid for the heifer, Milanhurst Lenore 2d. The Willow Springs Farm purchased the heifer Espinore McDonell Pontiac for \$400. Six head were purchased by Bans-Bock and Baker, of the Fairlea Duroc Farm at Englewood, Colorado. Other purchasers were: Mrs. R. G. Douglas, of the Shirley Green Ranch; M. E. Penrose, Denver; James A. Stewart, La Salle; A. E. Renfeld, Holyoke; A. C. Sinton, Colorado Springs; T. J. Brown, Denver; E. A. Haight, Mt. Morrison; and Sam Hansen, Denver.

The auctioneer was Col. Banks who also owns a nice Holstein herd, and so understood the quality of the animals he was offering.

HERDS STARTED IN INDIANA COUNTY

A promotion sale conducted by the Indiana County Breeders' Association was held on the Fair Grounds at Indiana, Pa., June 22. No high prices were expected nor were they obtained although several of the animals in the sale were of excellent quality and backed by producing lines of breeding. There were twenty-five animals sold for \$2,785, an average of \$111.40. The majority of the offerings were animals

not yet in milk; in fact, the sale was marked by an absence of cows producing heavily or nearly ready to freshen. Practically everything was sold within the county of Indiana and the foundation was laid for a number of purebred herds. The highest price was \$255 which R. E. Young, Indiana paid for Queendale Korndyke Walker, a two-year-old granddaughter of King Lyons from a 26.88 four-year-old granddaughter of King of the Pontiacs. This heifer was a real good one and was consigned by the Cream Rose Dairy Products Company of Livermore, Pa. George Rumberger, Tyrone paid \$185 for Silver Spring Lady Pontiac, a deep bodied eight-year daughter of King Pontiac Jantje with a record made as a junior four-year-old of 21.41 lb. butter.

The consignors were the Cream Rose Dairy Products Co.; Harry O. Kimmel, Shelocta, and E. J. Miller of Homer City. W. W. Blake Arkcoll of the Cream Rose Dairy was sale manager and acted as pedigree man. Blaine Short of Indiana, Secretary of the Indiana County Breeders' Association clerked the sale and George W. Baxter was auctioneer while County Agent J. W. Warner was very active in promoting and managing the sale.

MINOWAKI HERD DISPERSAL

An average of \$173 was obtained for fifty-three animals sold in the dispersion of the Cudahy Packing Company's herd at Watertown, Wis., June 19, the total being \$9,145. This company owned the Minowaki Farms, which is located at Cudahy, Wis. Buyers were present from New York, Pennsylvania, Iowa, Illinois, and Wisconsin. The top price was \$1,525 paid by the Iowana Farms, Davenport, Ia., for Iowana Star Watson Fayne, a son of Sir Johanna Fayne and Star Watson. The top price for female was \$490 which the Rock River Farms, Byron, Ill., paid for Miss Fobes Iowana Sir Ollie. The auctioneers were Mack and Hager with Everson in the box. The animals bringing \$200 or more with names and addresses of their purchasers are herewith listed:

Iowana Star Watson Fayne, male	Purchased by Iowana Farms, Davenport, Ia.	\$1,525
Dame Canary Piebe	Purchased by John S. Murphy, Woodbine, Pa.	230
Johanna Rue Zanoa Homestead		200
Canary Fobes De Kol Hengerveld 2d	Purchased by Frank J. Madden, Mayville, N. Y.	200
Dame Korndyke Hester	Purchased by Hayden Canniff, Juneau, Wis.	360
Minowaki Daisy Homestead		205
Bessie Piebe De Kol Johanna	Purchased by State Sanitarium, Oakdale, Iowa.	320
Ruth Korndyke Clothilde Johanna		375
Minowaki Belle	Purchased by Rock River Farms, Byron, Ill.	210
Miss Fobes Iowana Sir Ollie	Purchased by Fred Albrecht, Watertown, Wis.	490
Walcowis Ollie Snowflake		210

THE BURR FARM SALE

Considering the quality of the animals, the prices realized at the Burr Farm Sale held near Los Angeles, California, June 6 were comparatively low. There were fifty-nine animals sold for an average of \$240. Some of the buyers got real bargains. An idea of the even quality of the offerings can be gained by the fact that the top price was \$435 and was considerably less than twice the average. This figure was obtained for two animals S. V. K. P. Susie Ann of Sunnyside, who had a year record of 846.3 lb. butter made as a three-year-old and Burr Farm Woodcrest Veeman. The latter animal went to Sunshine Ranch, San Fernando, who purchased four others while Susie Ann was purchased by A. M. Dunn of Los Angeles who took fourteen head, being the largest buyer.

The animals bringing \$250 or more with names and addresses of their purchasers and prices paid are herewith listed.

S. V. K. P. Susie Ann of Sunnyside	Purchased by A. M. Dunn, Los Angeles	\$435
Burr Farm Veeman Durnelia		300
Mutual Friend Elzevere		290
Johanna Inka Queen Hengerveld		280
Jane Garden Catalina Korndyke	Purchased by H. Mosebar, Downey	300
Imperial Belle Pohlerest	Purchased by H. Minick, Los Angeles	315
Bresta Canary Alcartra	Purchased by Sunshine Ranch, San Fernando	310
Burr Farm Veeman Bessie		435
Burr Farm Woodcrest Veeman		300
Lady Adriantje Pontiac		310
Diamo Pontiac Ormsby	Purchased by Los Angeles County Farm, Burbank	400
Burr Farm Veeman Baroness		375
Novena Walker		290
Rosamaines Helena Artis		400
Burr Farm Veeman Mead Korndyke	Purchased by Lutje Bros., Burbank	300
Burr Farm Bonnie Fay	Purchased by J. Lewis, Torrance	290
Queen of Fairview Lincoln	Purchased by Agee Bros., Rivera	300
Princess Tola Rowena	Purchased by M. F. Christiansen, Norwalk	265
Burr Farm Susie Vale	Purchased by Sargent Bros., Tulare	300
Burr Farm Korndyke Albino Girl	Purchased by D. L. Wright & Son, Pasadena	360
Burr Farm Korndyke Bonanza		

(Continued on page 470.)

FIXING OVER THE HOUSE

Thinking of building or of altering the kitchen this summer? Better get Circular 156 entitled Convenient Kitchens published by the extension service of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture, and mailed from Madison. It is full of good advice and is well illustrated with pictures and plans. Even if you do not plan any immediate alterations you may study it and find some way of saving the housewife steps and work.

And if you are planning to build, get in touch with your own experiment station for plans and advice on building a septic tank. Tell your conditions, number in family, character of soil etc., and back will come plans of a tank adapted to your needs. If you once install such a tank you will wonder how the household got along without it, while it will be worth many times its cost if you have sickness in the house.

RECORDS BOOSTED PRICES

The Arden Dairy Farms are located near Arden, Orange County, New York. The company owns about 600 cows and the milk is sold at the West Point Academy and in the large groups of millionaire colonies along the Hudson River.

Recently W. R. Maillar, farm manager, purchased twenty-five grade Holstein cows at \$117.00 per head from members of the Granton and Chili Wisconsin Cow Testing Association. Mr. Maillar was willing to pay at least \$25.00 a head more for cows with good cow testing association records.

NOW HAVE GOOD COWS

Nine purebred Holstein-Friesian cows at the Rome, New York jail farm are reported to be giving more milk than twenty grades produced last March, before a large proportion of the old herd was condemned for tuberculosis.

Christopher L. Phillips, farm superintendent, said that twenty grade cows of the old herd averaged 240 lb. milk a day while the daily production now is 385 lb. which is produced by nine purebreds and one grade.

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BALED SHAVINGS

The best BEDDING for cows
Write for delivered price in Car Lots
Oscar Smith & Son, Albany, N.Y.

NEW CLASS CHAMPION JERSEY

The Jersey breed has a new champion in the mature class, Groff's Constance, owned by Chas. W. Groff of Anokat Farm, Amherst, Mass. The test on this cow ended May 31st of this year and in the 365 days she produced 17,942 lb. milk, 1,130.09 lb. fat. She is not the breed champion that honor being held by Darlings Jolly Lassie with 1,141 lb. fat to her credit as a junior four-year-old, she being world's champion over all breeds for her age. Constance's record supplants that of Prince's Emma of H. S. F. which was 1,109.99 lb. fat. She is the third Jersey cow to exceed 1,100 lb. fat in a year.

Constance produced over 100 lb. fat three different months during the year. Her record is remarkable for the evenness of her production as she made 87.50 lb. fat in her first month, June, 1922, while in 31 days of May, 1923, she produced 89.55 lb. fat, her first month being the lowest of the entire year while the highest month was that of August, her production being 103.04 lb. fat for the 31 days. Constance was under official supervision 61 days of the year and her test was conducted by 22 different supervisors representing nine experiment stations. All six of the New England States were represented in this list besides New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

CHEESE FROM SKIM MILK

Cheese-Press is a little free magazine put out by Chr. Hansen's Laboratory at Little Falls, New York. No. 1 contains a Treatise on Soft Cheese from Skim milk, written by Professor Walter W. Fisk of Cornell University. If ever there is any prospect of a milk strike in our neighborhood we will look up this book and work out some of its recipes. The directions are simple and straight to the point and tell how to make into a palatable and easily digested form, the residue after fresh milk is skimmed for cream or butter. Recipes for six different forms of cheese are given and some of these forms may be known to you under different names.

THE DIFFERENCE

When she eats dinner and then chews her cud, that's COW. When extension service speakers banquet and then chew the rag, telling you how much they are doing for you, that's BULL.

FREE

A copy of our new booklet on
"The Management of
a Public Sale",

new edition just off press. Get your copy to-day. It contains many good suggestions.

SALE CATALOGS

Remember we are one of the very leading catalog companies. Our new price of \$2.75 per page for 300 copies of a real high class catalog should interest you. Write for samples and entry blanks before ordering elsewhere.

Backus Bros. Pedigree Company
Box 45E Mexico, New York

PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

(Continued from page 469.)

THE TAYLOR AND CHRISTGAU SALE

A total of \$11,170 for fifty-seven head of purebred Holsteins was realized at the sale held at Owatonna, Minn., June 12th, by Taylor and Christgau. The top price was \$950, obtained for a well-bred herdsire, purchased by H. C. Greengo, of Glenville, Minn. The top price for female was \$410, which Mankato Holstein Farms Co., Mankato, paid for Beets Winnie De Kol Johanna. Buyers were present from Iowa and all parts of Minnesota.

Animals bringing \$200 or more with names and addresses of their purchasers are:

Purchased by Mankato Holstein Farms Co., Mankato, Minn.	
Golden Valley Beauty	\$225
Goldie Pieterse Ormsby	270
Beets Winnie De Kol Johanna	410
Taylor Ormsby Echo	215
Golden Valley Speckled Ormsby	380
Lady Homestead Glenn Rose	225
Marshall Pieterse Ormsby	215
Duke Ormsby Piebe De Kol	255
Purchased by E. A. Barthelemy, St. Cloud, Minn.	
Golden Valley Julia Ormsby	360
Beauty Mercedes Ormsby Segis	390
Purchased by S. J. Joy, Minneapolis	
Colantha Putoria Pontiac	230
Beauty Golden Valley Pontiac	250
Purchased by Dr. F. J. Plondke, St. Paul	
T & C Vale	200
Purchased by B. G. Beran, Elysian, Minn.	
Christgau Jessie Fobes Johanna	285
T & C Julia	200
Purchased by C. P. Christianson, Clinton Falls	
Duchess Spring Colantha	285
Butter Boy Piebe Gerben	230
Purchased by J. Johnson, Sleepyeye, Minn.	
Salina Ormsby Pontiac	305
T & C Ormsby Pioneer	260
Purchased by Joseph Bianchi, New Ulm, Minn.	
Champion Queen Abbecker	230
Purchased by F. H. Mosse, Rochester, Minn.	
T & C Glen Rose	210
Purchased by H. C. Greengo, Glenville, Minn.	
Sir Bess Ormsby Alice	950

THE MINNESOTA PUREBRED SIRE CAMPAIGN

The Minnesota Purebred Sire Campaign is attracting much attention because of the fact that it is the first statewide campaign of its kind. It was first put in operation in Blue Earth County and an account was given on page 213 of THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN. As might be expected when more than a hundred bulls were sold in one county without many of the purchasers seeing the animals before delivery, there was some criticism and two Blue Earth County weekly papers, the *Lake Crystal Tribune* and the *Good Thunder Herald*, published editorial comment on the methods pursued by the campaign managers and the cost of the campaign. This comment was published on page 358 of THE BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN.

Since that time we have had the opportunity to examine the various listing forms used in the campaign and signed by the buyers and sellers. We find the prices of the services specified on the forms while Mr. Robert Geiger and Mr. J. C. Marlow, who managed the campaign, assure us that no other charges were made no matter if there were extra expenses and that personally neither of them received any money for their work, which was for the advancement of the purebred industry and Minnesota livestock.

Perhaps the following extracts from a letter written by Mr. Geiger and published by the *Lake Crystal Tribune* will more clearly explain the campaign side of the case:

"The purebred sire campaign recently completed in Blue Earth County when 106 purebred sires were sold and 90 have been delivered up to the present time, has occasioned some unfavorable comments as well as favorable. In general the work was satisfactory and the purchasers of the sires were well satisfied with the transactions but through a few misunderstandings and misinterpretations, pertaining to a few individual cases, the idea seems to be prevalent that the work was a money-making scheme.

"In the first place the banks of the county agreed to loan money for the purchase of sires at 6% interest which necessarily removed any margin of profit for any of the banks involved but which assisted materially in the completion of the campaign. The newspapers of the county also gave liberally of their space in giving the work publicity, although no paid advertising was given out as the margin of selling prohibited this, and the space given by the papers was given for the good of general livestock development.

"It was common knowledge on the part of both buyer and seller that the cost of selling would be added to the list price as no purebred sire campaign can be put on without some cost.

"The margin of cost which was a flat rate of \$35 per head was distributed as follows:

"1st: \$10 for the salesman making the sale. This amount was the only payment received by the salesman who had to pay their own traveling and living expenses while selling and this commission only returned a fair wage for the time, effort and cost involved.

"2nd: \$5 for inspection of the animals in order that all animals offered for sale would be as good individuals as it was possible to obtain for the price.

"3rd: \$5 for delivery charges as all animals were sold delivered except in a few cases where special arrangements were made with the consignors.

"4th: \$15 for general overhead which was to pay the salary and expenses of the campaign manager, postage, general advertising through circular letters, incidental expenses of meetings, blank forms, etc.

"The \$35 margin is not an exorbitant charge for assuming the responsibility of a campaign of this kind and when compared to the commission charged for selling certain farm machines, automobiles, etc., is very reasonable as all animals are: 1. Guaranteed to be free from tuberculosis. 2. Guaranteed to be free from all liens or claims against them. 3. Are guaranteed to be breeders. 4. The purchaser is guaranteed the registry and transfer papers. These guarantees are made with the consignor when animals are listed for sale.

"In listing the sires for sale the breeders must comply with the state law regarding the testing of the animals for tuberculosis but the selling organization does not pay for the testing. The breeder also agrees to pay for the registry and transfer fees when he lists his animals as these papers are as much a part of the transaction as the animals themselves.

"A few of the other important agreements with the consignor were that he could sell at his own price at any time any bull listed unless he thought the sale was made possible as a direct result of the campaign, in which case he was asked to add the selling charge; also that the sires would be paid for when the banks made settlement on the notes, this settlement often being held up because of minor details which required some time to straighten out.

"The accusations were also made that the selling prices were prohibitive and the plan of selling was 'Blue-Sky' proposition but when one considers the value of a purebred bull in increasing production in both milk or beef and that the selling organizations has to meet certain obligations in guaranteeing all animals sold to be breeders; to be free from tuberculosis; to guarantee the registry and transfer papers and to assume the responsibility of the campaign in general, the charge is worth the service being given the purchasers; also many of the breeders listed their animals at a big reduction in price which made it possible to sell at as low a cost as if purchased directly from the breeders.

"As stated in public at every meeting held, it was agreed to refund to the purchaser any difference between the actual selling cost and the charge of \$35 per head. This will be done and when all transactions are completed the financial status of the cost of the campaign will be open to inspection by anyone in order to prove it to be a non-profit undertaking."

Signed: ROBERT GEIGER, Campaign Manager.

BUTTER AND POWDERED MILK MARKETS

Owing to the recent prolonged hot weather spell a smaller percentage of the outer receipts during the last week of June were of fancy grade and since the demand at this time of the year is principally for the better grade the top of the market was usually well supported. Hot weather, however, had the opposite effect on the lower grades of which there was a more liberal supply and a lessened demand. Operators are reluctant to store these grades unless obtained at bargain prices. The cooler weather has had some effect on quality, on the whole the tone of the market was decidedly unsettled with a price tendency lower.

It is generally conceded that peak production has been reached but there were very few changes. Last year the peak was reached somewhat early in June and then the amount produced rapidly decreased.

Compared with last week and the corresponding week a year ago, the movement into storage was heavier, amounting to over eight million pounds. This increase over last year corresponds roughly with the increase in the make over last year and seems to indicate that the consumptive demand was fairly constant, on the other hand, the receipts at the four markets showed little change and street stocks on some markets increased while on others were approximately unchanged.

During the month of June twenty-three vessels arrived from six foreign countries bringing approximately 2,744,000 lb. of butter. More is expected from Denmark, Argentina, Holland and Esthonia. The imports have been an important factor in keeping eastern prices below those of Chicago.

Manufacturers report the exportation of 222,849 lb. of powdered milk during May, 1923, as compared with 915,258 lb. the corresponding month of last year. Japan was the largest customer, a total of 73,850 lb. being exported to that country. Germany was second, with 44,464 lb., while France was third with 39,155 lb.

The exports of powdered milk for the first five months of the present year was a total of 1,207,904 lb. while for the first five months of 1922 the amount exported was 3,787,457 lb.

WISCONSIN'S SECOND FIELD DAY

Wisconsin dairymen celebrated their second annual field day on June 16th, at Cedar Lawn Farms, the home of C. A. Schroeder, West Bend. Mr. Schroeder had one of the first herds of purebred Holsteins ever in Wisconsin, purchasing his first purebred Holstein bull in 1881 and his first two females in 1883 from the veteran breeder, Geo. A. Brown, Aurora, Ill. One of these animals was Maddie K, who became the foundation animal of the present Cedar Lawn herd, as to-day nearly every one of the fifty Schroeder animals is a descendant of Maddie K. Some of the

(Concluded on page 472.)

TAYLOR SOLVES BREEDERS' PROBLEM

There are two splendidly bred bulls at the head of the Oaks Dairy Farm herd which is located at Wyalusing, Pennsylvania. The senior sire is Spring Farm Butter Boy, who now has nineteen daughters in the Advanced Registry. One of his daughters, Sunnycroft Butter Girl Corona, has a year record of 21,305.7 lb. milk, 971.05 lb. butter.

Spring Farm King Butter Boy is a son of Sir Korndyke Cornucopia and the 34 lb. cow Tweede De Kol Lass, who has two daughters that have each made over 30 lb. butter in seven days including the former world champion K. P. Pontiac Lass, the first cow to make a 44 lb. seven day butter record. It will be remembered that, at one time, K. P. Pontiac Lass held all world's records for butter production for all periods of time from one day to one hundred days inclusive.

To mate with the daughters of Spring Farm Butter Boy, Mr. C. Lewis Taylor has secured a yearling son of King Ona and S. F. K. Lotta Belle Pontiac, who recently closed a year record right around 950 lb. butter; the exact figures have not yet been received from the office of the Superintendent of Advanced Registry. She is a daughter of Spring Farm King, one of the best known sires of the breed who was by King of the Pontiacs from Tweede De Kol Lass and so is a full brother to the 44 lb. cow K. P. Pontiac Lass.

The dam of S. F. K. Lotta Belle Pontiac is Spring Farm Lotta Belle Pontiac, who has seven day records of 31.95 lb. butter, 725.9 lb. milk. She is a daughter of Spring Farm King Pontiac who has a list of high record daughters and was by King of the Pontiacs from Tweede White Lady, 37.45 lb. butter in seven days, 1,127.85 lb. butter in a year, she being by the same sire as Tweede De Kol Lass. Spring Farm Lotta Korndyke, the dam of Spring Farm Lotta Belle Korndyke, is a daughter of Sir Korndyke Cornucopia who, as said above, was the sire of Spring Farm Butter Boy. Spring Farm Lotta Korndyke as a junior four-year-old produced 29.51 lb. butter in seven days and is a daughter of Lotta Belle De Kol, 34.90 lb. butter in a week and 944.37 lb. butter in a year.

The breeding of King Ona is well

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R. J. GIBBINS

MT. HOLLY

NEW JERSEY

WISCONSIN'S SECOND FIELD DAY

(Concluded from page 471.)

known for his daughters are making fine records in long-time tests. He was by Maple Crest Pontiac Hartog from Ona Button De Kol, 1,345.55 lb. butter, 26,761.2 lb. milk in a year. She is the dam of a cow that has made a 1,000 lb. year butter record and she is also dam of two others above 900 lb. and is the highest record daughter of Ona Clothilde De Kol, 1,100 lb. butter and more than 25,000 lb. milk in a year.

By securing this young bull to mate with the daughters of Spring Farm Butter Boy, Mr. Taylor has successfully solved a problem that bothers many herd owners and has secured in one animal an outcross and an intensification of bloodlines already in the herd. The names of Tweede De Kol Lass and Sir Korndyke Cornucopia appear in the pedigree of the senior sire and also in the pedigree of the dam of the junior sire who in addition has two crosses of the blood of King of the Pontiacs derived through two of his best sons. Then, the Ona blood brought in through the sire of the junior bull gives the outcross that nearly all students of breeding believe is periodically necessary. The Ona family stands close to the head of the breed. Productive capacity has been transmitted from generation to generation until to-day this family can show at least one example of four direct descendant cows each of which have made over 1,000 lb. butter in a year while several members of this family are also noted for superb type and splendid conformation.

FINE FLORIDA HERDSIRE

Pietje Echo Pontiac is a very handsome bull owned by Mrs. J. W. Ives, of Ojus, Fla. Mrs. Ives has a certified dairy and does a very large business. She purchased Pietje Echo Pontiac a few months prior to the Dade County Fair where this bull was shown and took the championship in the Holstein classes. He has been winning ribbons ever since he first appeared in the show ring as a calf and won the championship at the Southeastern fair at Atlanta. Pietje is a large white bull and a splendid individual.

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Schroeder herd bulls are regarded as among the greatest sires of the breed, judged not from the viewpoint of the number of daughters in the Advanced Registry, but of the uniform large production of their descendants. Netherlands Van Beers, Johanna Rue 2d's Paul De Kol, and Sir Johanna De Kol are three Schroeder herdsires well-known to students of Holstein breeding. It is said that Sir Johanna De Kol was in service in the Schroeder herd for fourteen years. Mr. Schroeder has been successful in having his sons follow in his footsteps for three of his four sons are breeders of Holsteins for themselves and the younger one is now in partnership with his father. Last year C. A. Schroeder was among the agriculturists honored by the University of Wisconsin. On June 6th, about 6,000 Wisconsin dairymen enthusiasts gathered at Cedar Lawn Farm to do him honor.

R. E. Haeger, nationally known Holstein judge, auctioneer and showman, gave a cattle judging demonstration using various animals of the herd as illustrations. This feature was both interesting and instructive.

In the afternoon, a program of addresses was given with Jerry Riordan in the chair. Mr. Riordan paid an eloquent tribute to the spirit and ability of the man who had made such a success as a farmer, a father, and a citizen. Prof. Geo. A. Humphrey, of the State Agricultural College, spoke on the possibilities of one hundred and thirty acres, using the accomplishments of the Schroeder family as an illustration. Bert Williams, representative of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, spoke on the dairy industry of Wisconsin and said that not a single bank failure occurred during the recent depression in the dairy section of Wisconsin. Other speakers were John D. James, Jr., new Commissioner of Agriculture for Wisconsin; W. B. Barney, D. D. Aitken, and finally Mr. Schroeder himself was prevailed upon to make a few remarks. The meeting closed with an invitation from the well-known Guernsey breeder, Chas. Hill, Rosendale, to meet next year at Sarnia Farm.

HOLSTEINS AND HEREFORDS

A recent important transaction in purebred Herefords was the purchase of the famous Woodford Herd from the estate of the late Col. E. H. Taylor, Jr. This herd which now numbers 350 head was established in 1914 by Col. Taylor, with the bull, Woodford, as the foundation herdsire. Animals from this Kentucky herd have brought high prices and have won ribbons at the American Royal and International Stock Show.

The purchaser is R. J. Cunningham, of Turtle Creek, Pa., who is a part owner of the Cream Rose Dairy and herd. The Cream Rose Dairy is at Livermore, but we understand that the Herefords will be kept on the Cunningham farms at Turtle Creek, about twenty miles away. Mr. Cunningham will have experienced help to aid him in his new enterprise for Tom Patterson, superintendent of the Taylor Farms and Adam McWilliams, the veteran herdsman, will have the care of the herd when it reaches its Pennsylvania home.

THE YEAR WORK OF A CHAMPION

The Los Angeles County Cow Testing Association has reported the completion of tests for the current fiscal year on Hollywood Lilith Palmyra Abbekerk, the coast record four-year-old owned by the Los Angeles County Farm. This report credits her with a production of 1,005.2 pounds of butterfat during the year, which includes the last two months of her four-year-old lactation period and ten weeks' resting period during which she was not milked at all. This is the first cow in southern California to be credited with a production of 1,000 lb. of fat. She is still milking 80 pounds per day, testing around 3.7% fat at 8 months after calving.

Official tests recently completed at the County Farm include a record of 18.08

pounds of butter in 7 days by the two-year-old, L. A. County Aralia De Kol Mead, whose sire is a grandson of De Kol of Valley Mead Second. Laconer Pontiac Evangeline, a five-year-old, made 27 pounds of butter in 7 days. She is a daughter of Segis Pontiac Acme from the 30-lb. cow Ferndale Countess De Kol. The promising two-year-old, Fobes Clothilde Ormsby Skylark, calved for the second time at two years, 11 months, making 20.57 pounds of butter in 7 days. She also qualified in the 305-day class with her senior yearling record of 13,539 pounds of milk containing 575 pounds butter. She is a daughter of Sir Ormsby Skylark from a 31-lb. cow, Fobes Clothilde. Lady Mercedes Ormsby De Kol Second, a junior four-year-old, completed a year's test with 851 pounds of butter from 19,908 pounds of milk.

FROM SOUTH DAKOTA TO NEW YORK

From South Dakota to central New York is a long distance yet it was recently traveled by a fine young bull that will head the herd of Ira S. Brown, Manlius, New York. The dam of this young bull won the junior championship at the South Dakota State Fair last fall. She is a daughter of Majestic Ormsby and is from a 38.84 lb. four-year-old. The dam of Mr. Brown's bull as a senior yearling made 19.56 lb. butter in seven days from 391.9 lb. milk. She is owned by Frank E. Johnson, a well-known Holstein breeder of Hetland, and she is now in semi-official test and has produced over 9,000 lb. milk in six months.

TOO TRUE

The man who says the farmers will not stick overlooks the fact that farmers beat the whole country in sticking their names on promissory notes.—Kansas Union Farmer.

Cow Testing Association Reports

IN THE WISCONSIN ASSOCIATIONS

During May, 323 cows were tested in the Rockfield Testing Association, of which 45 produced more than 40 lb. butterfat, 9 went over 50 lb. while 3 exceeded 60 lb. Mrs. C. Bast, Sr., owned the high herd which consisted of twelve grade and registered Holsteins. Their average production for the month was 1,443 lb. milk, 51.3 lb. fat. A member of this herd was high individual, she producing 67.1 lb. butterfat from 1,863 lb. milk. A purebred Holstein owned by Paul Bast was second with 66.5 lb. fat from 1,621 lb. milk.

One hundred and three of the 451 cows tested in the Muskego-Vernon Testing Association for the month of May produced more than 40 lb. butterfat; 75 produced between 40 and 50 lb.; 9 between 50 and 60 and 7 produced more than 60 lb. fat.

The leader was a purebred Holstein belonging to Hugh Christison, of Mukwanago, with 2,613 lb. milk, 78.4 lb. fat. Second high producing cow was owned by August J. Paul, she having 1,129 lb. milk, 68.9 lb. butterfat to her credit. This animal was a member of the highest producing herd, which contained fifteen black and whites, purebred and grade. Their average for the month was 1,144 lb. milk, 44.2 lb. fat.

A grade Holstein led for both milk and fat production the second month's testing in the Rice Lake Testing Association. She is owned by Frank Roubal and is credited with 2,059 lb. milk, 70 lb. butterfat. Louis Johnson is tester for this association, Fred Baumberger, who owned the high herd for May is president, E. J. Yager, secretary and J. J. Wampfler is vice-president.

Five herds produced more than 40 lb. butterfat for the month of May in the Curtiss Green Grove Association, the high average being taken by the grade Holstein herd owned by C. J. Karstin, with 1,240 lb. milk, 42.4 lb. fat to their credit.

The leader of the 451 cows tested was a grade Holstein, in the herd of E. M. Peterson, she producing 1,674 lb. milk, 73.7 lb. fat. Second and third high cows were also members of this herd, they being credited with 67.9 lb. fat from 1,415 lb. milk, and with 65.1 lb. fat from 1,628 lb. milk.

In the Bloomer Testing Association one of the cows produced more than 80 lb. butterfat. She was from the grade herd belonging to Joe Rada, her production being 1,724 lb. milk, 82.8 lb. fat. Mr. Rada's herd furnished high cow for March and April. Charles Fehr owned the second high producer, her record being 1,798 lb. milk, 75.5 lb. fat.

High herd honors were taken by the purebred Holstein herd owned by E. W. Rosenbrock, whose average was 1,224 lb. milk, 45 lb. fat.

The high cow for milk production in the Mt. Morris-Wild Rose Testing Association was a registered Holstein owned by D. M. Jones of Wild Rose, she producing 2,067 lb. milk, 59.9 lb. butterfat for the month of May. She tied for first place for butterfat production with a grade Guernsey, both animals producing 59.9 lb.

Four hundred and eighty cows were tested in the Richfield Testing Association during May. Two of these produced more than 80 lb. fat, five more than 70 lb., ten more than 60 lb. while 45 others exceeded 50 lb.

The leading herd consisted of eight purebred Holsteins owned by John Kroehler of Richfield, their average being 1,657 lb. milk, 60.9 lb. fat. Ten grade Holsteins were in second position with the average of 1,202 lb. milk, 46.4 lb. fat. This herd was owned by Ed Gensmann, of Slinger, who also owned the highest producing individual whose production was 2,201 lb. milk, 85.8 lb. fat. Second high cow for butterfat production but first for milk was a grade Holstein, owned by Emil Becker, she having 2,480 lb. milk, 83.1 lb. fat to her credit.

The Turtle Lake-Vance Creek Testing Association finished a very successful year. Twenty-five herds completed the year's test with an average production of 280 lb. butterfat. The average profit of all the herds in the association was \$92.50 the range in profit per cow was from \$67.00 to \$148.00.

The high cow of the association was a Holstein owned by N. J. Nelson, of Reeve, with 490.2 lb. fat and 10,000 lb. milk. The lowest producing cow produced 168.2 lb. fat from 2,895 lb. milk.

TESTING IN THE WESTERN STATES

During May, 40,349 cows were tested in the fifty associations of the ten states under the supervision of the Western Office of the U. S. Dairy Division. Oregon leads for average with the fine showing of 44.18 lb. fat for 3,109 cows of which 1,945 exceeded 40 lb. of fat in the month. Washington was second with an average of 37.8 lb. fat for 2,292 cows. The three Utah Associations average 33.3 lb. fat for 701 cows while the 28,217 California cows tested average 33.2 lb. fat, more than one-fourth exceeding 40 lb. fat, the exact number being 7,630. The Idaho cows average 32.2 lb. fat and the New Mexico cows average 31.8 lb. while the Colorado cows

average 31.5 lb. The animals tested in Arizona and Montana tie with an average of 29.4 lb. fat while Nevada brings up the rear with an average of 28.7 lb. fat.

Six of the 7 highest producers reported are registered Holsteins—the other, a Jersey, standing in fourth place. Johanna De Kol owned by the Helm Farm at Corcoran, California, leads with a production of 121 lb. fat from 1,680 lb. milk. Dora owned by R. Beals of Tillamook, Oregon, is second with 108.7 lb. fat from 3,295 lb. milk. A member of the Glenwood Farm herd at Riverside, California, is third with 2,600 lb. milk, 106.8 lb. fat. The Jersey produced 106.6, while in fifth position comes a registered Holstein owned by M. Babylon, of Santa Ana, California, with 3,003 lb. milk, 105.1 lb. fat. Fred Hartsook, of Lankershim, California, owns the cow in sixth position she making 102.9 lb. fat from 1,838 lb. milk. Ruby, registered Holstein of the Modern Woodmen herd puts Colorado on the list with a production of 2,498 lb. milk, 99.8 lb. fat.

THE RACE FOR THE SANDERS' CUP

Nine hundred and fifty-one cows were tested in the Maricopa County, Arizona Testing Association for the month of May, with the average production of 811 lb. milk, 29.4 lb. fat. There were 146 cows on the honor list for May as compared with 131 in April and 156 in March.

Lady, a registered Holstein, belonging to the herd of Ed. Wetzler, is the leader with 1,900 lb. milk, 90.8 lb. fat. Second is the registered Holstein cow, Grandma, in the herd of the Gila Farm Co., with a production of 1,886 lb. milk, 86.6 lb. fat. Veeman, another member of the Gila Farm herd, is third with 1,875 lb. milk, 80.6 lb. fat.

The leading herd containing more than fifteen head is owned by the Gila Farm Company with an average of 40.4 lb. fat, 1,327 lb. milk; while the leader among the herds containing less than fifteen cows is owned by Ed Wetzler with an average of 991 lb. milk, 38.6 lb. fat.

Jumbo, in the herd of V. L. Wildermuth, is still high cow in the yearly production of the association, having 539 lb. fat to her credit June 1st. Her two nearest competitors, Sister and Star, in the herd of B. Coman, have a credit of 512.2 and 506.6 lb. fat respectively. Jumbo produced 42.9 lb. fat during the month while the production of Sister and Star for the month was 66.6 lb. and 62.2 lb. fat respectively. So it is very evident that the winner of the Sanders' Cup cannot be determined until after the June figures are given.

It isn't how much but what you read that adds to your knowledge.

PENNSYLVANIA TEST WORK

Twenty-three Pennsylvania associations report that 7,421 cows were tested during May, 1,360 cows producing more than 40 lb. fat and 1,431 more than 1,000 lb. milk, 447 exceeded 50 lb. fat and 815 produced more than 1,200 lb. milk.

The largest association is the Edinboro-Coöperative of which E. T. Wolf is tester. There are 553 cows in this association of which 48 exceeded 40 lb. fat and 90 produced more than 1,000 lb. milk.

The second largest association is West Chester association of which Allen Goodman is tester. There are 542 cows enrolled and this association stands first in number of cows producing 1,000 lb. milk having 139 and has 101 cows that exceed 40 lb. fat, being third in this respect.

The smallest association is the Cambria-Somerset with 183 cows of which 34 exceed 40 lb. fat and 39 exceed 1,000 lb. milk. The Cumberland County Association conducted by tester, A. A. Raudabaugh, has 307 cows enrolled and stands second for 1,000 lb. milk cows, with 117 in this association 79 cows exceed 40 lb. fat. The Avondale-Westgrove association, Edward MacDonald, tester, leads for cows exceeding 40 lb. fat with 113; there are 437 animals enrolled in this organization.

The greatest milk producer was a purebred Holstein owned by the W. A. Lathrop Est. and enrolled in the Montrose-Great Bend Association. She produced 2,895 lb. milk, a stablemate was second with 2,635 lb. milk and 87 lb. fat. A Grade Holstein owned by Oakes & Reynolds of the Cambria-Somerset Association was third with 2,635 lb. milk and 79 lb. fat. First place for butterfat production was held by a Grade Guernsey in the Torrey-Berlin Association with 93.2 lb. fat, second was a registered Holstein owned by H. P. Corsa of Perkasio, enrolled in the Middle Bucks County Association with a yield of 93.1 lb. fat. This same association has the highest ten cow average for butterfat, the figures being 72.7 lb. Second honors were won by the

Torrey-Berlin Association operating in Wayne County with an average of 67.7 lb.

A new rule regarding the distribution of funds available for indemnities for tuberculous cattle has been adopted. By this plan the money available will be apportioned among the various counties according to cow population. So far as possible the testing in each county will be done in the order in which the applications are received. It is recommended that the applications for testing in each county be assembled in the office of the county agent and held there pending advice from the State Veterinarian. In case the funds apportioned to any county are not used during the fiscal year these funds will then be available for other counties where testing has been held up for lack of funds.

The Pennsylvania State College needs additional testers. Applications should be made at the Dairy Extension Department, State College, Pennsylvania.

SOUTH CAROLINA TESTING

Nellie Pet Pontiac owned by J. T. Willard of Spartanburg, made the leading butterfat record in South Carolina during May having 96.5 lb. to her credit from 2,373.4 lb. milk. She is a mature cow and during the month made a seven day record of 535.9 lb. milk, 21.781 lb. fat. Another of Mr. Willard's cows, Clintonia De Vries Queen, is second for milk production with 2,473.8 lb. and is fourth for butterfat production with 81.1 lb.

O. K. L. Mamie, a daughter of Ormsby Korndyke Lad, owned by V. M. Montgomery, of Spartanburg, is first for milk production with 2,476.9 lb. and is second for fat with 84.8 lb. Third for fat production is Leafy Veeman Fobes De Kol with 83.3 lb. fat and 2,445.2 lb. milk. She is also a member of the Montgomery herd. Mr. Montgomery has 16 cows that produced 40 lb. fat or more during the month and J. T. Willard has 12 each of which produced over 44 lb. The Clemson

Agricultural College owned the junior two-year-old, Princess Ona Magician, which produced 1,810.4 lb. milk and 59.3 lb. fat in the sixth month of her lactation period.

During the month 85 cows were tested of which 52 made the honor roll. There were 34 Holstein cows tested of which 29 achieved honors, the average of the honor roll Holstein cows being 1,774.6 lb. milk, 59.3 lb. fat. The highest Guernsey record was 76 lb. fat and the highest Jersey record was 67.1 lb.

A meeting of the South Carolina Dairymen's Association was held on the farm of L. D. Jennings, Sumter, on June 14. About 350 farmers and dairymen attended this meeting, and it was a success from every point of view, reports W. W. Long, Director of the Clemson College Dairy Division.

CANADIAN OFFICIAL TESTING

During May the official tests of fifty-four Holstein-Friesian cows and heifers were accepted for entry in the Record of Merit. In the mature class four cows each made above 30 lb. butter in seven days. The highest is Alcartra Segis Sylvia, owned by Fred H. Hubbs, of Bloomfield, Ont., with 32.73 lb.; Colony Grebega De Kol belonging to Colony Farm, Essondale, B. C., is second with 32.54 lb. in seven days and 125.37 lb. in thirty days; Princess Walker Pontiac owned by William H. Gough, Bloomfield, Ont., is third with 31.27 lb. and Sylvia Segis De Kol, owned by Fred H. Hubbs, is fourth with 30.39 lb.

Rose Fayne Calamity, owned by Fred Row, Currie's Crossing, Ont., led the senior four-year-old class with 603.8 lb. milk, 29.89 lb. butter. She falls short of the 30-lb. mark, yet it is strange to note that the leaders in the next three classes are all above 30-lb., Princess Lyons Walker making 474.4 lb. milk, 30.24 lb. butter as a junior four-year-old; Princess Segis Veeman leading the senior three-year-olds with 555.7 lb. milk, 30.19 lb. butter; and Segis Alcartra Keyes

2d, heading the junior three-year-olds with 30.22 lb. butter. The first heifer is owned by Carmen Baker, Brighton, Ont., the second by E. B. Purteile, Bloomfield, Ont., and the youngest one by Benjamin R. Leavens, also of Bloomfield.

Raymondale Lily is the head of the senior two-year-olds with 440.2 lb. milk, 22.93 lb. butter and Williamsvale Pontiac leads the junior two-year-olds with the very creditable record of 506.3 lb. milk, 27.12 lb. butter.

Two records of over 1,000 lb. butter are reported in the long-time division. Deirdre Douglass Segis of the Colony Farm leads with 25,342 lb. milk, 1,050 lb. butter and is followed by Llenroc Lady Jemima, with 20,389 lb. milk, 1,013.75 lb. butter. Lyla Camille Keyes heads the four-year-olds with 24,305 lb. milk, 907.5 lb. butter. She is owned by the Department of Agriculture, Charlottetown, P. E. I., who also own Desta Keyes Camille, with 19,807 lb. milk, 805 lb. butter, second in the three-year-old class. She is surpassed by Strathmore DeWinton Aaggie, with 20,000 lb. milk, 811.25 lb. butter, owned on the Canadian Pacific Railroad Demonstration Farm, Strathmore, Alta. Princess Hengerveld Pietertje, with 17,284 lb. milk, 671.25 lb. butter leads the junior two-year-old class despite the fact that she freshened as a yearling heifer.

In the 305 day division the mature leader is Woodside Lady Canary, with 15,999 lb. milk, 697.50 lb. butter; K. S. A. C. Aaggie Mercena, with 14,807 lb. milk, 703.75 lb. butter leads the four-year-old class. The very creditable record of 18,393 lb. milk, 796.25 lb. butter made by Echo Sylvia Pontiac, stands at the head of the three-year-old class while the two highest records in the two-year-old class are made by heifers owned by P. J. Salley, Lachine Rapids, Quebec, Woodland Banostine Colantha 2d, making 16,944 lb. milk, 755 lb. butter, and Llenroc Hengerveld Inka, making 13,959 lb. milk, 578.75 lb. butter.

CHAMPION CLOSING THIRD YEAR TEST

Adirondac Wietske Dairy Maid is expected to finish her third consecutive year test July 1st, and it is estimated that she will have produced in the three years 98,000 lb. milk and 4,000 lb. butter, which will be the world's record for both milk and butter for three years of consecutive test work. In fact she already has this record, as in the first ten months in this year she produced 1,090 lb. butter from 27,750 lb. milk, and she has surpassed the former champion for three-year work, Bella Pontiac, her figures being 3,747 lb. butter.

Adirondac Wietske Dairy Maid is the only cow of any breed to produce over 1,250 lb. butter and 31,000 lb. milk for two consecutive years. During the period she has been making these three remarkable year records she has dropped five living calves, at one time producing twins.

A bright smile sometimes disguises a dull brain. Try it.

FEED PRICES HOLD STEADY

There was little improvement in the interior demand for feed stuffs during June as compared with May, according to the monthly feed review released by the United States Department of Agriculture, June 30th. Prices held up well considering the rather plentiful offerings for deferred shipment. The review follows:

The mills made no pressure of any consequence to force sales inasmuch as a substantial volume of feed stuffs, especially of wheat by-products was contracted for by jobbers and rehandlers for shipment during the next four months. Small stocks in the hands of interior dealers and a demand from that source sufficient to absorb the light transit offerings assisted in holding prices fairly firm.

Production of most feeds was in excess of present requirements and a number of shipping markets reported an increased demand for storage space. Linseed meal, for which the demand during summer months is usually light, was placed by mills in warehouses rather than to accept the lower prices which it would have been necessary to accept in order to make sales. Stocks of cottonseed meal at mills were approximately the same as those held at this time last year and were only slowly disposed of.

Corn feeds were in good demand. Although gluten feed in some sections was offered by resellers at \$1 per ton below mill prices, the larger mills during the last few days of the month found it necessary to withdraw offerings for July shipment. Hominy feed was in fair request, due partly to the comparatively low price at which it was offered.

Increased offerings of alfalfa meal caused an easier tendency in this commodity. Mixed feed manufacturers did not show any inclination to stock up on meal made from hay taken from the windrow which contains more moisture than hay which has been stacked.

Inasmuch as pasture is the important source of feed during the summer months, the review points out, the consumption of mill feeds, silage, hay and grains reaches its low ebb during June, July, August and September, when approximately only one-half the quantity of these commodities is used on farms as compared with consumption during the first four months of the year. On account of this condition, it is stated, prices for feed stuffs often reach their low level during the summer months, and feed distributors usually take advantage of this situation by anticipating their requirements for the coming winter.

SAVING

Peter—"Father, would you be pleased if I were to save you a dollar?"
Father—"Why, of course, my boy, and I would give you half for yourself, if you did."

Peter (holding out his hand for his share)—"Well, dad, you remember you promised me a dollar if I had a good school report this term? Well, I haven't."

*"Berkshires on Every Farm"*The
Berkshire World

Devoted to the best interests of the swine industry, particularly to the Berkshires, the hog that won **Grand Championship** over all breeds in the dressed carcass classes at the late International.

Easy feeders, meat of unsurpassed quality, profitable. The Berkshire hog and the Holstein cow are the best farm animals today.

Full of practical information. All the news of the American Berkshire Association. Every number is worth more than a year's subscription to any farmer or swine breeder.

\$1 gets it for a year.
A good investment.
Subscribe today.

Write for free booklet entitled

"Berkshire Profits"

The Frost
Publishing Company
Springfield, Ill.

SPOTTED COWS and SPOTTED SOWS



The best combination on earth from both points of view—beautiful to look on—profitable to the uttermost.

Every feature of the spotted cow may be learned from THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN. Likewise, every feature of the old fashioned Spotted Poland China sow may be learned from the *Spotted Poland China Journal*, 600 Wulsin Building, Indianapolis, Indiana, Fred L. Obenchain, Managing Director. One year, \$1.00; three years, \$2.00. The same address brings you all the information in regard to recording the old-fashioned Spotted Poland China Breed in the National Spotted Poland China Register formed during the fall of 1913; incorporated under the laws of Indiana early in 1914.

The assets of the Association to-day are around forty-five thousand dollars. They do not owe one single dollar. They have a publicity department for the benefit of their breeders free to all members. They give a twenty-four hour service of recording pedigrees. They appropriate all of their profit for prizes in county, district, state and national shows, so far as we have been able to ascertain, this is the only swine record in the United States that has done a greater business in 1921 than they did in the year 1920. In 1922 their gain over 1920 was 53%. Their membership fee is \$5.00. Write for full particulars. Address The National Spotted Poland-China Record, FRED L. OBENCHAIN, Secy.-Treas., 600 Wulsin Bldg., Indianapolis, Indiana.

AGRICULTURAL FAIRS IN THE UNITED STATES

In an appeal for increased public interest toward the agricultural fairs the Iowa State Agricultural College Extension Service gave some interesting information regarding fairs in this country. This talk was broadcasted by the radio broadcasting station at the Iowa State College and was picked up by a large number of radio receiving stations.

"The agricultural fair is one of the oldest and most successful methods of disseminating information concerning livestock, grains, farm machinery and farm practices in general. The first agricultural society for promoting agriculture was organized in the United States in 1785. It is interesting to note that it included in its membership George Washington and Benjamin Franklin. By 1800, perhaps a dozen of these societies were in operation near our eastern seaboard. It is probable that ideas for developing these early agricultural societies as well as our early fairs, were patterned after similar institutions in the British Isles.

The first real fair in the United States was held at Washington, D. C., lasting three days and beginning October 17, 1804. This exhibit was held again in April, 1805, and again in the fall, and then discontinued. In 1810, Elkanah Watson secured a petition signed by 26 farmers for a cattle show which was held at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, in October of that year and led to the incorporation of the Berkshire Agricultural Society—the first permanent fair association in the United States.

In 1809, there was organized a national society for the promotion of rural and domestic economy called the Columbian which for five succeeding years held a national fair with quite liberal prizes. Thus we see that the idea of conducting fairs, where farmers would bring their exhibits for comparison, was established early in the beginning of the 19th century and considerably over a century ago, or

in other words, long before the present idea of agricultural education had become established.

The first aid for agricultural fairs came through an appropriation by the New York legislature in 1811, for \$20,000 for two years to be divided among agricultural societies. In 1858, the United States Patent Office printed a list of 900 agricultural societies. At this time there were 74 of these societies in Iowa, the principal object of which was to hold an agricultural fair. I must confess that I was rather surprised to find that the idea of holding agricultural exhibits has taken such a firm hold upon the people of Iowa at as early a date as 1858. The agricultural fair has always been of tremendous value in diffusing new ideas in regard to better types in live stock, improved varieties of grains, new kinds of fruits and more efficient methods of doing work by reason of having better farm machinery. At the present time, practically every county in the state of Iowa has a county fair or a district fair. Our state legislature recognizes the educational value of these fairs and makes an annual appropriation of about \$150,000 available to fairs outside of the state fair.

DUTCHMEN WANT TO COME HERE

"The dairy industry of Holland has not yet completely recovered from the effects of the war," was the statement of Adrian Gips, managing director of the Holland-America Line who recently visited this country on a business trip. He said that Germany, formerly the biggest customer for Dutch butter and cheese, is not at present buying and that a large number of Dutch dairy farmers would like to emigrate to the United States but are unable to owing to the immigration quota which was filled some time ago.

The Holland-America Line's new service to Pacific coast ports which is maintained jointly with the Royal Holland Mail Line, is proving very satisfactory. Cargo is moving in good volume and the motorships in operation have proven their capacity for economy and efficiency.

An experimental passenger sailing from Rotterdam to United States gulf ports was made early this year, but traffic was not as heavy as expected. Nevertheless the Holland-America Line will place additional tonnage in the Gulf trade this fall. A new liner, the Statendam, which will be the largest Dutch vessel of its kind with a gross tonnage of 30,000, is now being built at Belfast, Ireland, and will be ready for its first sailing in the New York service next year.

A GOOD SYMPTOM

"There's only one good thing about that young puppy that came to see you last night," said the angry father, "and that is he's healthy."

"I am surprised to hear you admit that much," replied the dutiful daughter.

"I wouldn't except for the fact that when you met him in the hall last night I heard you say—'Oh, George, how cold your nose is.'—Judge.

SHORT WEIGHT CARTONS IN BUTTER TRADE ELIMINATED

One of the first benefits to the public brought about by the packers and stockyards act as administered by the United States Department of Agriculture was the discontinuance on the part of one of the large packing companies of the use of the short-weight butter cartons in certain states of the Southwest. The cartons had been designed to hold one pound of butter each, but actually contained only 15 ounces. The statement on the label had been changed to conform with the capacity of the package, but other packers and distributors of butter contended that it was an unfair practice and if continued would force the rest of them to adopt similar fractional cartons in order to maintain their trade.

Informal discussions were held with the national organization, the Institute of American Meat Packers, and a committee was appointed consisting of representatives of the industry, of the national organization of creamery butter manufacturers, and of the packers and stockyards administration. The committee decided that the practice should be discontinued and indorsed the principle of standard containers. It recommended for butter that the contents of retail cartons be on the basis of pounds, half and quarter pounds. The two national organizations indorsed the decision and the company in question immediately put it into practice.

SOUND ADVICE

Take it from us, dear graduates, money will not come without a struggle. We are just passing this little word on to you to counteract, as it were, the warning given to every graduate, every year by every commencement speaker not to struggle after money. Of course, it sounds well and all that sort of thing, but honestly you'll have to struggle or else go broke. Take your choice.—Ft. Wayne (Ind.) News-Sentinel.

A Desirable Combination

Beauty Pietertje — Pontiac — Colantha — King Segis — Betty Lyons — Hengerveld — Clothilde — Pietje — May Echo Sylvia strains — ALL are combined in KING BEAUTY SYLVIA LYONS, the handsome young bull now at the head of *Springdale Herd*. Naturally, you have every right to expect his offspring to produce. ? ?

B. F. JONES & SON

South Montrose, Pa.
B. F. JONES W. HUGH JONES

THE SELECTION OF CALCIUM FOR LIVESTOCK

By GEO. H. CONN

Livestock and farm papers, county agents, college authorities and some breeders are using and recommending ordinary ground limestone or ground lime rock as a mineral source of ground or lime for livestock. From the analyses of six samples of limestone, all taken from the same quarry in the state of Iowa, it is evident that it is not wise practice nor good judgment to recommend or use finely ground limestone for the purposes above mentioned. The analyses of the following samples were made at the request of the company owning the quarry and all samples were taken from the same quarry at or about the same time. The analyses follow:

REPRESENTATIVE ANALYSIS OF LIMESTONE

Sample	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Calcium Carbonate	86.80	72.37	67.40	79.85	80.48	87.87
Magnesium Carbonate	1.12	3.18	2.89	6.85	4.38	5.84
Iron Oxide	1.42	1.27	1.35	.94	1.42	.49
Alumina	4.95	8.01	6.95	5.70	6.52	3.78
Silica	2.70	16.54	19.96	6.04	4.86	1.95
Moisture	2.41	.26	1.32	1.07	1.94	.33

There is no reason to believe that the variations in the analyses of the six samples of limestone of this quarry are any greater than are to be expected or than are usually found in any other quarry in any other states of the Union except northern Indiana or southern Michigan where we do find limestone quarries in which the calcium carbonate content averages 98 to 99½ percent. These two regions are not very great in extent but supply the best calcium to be had in this country in the raw state.

From the above analyses of the six samples, you will note the calcium carbonate or lime content varies from 67.4 percent to as high as 87.87 percent or a difference of 20 percent in the lime or calcium carbonate content of these

samples. Such a wide variation of the particular ingredients that are sought, makes it almost impossible to use a preparation of this kind with any degree of satisfaction.

When more than four or five percent of magnesium is found associated with calcium carbonate or lime, this limestone is known as dolomitic limestone or dolomite and is practically insoluble and, therefore, is of little or no value for livestock feeding. At least three of these samples, No. 4, 5 and 6 would certainly be objectionable from the high magnesium content and it is quite likely that No. 2 and No. 3 would be very near the danger line. In other words they would be much harder than would be necessary and than would be desirable. It is doubtful if any lime to speak of or calcium carbonate would be available in any of

the three first mentioned or even in No. 2 and 3. Sample No. 1 would be a fairly good product.

Another objectionable feature to all ground limestone or ground lime rock, especially for feeding livestock of any kind is the fact that most samples are very rich in silica or sand. There is no necessity of having more than one-half of one percent of silica or sand in any preparation and probably less than this would be sufficient. Every one of the samples of limestone submitted from this quarry would be objectionable with the exception of No. 6 and possibly No. 1. No. 1 is much higher in silica or sand than is necessary. You will note that No. 2 contains 16½ percent of silica or sand while No. 3 contains approximately 20 percent of sand. This accounts for the fact that when preparations of this kind or some of the cheaper mineral mixtures are fed to livestock of any kind, occasionally a serious case of scours develops. The scours result from the irritation of the sand or silica in the mixture.

JUST COULD NOT DO IT

A country woman came along the railway platform and sat on a seat beside a hospital nurse who was waiting for a train. With a sigh of relief she disposed of her parcels and umbrella. Then, says "Answers," she began to chat:

"Ah," she said, looking at the nurse's uniform admiringly, "I don't know what we'd do without the likes of you."

"Oh, you are too kind!" protested the nurse. "I'm sure you do things as worthy every day."

"Not me, miss," said the old lady. "I can kill a duck or fowl with the best—that I admit. But when it comes to human bein's, my heart fails me."

MORE QUARTS, LESS PINTS

In 1914 the Dairy Division of the United States Department of Agriculture made a survey as to the relative amount of milk bottled in pints and quarts and sold by seventy-four dealers in the cities of Boston, Washington, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and Baltimore. At that time the proportion of pints to quarts was 1.39 to 1, so that 41% of the bottled milk was handled in pints.

During 1922-1923 another survey was made taking in the original five cities as well as New York, Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo and Akron, and this survey shows that a much greater percentage of the milk delivered in bottles is now handled in quarts, the percentage being 0.34 of a pint for each quart, so that 14.5% of the bottled milk is now handled in pints.

It costs more to handle the same amount of milk in pint bottles so that milk dealers have discouraged the use of the smaller size, sometimes been making a difference in price so that the pint price is usually one or two cents more than half the quart price. This has a tendency to increase consumption, as many pint customers will buy a quart rather than pay the extra charge for milk in pint bottles.

BREAKING THE CALF TO LEAD

An agricultural paper in the west offered a small prize for an article telling the best way to break a calf to lead. One of the readers wrote telling how he managed. When the calf was eight weeks old, the road by his house was being worked, he tied a chain around the neck of the calf and hitched it to the caterpillar engine which pulled the scraper. For the first fifty yards the calf hung back, after that there was no trouble except that the owner skinned the calf and divided the veal with his neighbors.

It is at least an open question whether more time is saved by riding in an automobile than is spent in tinkering with it.

The Desirable Combination

HEALTH PRODUCTION INDIVIDUALITY

is found in Crestmont Herd.
Crestmont Herd is Accredited.
Crestmont Heifers make State and World Records.
Crestmont Type and Quality is self-evident.

HARRY C. GATES
CANTON, PENNA.

Buy Your Bull from an Accredited Herd

Holsteins that Will Please and Pay



Write your needs—or better—come and see our stock.

BLAIR COUNTY
HOLSTEIN ASSOCIATION

S. F. ZOOK, Sec'y
Curryville Pa.

FOUR GENERATIONS OF FARMERS

The Suydam farm is located about four miles outside of New Brunswick, New Jersey, on the Lincoln Highway and consists of 250 acres. It is now owned by Matthew Suydam. The farm home which is surrounded by apple trees, is quaint, old, long, low and white. The up-to-date barn is the home of Polly Douglass Fayne, the former champion of Pennsylvania, for thirty day butter production, her record being 128.48 lb. butter from 2,709.9 lb. milk in thirty days and 32.476 lb. butter from 682.1 lb. milk in seven days.

The barn is one of the largest and best equipped in the state and is lighted with electricity, has cork brick flooring and has exactly sixty-five windows. This palatial structure is 124 feet long and 36 feet wide, the massive silos are 40 feet high and are of terra cotta brick while the barn is part frame and part stucco construction with fire proof doors and asbestos shingles.

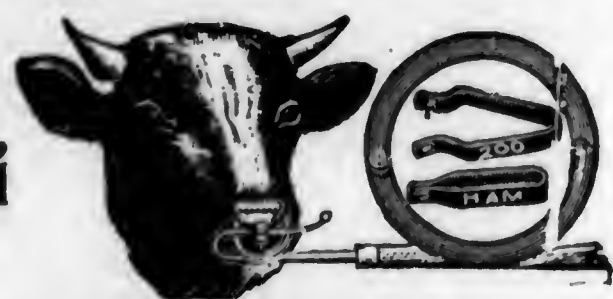
Seventy-five years ago Abram Suydam acquired a large tract of land in this district, then at the age of eighteen the second Abram decided to follow a farming career and when he died Matthew came into the property and now Abram of the fourth generation is beginning to take control for his father is a director of the National Bank of New Jersey and has many other interests and so has thrown the responsibility of farm management upon his son. Young Abram spent a number of years in a private school in Pennsylvania and followed this with a short agricultural course at Rutgers. He is now twenty-one. He prefers work around the animals to general farm work. Four generations of Suydams have successfully guided the destinies of this New Jersey establishment. May equal success be granted many more generations.

NO MORE METAL FEED TAGS

The Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture is making a drive against the use of metal fasteners for affixing analysis or shipping tags to bags containing cattle feed. Several valuable animals have been lost after swallowing such tags when eating grain. It is reported that the Secretary of Agriculture, Frank P. Willets, was a loser by this practice, a valuable five-year-old Holstein bull having his stomach punctured by a small piece of tag wire, death resulting from the injury.

King Segis Patent Lock

EAR TAGS for Cattle, Sheep and Swine ALSO
King Segis Bull Staff and Rings.
Descriptions, prices and sample tags on application.
H. A. MOYER, Inc. Syracuse, N. Y.



A HINT TO DAIRYMEN

The other night we found a place in a crowded part of the city where good milk was sold by the glass. There were several "soda water" stands near by and no great effort was made to attract a crowd. The milk was sold at 7 cents a glass, with a light lunch of doughnuts, sandwiches or cake. We took time to make an accurate count, and found that the milk stand did a better business than any of the soda water places. A large proportion of the thirsty people who went by wanted milk, and they bought it from choice. They prefer it to "pop," "soda," ginger ale or any other preparation of sweetened water, colored and flavored by chemicals. They will gladly buy it whenever it is put right before them where they can get it without great exertion on their own part. They will not go hunting for it, but once let it be as easy of access as "pop" or "soda" and they will take it from choice. One good way to help double milk consumption in this city is to open more stands where milk can be bought by the glass. We cannot expect the soda water men to do this for us.—*Editorial in the Rural New Yorker.*

ANOTHER HOMESTEAD BULL IN KANSAS

King Rachel Gewina Homestead left Wisconsin about a year ago and now heads the herds owned by F. P. Bradfield, C. L. Somers, John and Oscar Yungmeyer, prominent Holstein breeders in Sedgwick County, Kansas.

King Rachel Gewina Homestead is from a 31.25-lb. granddaughter of Fobes Tritomia Mutual De Kol, and the sire is a son of Bessie Fobes Oak Homestead Jr. De Kol. King Rachel was third in the aged bull class at the Kansas National. Col. R. E. Haeger, the judge, said that he was a remarkable bull, and when the animal was a year old he was sold by him at a Wisconsin sale for \$4,300.

IRENE SEGIS PONTIAC WINS CHAMPIONSHIP

Irene Segis Pontiac 368762, who recently closed a year record of 30,022.3 lb. milk and 1,271.55 lb. butter, was exhibited by the Palo Alto Stock Farm at the Peninsula Pageant of Progress, which was held late in May at San Carlos, California. Irene was first in her class, champion Holstein and grand champion of the entire show with Netherland of Millbrae reserve grand champion. There was a good exhibit of Central California herds and the event was well attended.

CHANGING TYPE

"I heard Mabel said when she married that she had selected the very flower of her admirers. To what particular bloom did she liken him?"

"At first she thought he was the pink of perfection, but when the baby came to claim her attention, he was just a mere poppy."

ANSWERS TO EXAMINATION PAPERS

The Progressive Farmer, one of the leading papers of the South, has been delving into examination papers as answered by fifth grade students in a city school and the results are decidedly entertaining. Here are a few examples:

How would you recognize goldenrod? dandelion? wild asters? Answers: With my eyes.

What makes it possible for a grasshopper to make such long jumps? God helps the little grasshoppers jump.

Why shouldn't we kill partridges? They won't like you if you do.

Name three vegetables. Corn, tomatoes, and pickles.

Name two breeds of cattle? A cow and calf.

What is a weed? A little plant that has died.

What is the principle of a refrigerator? Clean it out every few days and kill all the insects.

How would you recognize a potato beetle? When it was on a potato.

Of what use to a plant are its leaves? They make it look better.

What makes it possible for a grasshopper to take such long jumps? He takes a long running start and then jumps.

How many toes has a hog? Five, one on each foot.

Of what value is the sun to us? It dries our hair.

Of what elements is water composed? Moisture.

There were no Christians among the early Gauls: they were mostly lawyers.

In 1620 the Pilgrims crossed the ocean. This is known as Pilgrim's Progress.

Algebraical symbols are used when you don't know what you are talking about.

The climate is caused by hot and cold weather.

A brute is an imperfect beast; man is a perfect beast.

A REAL BULL

AT A
Slaughter House Price

Born December 4, 1922

Sire: The Monarch Ormsby 325204, whose dam is a 29.19-lb. sister to Ormsby Korndyke Lad, and whose sire's dam made 34 lb. butter in a week and over 1,100 lb. in a year.

Dam: Mercedes Pappoose 2d. At first time of testing, tested at ten years old and by an amateur, she made 24.66 lb. butter, 520.8 lb. butter in 7 days. She has a 24-lb. daughter and is sister to a 35.94-lb. cow. She is a choice individual as well as a real dairy cow, is sired by a son of King Pontiac Champion and her dam has 20.16 lb.

This young bull is a little more black than white—BUT—he is the right kind, deep middle, long hip, and a straight top.

Price, F. O. B., \$50

ALLENHURST FARM

Route 82 Jamestown, New York

A WELL BALANCED RECORD

Bulletin No. 20 of the 34th volume of the Blue Book is headed by the record of Bess Johanna Ormsby. The seven day production listed is 835.4 lb. milk, 35.34 lb. fat equivalent to 44.175 lb. butter, her thirty day production is reported as being 3,498.6 lb. milk, 141.782 lb. fat or 177.23 lb. butter. Superintendent Gardner commends these records for the large amount of milk and the fat which is 4.23% for seven days, 4.05% for the thirty day record. The Superintendent also says that the seven and thirty day records are the largest reported during the past four years and that the cow had three separate verification tests in which supervisors from New Jersey and Maryland assisted the Delaware supervisors while an additional inspection was made by Professor Baker of the Delaware State Agricultural College.

NOTABLE ARIZONA PRODUCER

Arthur D. Entz, tester for the association operating in Maricopa County, Arizona, reports a remarkable record for the registered Holstein, Lady, owned by Ed. Watlyer of Buckeye, Arizona. She produced 1,900 lb. milk and made 90.8 lb. fat during May, heading the Maricopa County Association. During the month she was on pasture without any other feed and was milked only twice a day the same as the other members of the Watlyer herd.

JUST FOR THE LADIES

A specialist of the Ohio State University gives the following advice to farm women: "Save your back; it's the only one you'll ever have."

"A table or sink that fits the housewife is as important as clothes that fit. The test is simple. Is your table high enough for you to stand erect and lay the palm of your hand flat on the table top? If not, the table is too low. Working at it day after day, you will droop your shoulders, compress your chest, and reduce your lung capacity.

"Casters are one way to raise the table height a few inches. Wooden blocks or door-steps also will serve. For a tall housewife with a low table, it may be more convenient to add a new top a few inches above the old one, and to use the space between as a shelf for dish pans, drainers, and other such equipment.

"When you measure the height of the sink, measure from the bottom to the floor, not from the top of the drainboard. Your dishpan sits in the sink, so the bottom level is really your working surface. It is harder to change the height of a sink than of a table, but it can be done, and is well worth doing."

INDUSTRIOUS

One day, as I chanced to pass,
A beaver was damming a river.
And a man who had run out of gas
Was doing the same to his flivver.
—*University of Chicago Phoenix.*

WORLD RECORD BROKEN IN GASOLINE PRODUCTION

According to the Department of the Interior the petroleum refineries of the country, in a tremendous effort to supply liquid fuel for the millions of internal combustion engines now in use, produced gasoline during the month of April at the rate of 20,634,756 gallons per day. This is a new world record for daily production of gasoline. Another new record was established in the nation's stock of gasoline on May 1st, which at that time amounted to 1,336,417,000 gallons.

THAT GASOLINE TAX

The gasoline tax is becoming a very important factor in the financing of public highway construction. In 1921 only four states taxed the use of gasoline. The latest report shows that 30 states now impose a gasoline tax. Practically all of the revenue obtained goes for the purpose of building or maintaining improved public highways.

ALWAYS SOME HOPE

"Doctor!" The modern woman approached the medical man tremblingly.
"Is there no hope of my husband?"
"Go on, madame."
"Is there no hope, doctor; is there no hope?"
"That depends, madame, on what you are hoping for," said the doctor, reaching for his hat.

S. S. HASTINGS DISPERSAL SALE

July 27, 1923

Neshanic, New Jersey

July 27, 1923

One Herd Bull—HERD FULLY ACCREDITED—32 Females

Including the State Champion junior two-year-old for ten months in subdivision B, with 11,100 lb. milk, 402.91 lb. fat, 503.64 lb. butter.

Herd Bull is King Pontiac Model Fayne No. 310720

a son of King Model Champion, he by the great King Model and out of Bell Segis Champion, a 37-lb. senior four-year-old daughter of King Segis Champion.

Dam: A 29-lb. daughter of King of the Pontiacs; her dam a 27-lb. daughter of King Fayne Segis; next dam, a 24-lb. daughter of Paul Beets De Kol.

Surely a well bred bull. He is an excellent individual and sires very typy calves.

The females include one 32-lb. junior four-year-old and two of her daughters; one 28-lb. granddaughter of Gordon Glen Pontiac and three of her daughters; one 28-lb. granddaughter of King of the Pontiacs and two of her daughters; one 27-lb. cow and three of her daughters; one 23-lb. senior two-year-old with 520 lb. milk; one 20-lb. junior two-year-old with 508 lb. milk; one daughter of King Model; one daughter of King Model Champion; three granddaughters of King of the Pontiacs; seven daughters of King Pontiac Model Fayne; twelve daughters of Prince Napol Pontiac; fourteen great-granddaughters of King of the Pontiacs.

The farm, containing 142 acres with 30 acres in alfalfa, will also be offered for sale. Sale starts promptly at 12 o'clock Standard Time.

Auctioneer, Col. Geo. W. Baxter.

Pedigree man, E. C. Brill.

S. S. HASTINGS, Neshanic, New Jersey

The Breeder and Dairyman Exchange

Copy must reach us by the 1st or 15th of each month to appear in the current issue.

Advertisements for this department set up without display type or illustration, accepted at the rate of five cents per word, one insertion, minimum of twenty words. Three insertions, ten cents per word. Every word or abbreviation in name and address must be counted as a word.

In all cases, cash must accompany order. Other rates on application.

MISCELLANEOUS—FOR SALE

QUEENS. Book your order now. 1—\$1. No diseases. Catalogue free.
P. C. TANGEN, OSSIAN, IOWA.

TOBACCO—Best Chewing 10 lb. \$2.50; Mild smoking 10 lb. \$1.50. Pay on arrival. Patesville Tobacco Association, Patesville, Ky.

LUMBER AND SHINGLES—at reduced prices. Farmers' trade our specialty. Best quality. Robert Emerson Company, Box 1156-E, Tacoma, Wash.

SPECIAL PRICES—Fine Cabbage plants—Leading varieties—Expressed collect—1,000, \$1; 10,000, \$9; Satisfaction guaranteed. Tidewater Plant Co., Franklin, Va.

O-TOO-TAN BEANS—New seed, far superior to any other legume for improving land, makes 2 tons cured hay per acre. \$2.50 peck; \$7 bushel. J. W. GUYTON, NEW ALBANY, MISS.

CANVAS COVERS 6 ft. x 10 ft., 13 oz. Brown Waterproof, Price \$5.95. Express prepaid; Hay Caps, etc. Samples and prices upon request. W. W. STANLEY, 62 WHITE ST., NEW YORK.

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SPECIAL 250 Hammermill Bond Letterheads and 250 Hammermill Bond Envelopes, white, printed and sent prepaid for \$3.00. Samples 2 cents. MILLER'S JOB PRINTERY, GRAHAMSVILLE, N. Y.

\$2 per 1,000 **CELERY PLANTS** \$2 per 1,000 Varieties, Golden Self Blanching, Easy Blanching, Giant Pascal, Golden Heart, White Plume, Winter Queen. 75c per 100 and \$2 per 1,000. One hundred lots postpaid. WARREN SHINN, WOODBURY, N. J.

TOBACCO AGED LEAF SELECT CHEWING. 3 pound \$1, ten pound \$3. Smoking Best 10 lb. \$2.50; good 10 lb. \$2. Satisfaction guaranteed.
COÖPERATORS, MURRAY, KY.

CHO-SECO INK PELLETS produce better ink for less money. Always writes right with fountain and all pens. Last word for quality, convenience, economy. Sample postpaid six cents.

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TOBACCO—NATURAL LEAF 4 YEARS OLD satisfaction guaranteed. Chewing 5 pounds, \$1.50; Smoking 5 pounds, \$1.25. Second grade smoking, 6 pounds \$1.00. Pay when received, including postage. Cob pipe free. HANCOCK POOL, HAWESVILLE, KY.

BUILD YOUR OWN PHONOGRAPH. We can supply you with motors, tone arms, and all accessories at wholesale prices. Write for catalogue AX.

PLEASANT SOUND PHONOGRAPH COMPANY, 204 EAST 113TH ST., NEW YORK, N. Y.

\$2.00 per 1,000 **LATE CABBAGE PLANTS** Late Cauliflower, Brussels Sprouts, Kohlrabi, Mangel Wurtzels, Parsley, Swiss Chard, Lettuce, Beets, Peppers, Egg Plants, Sweet Potatoes, Tomatoes, Celery, Onion Plants. List sent promptly. 100 lots postpaid. WARREN SHINN, WOODBURY, N. J.

CABBAGE AND CELERY PLANTS READY for field, \$1.25 per 1,000. Beet, Onion and Lettuce Plants, strong, \$1.00 per 1,000. Tomato Plants, all kinds, \$2.00 per 1,000. Cauliflower, Pepper and Egg Plants, \$3.00 per 1,000. Send for list. J. C. SCHMIDT, BRISTOL, PA.

NATURAL LEAF TOBACCO. Chewing 5 lbs., \$1.75; 10 lbs., \$3.00. Smoking 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.00. Pay when received, pipe and recipe free.

FARMERS CO-OPERATIVE TOBACCO UNION, PA. DUCAN, KY.

MISCELLANEOUS—FOR SALE

LIGHTNING RODS—Big demand this year for "OLD DIDDLE BLITZEN RODS." Guaranteed Lightning Protection for Life and Property. Agents in unoccupied territory write for samples and price.

L. Q. DIDDLE CO., MARSHFIELD, WIS.

SOUTH CAROLINA BEANS, \$1.50 Bushel Hamper. South Carolina Cucumbers, \$1.50 Bushel Hamper. Famous South Carolina Cantaloupes, \$1.50 per Standard Crate, 45 loaves to crate, F. O. B. Blackville. Cash with order.
THE GROCERY SHOP, BLACKVILLE, S. C.

DOGS

FOR SALE—Four Great Dane puppies, 8 weeks old, of first class and size. Price \$100 each. F. O. B. here.

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COLLIE DOG 18 months, house broke, good watch dog, loves children, \$15. JOHN MC-CORMICK, WINDSOR, MASS.



POULTRY

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS for hatching.

ELSIE HALLOCK, WASHINGTON DEPOT, CONN.

EVERLAY BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, day old chicks.

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CHICKS 7c up, C. O. D., Rocks, Reds, Leghorns, and Mixed. 100% delivery guaranteed. 18th season. Pamphlet. C. M. LAUVER, MC-ALISTERVILLE, PA., Box 67.

COCKERELS, WHITE ROCKS, \$3.00 each, 2 for \$5.00. Order now for September shipment. Free range. Fishel strain.

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BARRON STRAIN, BIG TYPE, ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS, Baby Chicks. Eight weeks old pullets. Catalog.

KUHN'S LEGHORN FARM, SYCAMORE, OHIO.

FREE RANGE S. C. BLACK LEGHORN EGGS; 15 eggs, \$1.50; 30 eggs, \$2.75. 100 eggs \$7.00. L. W. VENOV, BARBOURSVILLE, W. VA.

WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS. Selected Stock guaranteed to be right. Shipped on approval. Address F. M. REYNOLDS, FACTORYVILLE, PA.

RUSSIAN ORLOFFS—HANSON'S strain, cold weather layers. Hatching eggs per setting three dollars.

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BABY CHICKS—SHIPPING EVERY DAY. Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, Anconas, Wyandottes, Monarchs, Orpingtons. Get my prices before ordering. HENRY MARKS, 64 NORTH MAIN ST., WILKES-BARRE, PA.

HATCHING EGGS, BABY CHICKS AND STOCK, all varieties poultry, Bantams, Waterfowl, Rabbits, Pigeons, etc. Winners 10 State Fairs, Madison Square and Boston.
MYOWN POULTRY FARMS, ELLENVILLE, N. Y.

S. C. W. LEGHORN COCKERELS, 3 months old from 250 to 280 egg strain hens, sired by 255 to 300 egg strain cockerels, \$2.50 apiece. These are not culs but in the \$10 and \$25 class.
STORMERS POULTRY FARM, EBERSBURG, PA.

POULTRY

PULLETS—10 weeks old, Single Comb White Leghorns from heavy layers, price \$1.00 each for June delivery.

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QUALITY WHITE LEGHORN AND WHITE WYANDOTTE chicks at 10c and 13c each. Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed.

ULSH POULTRY FARM, PORT TREVORTON, PA., Box 4.

PUREBRED COCKERELS FOR SALE—From S. C. White Leghorn hens that are bred to lay. Trapnest records 265-312 eggs in one year. Eight to 12-week-old cockerels, at \$5 each. THE DAILY LEGHORN YARDS, LYTLE ROUTE, GENEVA, ALA.

1,000 LARGE SNOW WHITE SINGLE COMB LEGHORN BREEDERS at \$1.50 and \$2.00 each. Cocks, \$2.00, \$3.00 and \$5.00 each. Cockerels 8-10 weeks old, \$1.50 each. Order from this ad. Satisfaction guaranteed.

WONDERLAND POULTRY FARM, HAUBSTADT, IND., Box 17.

LIVE STOCK

DUROC PIGS, Scissors, Sensations, cheap. EVERGREEN STOCK FARM, NEW SITE, MISS.

CHESTER WHITES. All Ages. Either Sex. Prices Right. SELLERS FARM, RAYLAND, OHIO.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS. Write your wants. R. L. MUNCE, CANONSBURG, PA.

REGISTERED Big Type Poland-China pigs. Priced right. Satisfaction guaranteed. OTTO O. KENDALL, HARTMAN, ARK.

FOR SALE—Purebred spotted Poland China male pigs, large type, high quality, \$50 each. DAVID BUCKWALTER, TRAPPE, MONTGOMERY CO., PA.

HAVE ON HAND two carloads of choice Holstein cows and heifers. Prices right. Write or wire. W. J. SMITH, WEST CONCORD, MINN.

FOR SALE—Entire herd Holsteins, seven milking, aged two to seven years; three yearling heifers; four heifer calves; one herd sire A. R. O. backing.

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HOLSTEIN HEIFER and bull calves. Purebred, registered and high grade. Splendid individuals and breedings. Delivered to you, \$25 and up. Your inquiry will be given our best attention. BROWN CROFT FARMS, MCGRAW, N. Y.



FOR SALE—Guernsey and Holstein Cows and heifers in carload lots. Write or wire.
JOHN KEENER, AMHERST, WISCONSIN.

TWENTY-FIVE—Fresh Cows and Close Springers \$47. Forty Young Cattle. \$32. W. Hundley, Boynton, Va.

O. I. C. PIGS eligible to register, March and April farrow. Prices reasonable.

C. W. OAKES & SON, R. 1, LITTLE HOCKING, OHIO.

NOW IS THE TIME to place your order with me for a nice bull calf. Write for prices and particulars. Herd Federally accredited. ELLIS ELLSWORTH, MESHOPPEN, PA.

TANNING

LET US tan your hide—Cow and Horse hides for fur coats and robes. Cow and Steer hides into harness or sole leather. Catalog on request. We repair and remodel worn furs; estimates furnished. THE CROSBY FRISEAN FUR CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

UNIVERSITIES EXCHANGE HOLSTEIN SIRE

The University of Idaho and the University of Nebraska have exchanged Holstein herd bulls and so each institution obtains a proven sire of high quality without any expenditure except for traveling expenses, and two splendid young sires are given opportunities for further usefulness.

Matador Violet Idaho No. 273447 is a four-year-old bull that has headed the University of Idaho herd for two years. He was bred by the University. His sire is King Segis Matador Walker, said to be the oldest and one of the very best sons of Matador Segis Walker. The daughters of King Segis Matador Walker exceeded their dams as two-year-old producers by 61% milk and 53% fat and are some of the greatest cows in the University herd. He has eleven tested daughters, two over 1,000 lb. butter in a year and six over 750 lb., all at first or second freshening. His daughters tested for seven days include one with 34.5 lb. butter and two others over 30 lb. He has had two daughters that have each produced over 100 lb. milk in a day and only one of his daughters has been tested in her third lactation period.

On the dam's side the pedigree of Matador Violet Idaho is just as good, since he is from the famous Idaho Violet Posch Ormsby who three different years has made over 1,000 lb. butter in 365 days. Her highest record is 26,812.5 lb. milk, 1,259.25 lb. butter. This cow is transmitting her excellence to her daughters as she has three already tested, one of which will finish her year test this month with above 1,100 lb. butter and another with above 900 lb. butter.

Matador Violet Idaho is a show bull of excellent quality. He has been exhibited at a number of fairs in the Pacific Northwest and has been undefeated in his class. As a three-year-old he weighed 2,375 lb. on the show circuit. His calves in the University herd show splendid individuality and remarkable promise.

The bull from the University of Nebraska is King Piebe Pontiac Segis. His sire is Piebe Laura Ollie Homestead King No. 110474, a show bull and sire of show stock. He is sire of May Walker Ollie Homestead, United States champion for butter production, her year record being 31,610.6 lb. milk, 1,523.23 lb. butter. The dam of King Piebe Pontiac Segis is Beauty Girl Pontiac Segis, a former world's champion. As a junior three-year-old, she produced 713.5 lb. milk, 37.16 lb. butter in seven days and 24,924.7 lb. milk, 1,112.91 lb. butter in a year. As a junior two-year-old she produced 513.3 lb. milk, 28.56 lb. butter in seven days. She is a daughter of King Segis Pontiac Count, one of the two sires with three daughters that each have made over 30,000 lb. milk in a year.

King Piebe Pontiac Segis already has five daughters tested and they produced 16.3% more milk and 18.6% more fat than their dams did in their first lactation periods. One daughter of this bull, Beauty Girl Gerben Re-Becky, tested as a senior four-year-old, produced 683.5 lb.

milk, 34.33 lb. butter in seven days, 2,870 lb. milk, 135.57 lb. butter in thirty days, breaking the Nebraska state record for thirty-day butter production. This cow is being continued on year test and is making a big record.

This herdsire exchange makes possible the crossing of blood lines noted for tremendous production. Both herdsires trace to King Segis through two of his best descendants. One bull brings in the Piebe-Count cross and the other Matador Segis Walker and the blood of the famous cow Idaho Violet Pontiac Ormsby. The blending of these great strains of breeding should result in building producers and splendid individuals in both University herds.

CLEAN MILK PRODUCTION

By DR. M. E. ANDERSON,
California Field Veterinarian

There is considerable difference between "clean" milk and "cleaned" milk. When milk has been allowed to become dirty it cannot be strained and still retain its high quality and delicious flavor.

A number of circumstances which enter into the production of low-grade milk can be avoided by the producer if the following suggestions are observed:

Do not draw milk from a dirty cow. Merely rubbing the hands over a cow's udder and flanks will not clean them any more than this operation would clean a horse for which a curry comb and brush are used. A soiled udder and adjacent portions should be washed and thoroughly dried before the process of milking commences. The milker's hands should be clean and dry and his clothing should be sufficiently clean to conform to the ordinary rules of sanitation. There is an old saying that "cleanliness is next to godliness" and a dairyman who is inclined to follow this maxim will maintain soap, clean towels and a generous supply of water in his corral or dairy barn. There is no longer any question with regard to the efficiency of the small top milking pail. This device prevents the entrance into the milk of a large amount of contaminating particles which fall from the cow or are carried from other sources by the wind. Controlling the fly nuisance is an extremely important problem and aside from having a properly screened milk house, filth, a breeding place for flies, should not be permitted to exist where food products are handled.

Washing and sterilizing utensils and other equipment each time they are used is not only required by law but is necessary to the production of a wholesome product. When milk or cream is allowed to come in contact with unclean objects such as pails, cans, coolers, milking machines, etc., it then becomes unclean and is subject to rapid deterioration. Uncooled milk is an ideal medium for the propagation of bacteria and to prevent their rapid increase the product should be cooled as quickly as possible after it is drawn from the cow and thereafter maintained at a low temperature. Furthermore, cold milk is less apt to absorb odors of various kinds.

THE JEFFERSON ASYLUM HERD

The purebred herd of Holstein-Friesian cattle of the Jefferson County Asylum, Jefferson, Wisconsin, has won an enviable reputation for quality and production and animals from this herd have won high honors in many show rings.

Back in 1910 W. E. Voigt founded the herd by purchasing twelve head from some of the best herds in New York state, to-day there are one hundred and sixty head in the herd, all of which are homebred and raised, with the exception of the herdsires.

The present senior herdsire is Dutchland Creamelle Denver Prince whose dam, a daughter of Colantha Johanna Lad, produced 36.25 lb. butter and 702 lb. milk in a week and made over 1,315.15 lb. butter, 25,431.9 lb. milk in a year. Daughters of this sire are making splendid records, one, Charity Canary Denver, producing 2,708.7 lb. milk, 125.59 lb. butter in thirty days as a junior three-year-old, ranking first for butter and fourth for milk in her class. She made 30.86 lb. butter in seven days and won high honors in the show ring, winning first in her class as a two-year-old heifer at the National Dairy Show last fall. Another daughter, Countess Creamelle Mutual, as a senior two-year-old, produced 21,255.7 lb. milk, 1,006.61 lb. butter in a year. During the past eight months the Superintendent's office has reported three-year records of over 1,000 lb. butter made at the Asylum.

Last year the county farm herd won 113 ribbons at leading fairs of which nine were champion, 45 were blue. At the 1921 National Show the Asylum was the only breeder to win two blue ribbons in the open classes.

Naturally there is a big demand for stock from this herd and during the past five years the books of the institution show that over \$90,000 has been taken in as receipts from the sale of surplus stock and surplus dairy products.



Young Stock For Sale

At prices that the
Everyday Breeder and Dairyman
can well afford to pay.

HARRY C. REYNOLDS
SCRANTON, PA.

Herd under the Accredited Plan

Please mention THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN when writing to our advertisers

INK AT ANY TIME

Ink on the farm is often a minus quantity. Bottles and inkstands are tipped over or else the contents dry up and when ink is needed there is often a "hunt for it." Even in business offices where typewriters are used inkwells dry up and when a letter has to be signed it is necessary to procure a new supply.

The Cho-Seco Ink Pellets are handy things to have. All you have to do is to drop a pellet into a little water and you have ink that writes cleanly and stays legible. The manufacturers have even thought of the convenience of the man who uses a fountain pen and make these pellets just the right size to supply ink to fill a pen. THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN has been using Cho-Seco Ink Pellets in the office for more than a month and recommend it. They are clean, convenient, and economical. The classified ad columns tell the rest.

JAPAN GETS MORE HOLSTEINS

Thirty high-class purebred Holsteins were shipped from Milwaukee, Wisconsin, June 13th, and are now on their way to Japan. They were selected by Keiki Machimura, an official representative of the Japanese Government. Some years ago Mr. Machimura was an agricultural student at the University of Wisconsin and since that time he has made four trips taking American cattle to Japan. He owns a three hundred acre farm in that country and has an excellent herd of purebred Holsteins.

PROMOTING THE DAIRY INDUSTRY

There will soon be four full cow testing units in Stanislaus County, California, as seventeen herds are starting the year's work and others are going to start next month, the four testers reported to J. E. Dorman in charge of the United States Dairy Division Western Office. The Modesto Chamber of Commerce recently donated \$500.00 to the Dairy Department of Stanislaus County to be used for the improvement of the Dairy Industry.

It was on a ship coming back from France. He was a Yank, a soldier from darkest Alabam', and he was leaning against the rail, eyes wide and full of wonder and a slight greenish tint appearing through the prevailing duskiness of his feature. He mused upon the waters.

"What's on your mind?" asked a captain as he passed.

"Cap'n, suh," answered the colored youth, "al mah life Ah's wanted mo' of everythin' but dis am de firs' time Ah evah see anythin' dey was enough of."

She was paying in to the bank the first installment of her salary. On the deposit slip were the words "check," "currency" and "specie." Opposite the first and second, which presented no difficulty, she wrote in the amount. And opposite the third, after a little coy hesitation, she wrote the word "female."

AS A SPOT ON A HOLSTEIN

Owners of Holstein cows will appreciate the explanation given by a lad who escaped from an institution for destitute Negro boys. He worked in the cow barn but was not supposed to leave the building. One evening he was missing when the roll was called. After a search he was apprehended and brought before the superintendent.

"How did you make your escape, Mose?" asked the superintendent.

"I jes puts mah arms around de cow's neck," replied the lad who was as black as the ace of spades, "an goes out as a spot."

REVERENCE FOR LAW

Let reverence for the laws be preached by every American mother to the lisping babe that prattles on her lap. Let it be taught in schools and seminaries, and in colleges. Let it be preached from the pulpits, proclaimed in legislative halls, and enforced in the courts of justice. In short, let it become the political religion of the nation.—Abraham Lincoln.

Little Ruth was sent to school for the first time and the teacher asked her what her father's name was.

"Daddy," she answered.

"Yes, dear," said the teacher, smiling, "but what does your mamma call him?"

"She don't call him nothin'," Ruth answered earnestly. "She likes him."

The Oldest Herd

IN Northumberland County

❑ A herd of Purebred Producers as shown by the daily milk sheets and the Cow Testing Association Records.

❑ Our ten milkers, four with first calf, all on test at one time, averaged 12,374.6 lb. milk in the lactation period to date.

❑ Two have been on test eight months, two for nine months, two for ten months, four for eleven months, NONE for the full year.

❑ This great showing is in Cow Testing Association work and represents the general everyday work of our dairy:

HERD UNDER STATE AND
FEDERAL SUPERVISION

❑ Come and see this herd and you will know more about its quality and capacity to produce than I can tell you in many pages.

MURRAY A. MILLER

Milton, Penna. R. No. 3

Milk Report Sheets

Those who have tried them claim that "Breeder and Dairyman" Milk Report Sheets are just a little the handiest and best they ever used.

Designed for use in either grade or purebred herds, each sheet has room for recording the production of 25 cows for the full month, breeding and calving data, etc., etc.

They are printed on light, strong manila board and are 17 inches long by 22 inches wide. Sample 5 cents. Year's supply, 12 sheets, 50 cents.

Give them a trial. You will like them.

The Holstein Breeder & Dairyman

BOX 110, HARRISBURG, PA.

Important

Have you taken advantage of our Special Introductory Subscription Price of two years for \$1.00? If not, cut out, sign and return the attached coupon and receive The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman regularly twice a month for the next two years. Do not delay. Subscriptions are coming in fast and we wish to include you among our regular subscribers.

Special Introductory Offer

*The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman,
Harrisburg, Pa.*

Gentlemen:

I enclose One Dollar for two years' subscription to "The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman."

Name

Post Office

State

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HOLSTEINS

Hornless Holsteins have all the desirable qualities and characteristics of the breed you know and love so well.

PLUS HORNLESSNESS

Horns are superfluous in domesticated cattle, and the energy necessary to grow them can be turned more profitably to the processes of growth and production. Sounds reasonable, doesn't it?

GEORGE E. STEVENSON

727 Connell Building, Scranton, Pa.

Herd Under State and Federal Supervision

King Artis Waconda

Is backed in every line of his pedigree by wonderful transmitting sires and producing dams. He is a superb individual, is from a 30-lb. cow that was formerly the World's Champion three-year-old for yearly butter production, and is siring some splendid young stock on which I have placed a very reasonable price.

SAM T. WITMER

Union Deposit

Dauphin Co., Pa.

Dauphin County Holstein Breeders

solicit a portion of your business.

They offer you
well-grown,
well-bred
healthy
Holsteins
at reasonable
prices and
invite your
inspection.

Dauphin County Holstein Breeders' Association

HIRAM BILLET, Pres.,
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G. H. TRUCKELL,
Secretary,
Harrisburg, Penna.

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Complete Dispersal Sale of Maple Avenue Stock Farm REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Accredited, and under Federal and State Supervision

AT THE FARM,

1½ MILES EAST OF FAYETTE, FULTON COUNTY, OHIO

Tuesday, July 17, 1923

Sale to begin at 10.30

DINNER SERVED BY THE LADIES' AID SOCIETY

50 ANIMALS COMPRISE THIS OFFERING AND ARE AS FOLLOWS:

2 GREAT HERD BULLS

23 COWS IN MILK

2 FINE BULLS Ready for Service

23 HEIFERS NOT BRED

In the 20 years I have been breeding Holstein cattle, I have sold from Maple Avenue Stock Farm more cattle that have made 30 pounds of butter, and more that have gone to make Foundation Stock for new herds than has been sold from any other farm in Ohio. The first cow under full age to give 26,000 pounds of milk in a year was bred and developed here. The highest record butter cow in the state was bred and raised here. Nearly every animal in this offering is closely related to the two above mentioned. These facts are worth your consideration. I hope you will come to the sale prepared to give it the support you should, that you may prosper, live long and die happy.

COME AND ENJOY THE DAY WITH US

L. E. CONNELL

FOR RENT

Allamuchy Korndyke Ormsby

His seven nearest dams average 30.56 lb. butter in a week.

SIRE: King of the Ormsbys. Everybody knows him. His daughters are already making good.

Dam made 30.3 lb. butter in seven days as a four-year-old, practically 1,000 lb. butter and 22,000 lb. milk in 365 days as a five-year-old. She is by the century sire, Korndyke Abbekerk and is from a 31-lb. cow that has TWO 30-lb. daughters and in turn is from a cow with TWO daughters above 30-lb.

FOR RENT FOR \$100 FOR SIX MONTHS

This bull is from an ACCREDITED HERD. Don't answer unless you have an accredited herd yourself or can keep the bull under accredited herd conditions.

For further particulars apply to

E. B. BENNETT

90 Pierrepont St.,

Brooklyn, New York

35-lb. Bull for Sale!

BORN JANUARY 10, 1922

Records of His Dam:

Butter, 7 days.....	35.66 lb.
Butter, 339 days.....	926.56 lb.
Milk, 7 days.....	800.1 lb.
Milk, 30 days.....	3,339.2 lb.

His two nearest dams average 37 lb. butter in seven days, 1,108.75 lb. butter in a year.

His nine nearest dams average 35 lb. butter in seven days.

He is the ONLY bull bred in the United States whose three nearest dams average 100 lb. milk per day for thirty days.

ALSO A 31-lb. BULL, Born Aug. 9, 1918

whose dam has made 3,005 lb. milk in thirty days, 929 lb. butter in 305 days and is now on year test--will make 1,200 lb.

A SIX-MONTHS-OLD BULL

whose dam has a 21-lb. two-year-old record. Granddam has 30—1,226 lb.

THREE YEARLING HEIFERS

bred to a 35-lb bull; sired by a 34-lb. bull. Their dams are daughters of a 30—1,226 lb. bull.

DAVID FALCONER

SCOTTVILLE

MICHIGAN

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Vol. II

HARRISBURG, PA., JULY 22, 1923

No. 14

Published Semi-Monthly. Price, 75c. Per Year



SUMMER DAYS

A pasture corner on Fairwood Farm, near Berwick, Columbia County, Pennsylvania.

Published in the Interest of Breeders and Dairyman Everywhere



Entered as second-class matter April 8, 1922, at the post office at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, under the act of March 3, 1879.

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Q You are being advertised to. When the sun shines, when the flowers bloom, when dinner sends out its inviting aroma—when any one of a thousand things happen to attract your attention, you are being advertised to.

Q The purpose of any advertisement is to attract your attention, and arouse your desire; to tell what is new and good; to guide you to something you ought to have; to make you happier and more comfortable; to save you money and make life easier for you.

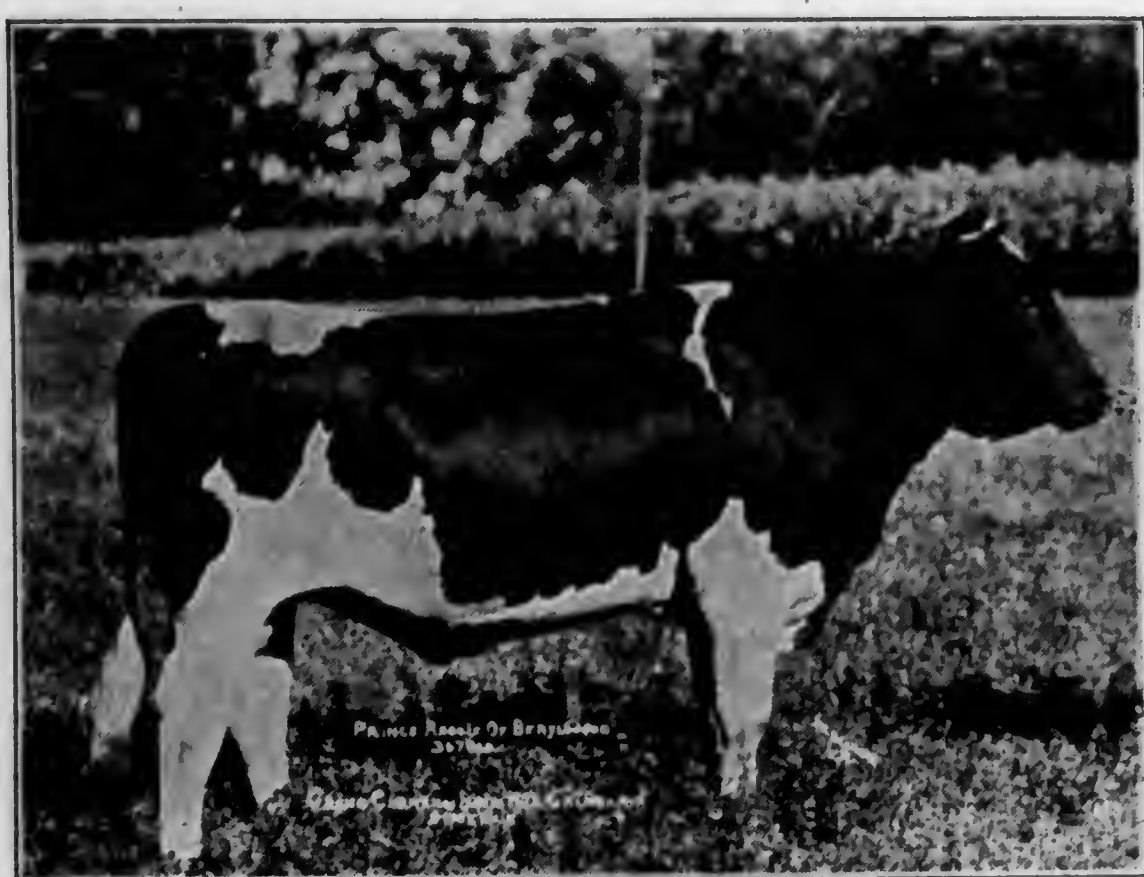
Q Advertisements are records of progress in and development of the breed. They tell what other Holstein owners have done and what they are doing. They are reports made by fellow breeders whose efforts benefit you as well as themselves.

Q So read advertisements. They will give you the latest records and breed news and tell you what families compose well-known breeders' herds and the bulls which head such herds.

Q You'll be surprised at the world of interest and the wealth of ideas that you'll find in the advertisements, display and classified, appearing in

THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER & DAIRYMAN

READ THEM ALL AND TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THEM



PRINCE AAGGIE OF BERYLWOOD

was Grand Champion wherever shown last fall. His seven nearest dams have made 16 year records that average 1,041.93 lb. butter, an unequalled showing.

He sired our young herd bull

Berylwood Prince Aaggie Chicago

who has inherited the superb type and conformation of his Daddy.

In future issues we'll tell you more about our bull and the wonderful producing blood that flows in his veins. Meanwhile we invite you to come and see him and the rest of our herd.

L. L. Allis, Rummerfield, Pa.

If You Need Holsteins

bred and developed, not for the mere making of records but for everyday dairy production.

Come and Select Them

from my herd of 75 head. Cows that have proven themselves satisfactory in my stables will prove satisfactory to the man that buys them. If they have not made good for me I won't sell them to you nor to any one else for dairy purposes. This policy I have followed during 20 years of Holstein breeding.

WM. S. GRIMM,

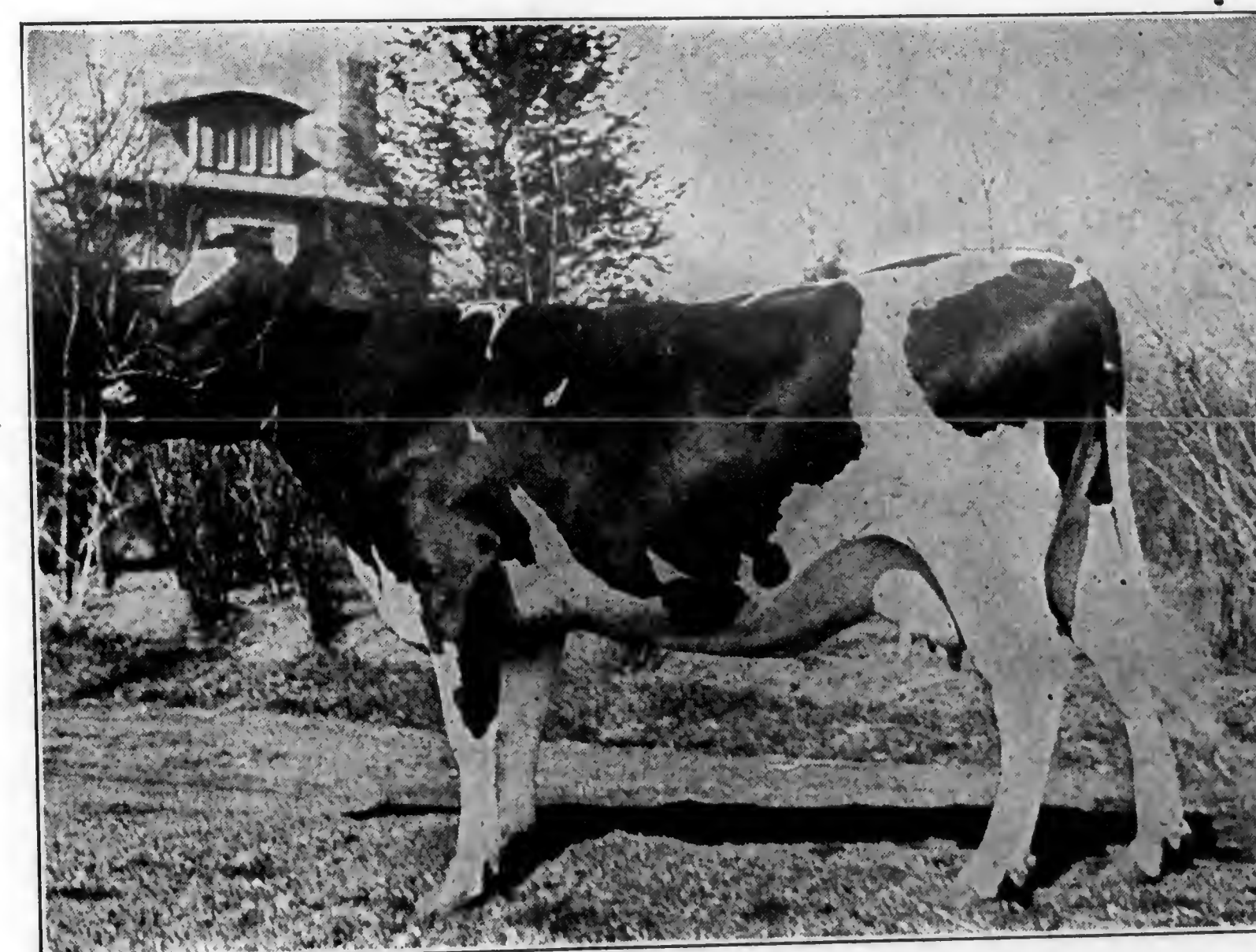
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Red Lion, Pa.

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Immense Production

Producers who have made wonderful records are members of Dennington Herd, yet Individuality has always been kept in mind. Examine this picture of one of our great cows and judge for yourself.



She is NEVA PONTIAC FAIRMONT LYONS No. 533154 whose record of 25,554.2 lb. milk in a year as a senior two-year-old has never been equalled by any other heifer in her class tested in New York state, nor has her year record of 1,035.88 lb. butter ever been equalled by any other heifer in her class in the Eastern States. The Honor Roll of last year's testing shows that Neva stood second in her class for milk production and third for butterfat production.

This great Eastern States Champion will be bred to our herdsire

ONACO SIR LUCILLE JOLIE BEAUTY

whose dam, Lucille Jolie Pontiac, was the former World Champion of the senior four-year-old class for yearly production, with her record of 23,830.2 lb. milk, 1,173.15 lb. butter, average test 3.94% fat. At seven years old she produced 665.5 lb. milk, 33.29 lb. butter in a week.

His sire is from Keystone Beauty Plum Johanna, who made in strict official test, 25,787.5 lb. milk, 1,294.71 lb. butter in a year as a senior four-year-old, world's record when made, average test 4.02% fat. She produced 665.5 lb. of milk, 32.88 lb. butter in a week.

YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO SEE THESE GREAT ANIMALS FOR YOURSELF.

DENNINGTON STOCK FARM

J. J. JERMYN, Owner

SCRANTON,

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The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

VOL. II

HARRISBURG, PA., JULY 22, 1923

No. 14

The Fairwood Herd

One of Columbia County's Leading Holstein Establishments

FAIRWOOD FARM is the name of a Holstein breeding establishment located a little way from Berwick, Columbia County, Pennsylvania. The owner, William J. Fairchild, is well-known to owners of Holstein-Friesian cattle living in central Pennsylvania and is highly regarded by his friends and neighbors who elected him president of the Columbia County Holstein Breeders Association. He is also a

Mr. Fairchild owned was obtained from the veteran Pennsylvania breeder and sale manager, W. M. Benninger. This animal was Sir Pietertje De Kol Burke, No. 54991, a son of Nellie Pietertje Clothilde and the noted sire, De Kol Burke, whose daughters and granddaughters made so many wonderful milk and butter records in both seven-day and long-time tests. Sir Pietertje De Kol Burke who was bred by Fred Dixon of Auburn, New York, was a sire of high quality despite the fact that only four of his daughters were given official records. His descendants have made good.

In December, 1909, Mr. Fairchild purchased the yearling, Dorothy Manners, No. 123282, a daughter of Sir Aaggie Gelsche and in January, 1910, he bought the three-year-old Springdale Mercedes Wayne, No. 117-726, a daughter of Sadie Vale De Kol Mercedes Paul. Dorothy was purchased from L. C. Burroughs, Burlington, Pa., and Mercedes from G. M. Lyon of Wyalusing, Pa. The present Fairwood herd has descended from these two cows and the bull Sir Pietertje De Kol Burke.

When Dorothy Manners was nearly eight years old she was given an opportunity to make an official record. She qualified for the Advanced Registry and averaged 63.3 lb. milk a day for the week of her test.



Lady Pauline Wayne Burke, four times grand champion at the Columbia County Fair. Owned and bred by Wm. J. Fairchild, Berwick, Pennsylvania.

director of the Pennsylvania Federation of Holstein-Friesian Clubs. The successful efforts of the Columbia County Holstein Breeders Association in developing junior club work among the boys and girls of Columbia County was partly responsible for the desire of the Pennsylvania breeders to honor the president of the Columbia County club so they elected him a director of the state organization at the annual meeting held in Harrisburg, January, 1923. That Mr. Fairchild and his fellow officers of the Columbia County Club work in accord and are personally popular is partly responsible for more than two hundred turning out when the monthly meeting of the club was held June 9th at the home of R. M. Trump near Orangeville, Mr. Trump being the first vice-president of the county organization.

Mr. Fairchild, who became a member of the National Association in 1912, has long been associated with the Holstein industry, purchasing his first purebreds in 1906. These were obtained from the well-known New Jersey breeder, E. C. Brill, who was then in business at Poughkeepsie, New York. The first bull

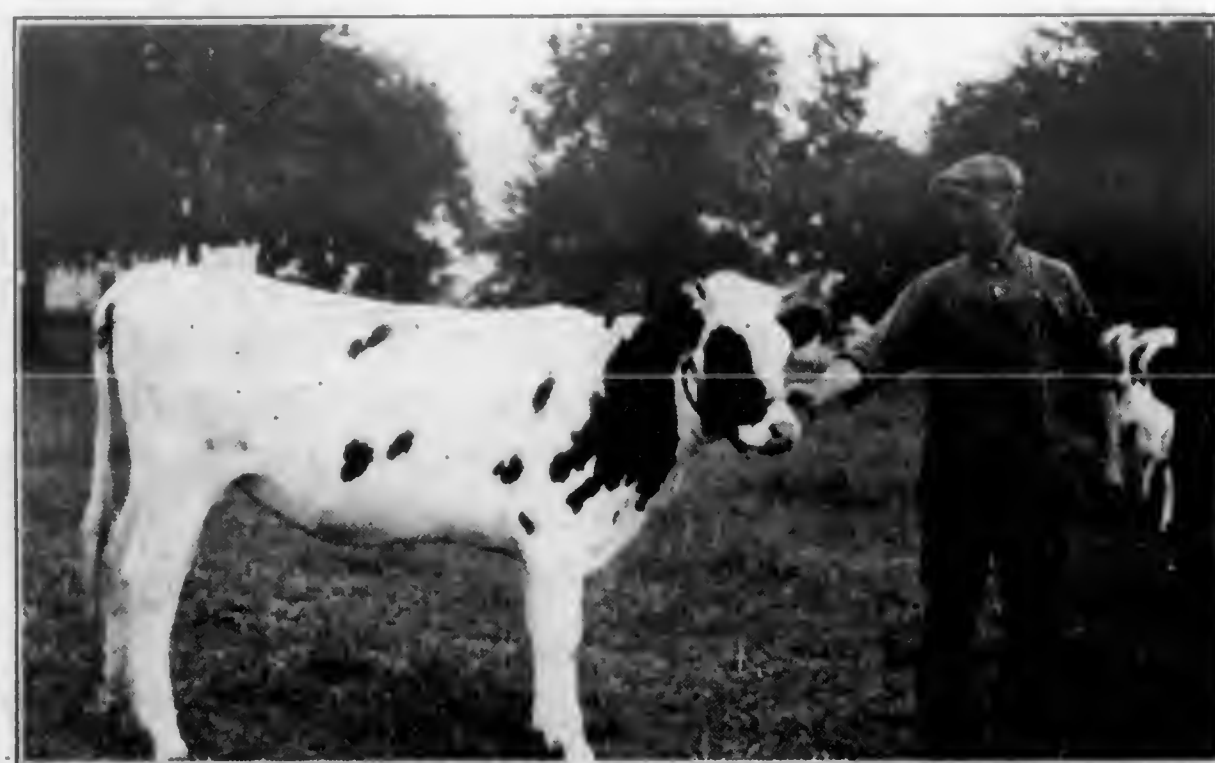


Jack Fairchild with Maggie Korndyke and her calf. Maggie produced 15,453.6 lb. milk, 595.7 lb. butter in a year, freshening at twenty-five months of age.

This does not by any means indicate her true capacity but is simply a record of her every day work made under farmer conditions with a supervisor present. Dorothy has two daughters, both sired by Sir Pietertje De Kol Burke, that have made A. R. O. records, one, Anne Netherland Burke, as a junior four-year-old producing

27.02 lb. butter in seven days of her test, averaging 84.4 lb. milk a day.

Springdale Mercedes Wayne was within a few days of being ten years old when she was officially tested and she produced 458.5 lb. milk, 20.45 lb. butter in the week. She has two Advanced Registry daughters, both above the 20 lb. mark, Lady Jessie Wayne De Kol as a five-year-old making 20.52 lb. butter from 423.6 lb. milk and Lady Pauline Wayne Burke as a senior four-year-old making 501.1 lb. milk, 21.57 lb. butter. Lady Pauline is also a daughter of Sir Pietertje De Kol Burke. Lady Pauline Wayne Burke is the show cow of the Fairwood Herd. Four different years she has been grand champion at the Columbia County Fair which is held at Bloomsburg, Pa. When the representative from the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN had



William J. Fairchild and Polly Veeman Vale. You may meet this pair at the fairs this fall.

the pleasure of examining her she was past twelve years old having been born March 3, 1911, yet she looked capable of holding her own in almost any company. She is a cow of magnificent proportions carrying an immense, square udder, yet despite her size there is no evidence of coarseness, she is all quality. She has been a regular breeder and a number of the animals composing the present Fairwood Herd are her descendants.

Like most men who have to depend for a living upon the production of their cows, Mr. Fairchild lays more importance upon production for a year than he does on records made in a seven-day test. He has made a few semi-official records and his herd was prominent for a number of years in the local cow testing association, in fact a member of the Fairwood Herd headed the association several years. The association, however, is not at present in operation owing to inability to obtain a test supervisor. Commencing test when only twenty-five months old Maggie Korndyke, No. 179584 produced in a year of semi-official test 15,453.6 lb. milk, 595.70 lb. butter which we understand was a Pennsylvania State record at time of making. Maggie was a very handsome individual as well as a good producer as her picture shows. The young dairyman holding Maggie's calf is John Allen Fairchild, generally known as Jack; the expression of the boy shows that he is intensely interested in his work.

Fairwood Farm consists of one hundred acres of some of the best land in Columbia County. Mr. & Mrs. Fairchild have been tenants of this establishment renting it from Mr. Fairchild, Sr., but within the past month a deal has been consummated whereby William J.

Fairchild becomes the owner and he is already making a number of improvements to the property. For instance, at the time of our visit the Fairchilds were installing a septic tank and the present plans are to gradually install all up-to-date improvements in the home and farm buildings.

Most Pennsylvania farms are well wooded and the Fairchild farm is no exception to this rule. Hence it was very easy to take part of the owner's name and coin the designation "Fairwood" which is also used as a herd prefix and is registered at the office of the Secretary of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America.

The Fairwood Herd has never been extensively exhibited, the fact that the owner is a dairyman and farmer who, with the help of his good wife has had to care for the herd and to do or superintend all the farm work, has prevented the herd from being exhibited anywhere except at the local fairs. If all goes well the herd will be seen again at near by fairs this fall. In our snapshot of Mr. Fairchild, he is seen holding Polly Veeman Vale, No. 770347, a very handsome, white heifer calf that is not only a very nice individual but is a beautiful handler having rich mellow hide and soft silky hair that would please any critical judge. This heifer is not a homebred product, being purchased at a near by sale. She is a daughter of Jayema Farm A. B. C. Sadie Veeman Vale and Queen Korndyke Polly and we feel confident that she will attract the attention of the judge wherever she is exhibited.

This brief story of the Fairwood Herd and its owner is very similar to the history of many Pennsylvania herds. Such herds have been built up by men who were small breeders and dairymen, men who consider the value of a cow from the standpoint of her powers to earn a profit over the cost of her feed and care, and her ability to annually reproduce her kind. These men have found that purebred Holstein-Friesian cows, given the care and feed that can be duplicated on thousands of farms in every state of the Union, are the most profitable bovine animals they can own. Such men are the backbone of the dairy industry and of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America and, although for a time the more spectacular acts and achievements of men or firms financially able to do business in a larger and showier manner may temporarily obscure their true importance, yet sober thought indicates that without the plain breeders and dairymen the national association would go to the wall within a very short time and the so-called big breeders' herds go out of existence. To slightly change the words of Lincoln, "The Lord must love the little breeders and dairymen, he made so many of them."

Jardine's Opinion

PRESIDENT W. M. JARDINE, of the Kansas State Agricultural College, is quite a booster for boys' and girls' club work, says the *Kansas Extension News*. President Jardine says that the best way to promote the adoption of better farm and home practices is through the boys and girls.

When days are gloomy, dark and drear
It never helps to whine;
Be thankful for the many days
When the sun does shine.

Breeding Dairy Cattle for Production and Type

By R. R. Graves

JOHANN GREGOR MENDEL, an Austrian monk, conducted breeding experiments with plants for some eighteen years prior to 1865. That year Mendel read a paper setting forth the laws of heredity resulting from his experiments. Mendel's announcements were lost sight of until 1900 when they were rediscovered. Since 1900 there has been a great deal of research work testing out Mendel's laws and to-day Mendel's interpretation of hereditary phenomena is pretty widely accepted and it is rather astonishing the extent to which Mendel's laws on heredity are applicable to both plants and animals.

In his breeding experiments Mendel crossed tall and dwarf peas and found that in the first generation of the progeny of that cross, all the peas were tall, like the tall parents. When he mated together these first generations of peas, he found that they split up in their characters, three-fourths of them were tall like the tall parents, one-fourth were dwarf like the dwarf grandparents. Continuing his experiments, he found that the dwarf peas that had cropped out in this third generation bred true to the dwarf character, but that these tall peas when he planted them, again split up three-fourths tall and one-fourth dwarf.

Mendel conducted other experiments with contrasting characters and found, almost without exception, that one of the contrasting characters would appear in the first generation, would be visible in the first generation, and that the other contrasting character would not appear until the second generation as a result of breeding of these first cross-bred plants.

Mendel named this character that appeared,—was visible in the first generation,—the dominant character, and he named the character that did not appear in the first generation,—that was not visible until the second generation, the recessive character.

We find these laws apply to a great many characters in dairy cattle breeding. The sloping rump is probably a recessive character. Cattle breeders find it is not uncommon for cattle having straight rumps occasionally to get a calf with a sloping rump. Undoubtedly it is two recessive characters coming together for that sloping rump, and if you will go back and examine wild animals, animals in the zoo and our earlier dairy cattle, you will find practically all of them have sloping rumps. Very few wild animals have straight rumps. Apparently, in breeding for straight rumps we are breeding against the natural formation that obtained with most of our animals.

I think that undoubtedly producing capacity is inherited according to Mendel's law. Take a daughter of any one sire and study her production record. Study the production records of the dam of this daughter and you will find that it is not unusual at all for the highest producing daughter of a certain sire to come from the lowest producing dam that that sire was mated to. If we take a large number of cows and figure up the av-

erage production, we will find that, on the average, the highest producing daughters do come from the highest producing dams, which is to be expected, but when it comes to individual matings, it is pretty hard to forecast at the present time what the producing ability of a daughter will be, judging solely on the producing record of the dam. This is because we have not bred long enough for producing ability so that we have been able to fix this character for producing capacity so that it will be uniformly transmitted. If we have an animal that has a high producing record, that doesn't indicate entirely what her transmitting, what her breeding ability may be, for she may have some recessive factors for low production.

This prepotent sire we hear so much about is undoubtedly a sire all of whose hereditary factors controlling production, are pure for high production and are hereditary factors that are doubly dominant over the hereditary factors that would determine low production.

When you have that kind of a sire, it doesn't make much difference what quality of a dam he may be mated with, as he is pretty likely to get a high producing daughter and it is for that reason we find when we have a prepotent sire, that is, prepotent for high production, that he is going to get a high producing daughter and it is through that type of sire that we make our most rapid progress in breeding. I think we often make the mistake of thinking because a sire is prepotent for getting pretty heads on his daughters that it will follow that he will be prepotent for getting high producing daughters. If we get a uniform type we say: "Here is a prepotent sire," and we expect he is going to transmit high production as well. It does not follow, however, because a sire is pure for the factors that will determine breed type he will also necessarily be pure for the factors that will determine high production.

How are we going to get this prepotency? How are we going to mate animals so as to get them pure for these factors that will determine high production and be dominant over the recessive factors that probably determine low production? We are conducting a number of breeding experiments in our work in the government herds. For a good many years we have been taught to believe that in order to fix prepotency, or any characters, that it would be necessary to be in-bred in order to fix those characters; that when you out-cross or mate unrelated animals you are mixing up your hereditary factors and you do not get uniformity. So we have laid out a number of experiments in which we are doing close in-breeding and to the same foundation animals with which we are carrying on our close in-breeding, we are also mating unrelated animals and we expect to have a comparison, generation by generation, eventually, of the producing ability of in-bred animals and the producing ability from those same sires of animals resulting from mating of unrelated animals. Per-

haps one of the most important experiments that we are carrying on, however, is the finding of these sires that have proved themselves prepotent for high production and the continuous using of those prepotent sires, generation after generation. We believe eventually by the continuous use of these proven sires that have demonstrated they have the factors for high production, we will be able to breed a strain of cattle that will be pure for these factors for high production and that will transmit uniformly high production. In order to do that, we are loaning the bull calves from our breeding herd to farmers in the immediate vicinity of our herds under an agreement whereby the farmer agrees to keep all the daughters of the sire in his herd until they have completed at least one lactation and to keep a record of the production of the daughters and of the dams, and in that way we hope to determine which of these bulls have inherited these factors that determine high production, and those that prove unusually prepotent are taken into our breeding herds. We have some seventy-five young bulls out in the vicinity of our herds that are now being proven. It is only occasionally we find a sire that is really prepotent for the factors that will determine good type.

One of the breeding experiments that has been carried on for a number of years by the Bureau of Animal Industry with guinea pigs is bound to be of great interest to breeders of cattle. They started out some fifteen or twenty years ago with close in-breeding of guinea pigs. They mated litter sister to litter brother and have carried that on with some twenty families started with originally, until they have now some five families that have been carried on for over twenty generations. I think they have a family or two that have reached the twenty-fourth or twenty-fifth generation, resulting from full brother and full sister matings.

Those different families that have been so closely in-bred for that length of time have developed very different characteristics. Different color patterns have been fixed. Some of those families that were in-bred ran out entirely through lack of constitutional vigor, through lack of fertility, and so on, and had to be dropped. Some of the families have continued with excellent vigor. The characteristics that have outcropped from these in-bred families are very interesting. For instance, some of these in-bred families were very fertile, had litters frequently and produced large litters of pigs, indicating vigor; that some strains of vigor in one family would be connected up with very apparent weaknesses in that same family. No one of these in-bred families has inherited generally vigorous constitutional vigor but that may be strong in some characters and weak in some characters. For instance, as a result of this in-breeding they have had monstrosities crop out in which headless guinea pigs were born and over thirty per cent of those headless guinea pigs have come in a family that on the average is strongest in general constitutional vigor, showing that our different characteristics are inherited separately. That is one of the most remarkable things about Mendel's laws of heredity, showing a characteristic can be covered up and carried on for several generations and then crop out again absolutely unchanged.

Now a few years ago they started cross-breeding with these strongly in-bred families of guinea pigs and

they have found that, on the average, whenever these closely in-bred strains of guinea pigs were crossed that they got an immediate revival of vigor in almost every respect. In some cases cross-breeding of these in-bred strains of guinea pigs has resulted in an increase of pigs born alive and raised of almost eighty per cent. That is termed "genesis hereditarius" and is found in plant breeding as well as in animal breeding.

This work with guinea pigs points out one of the means by which we can increase our production with dairy cattle and that is, cross-breeding our in-bred strains or in-bred families within the breed. I do not advocate crossing breeds but I do think crossing families within the breed is going to result in greater constitutional vigor and going to get a recombination of hereditary factors in those cross-bred families that is going to result perhaps in better cattle.

As it is to-day, we have not bred along distinctive lines long enough so that we have fixed our hereditary factors for producing ability so that we can absolutely depend upon getting absolutely high production from any single mating. We find great variation in the producing ability of full sisters. Not uncommonly we find in our studies full sisters that vary from 6,000 to 8,000 pounds of milk in their producing ability.

I think that you breeders need to watch the cattle that you are putting out—the bull calves that you are breeding and selling,—that you need to watch those bulls, watch the development of their daughters and find out which of those bulls do develop and show that they have those factors that enable them to be highly prepotent, and then bring them back and use them on your herds. I think all our big breeders selling seed stock to the smaller breeders should have at the head of their herds bulls which have demonstrated their transmitting ability. I do not believe it is right, for our big breeders especially, to use young sires whose transmitting ability is unknown. I think great progress is going to come when our breeders, and especially the big breeders, appreciate the importance of having sires at the head of their herds whose transmitting ability is known.

I do not wish to appear as being opposed to type in dairy cattle. Nobody, I believe, admires beauty in a dairy cow more than I do, but I do wish to impress upon you the importance of giving type its proper weight in your breeding operations, and I believe that the old argument that "if you will get type, production is going to follow," is capable of doing great harm and that the breeder who follows that is going to come to grief in his breeding operations. I do believe that it is possible to get type and production in the same animal, that it is possible to get type and have indifferent production in the same animal, that it is possible to get great producing ability and have pure type in the same animal. I believe that if you are going to get both production and type in the same animal that you have got to get animals that have the hereditary factors for both of these points in the type that you want and also the hereditary factor that will determine great production. So I would impress on you that if we are going to get both type and production in the same animal that we have got to use care to see that the hereditary factors that determine both type and production in that animal are going to be together.

Adirondac Wietske Dairy Maid Finishes Third Year

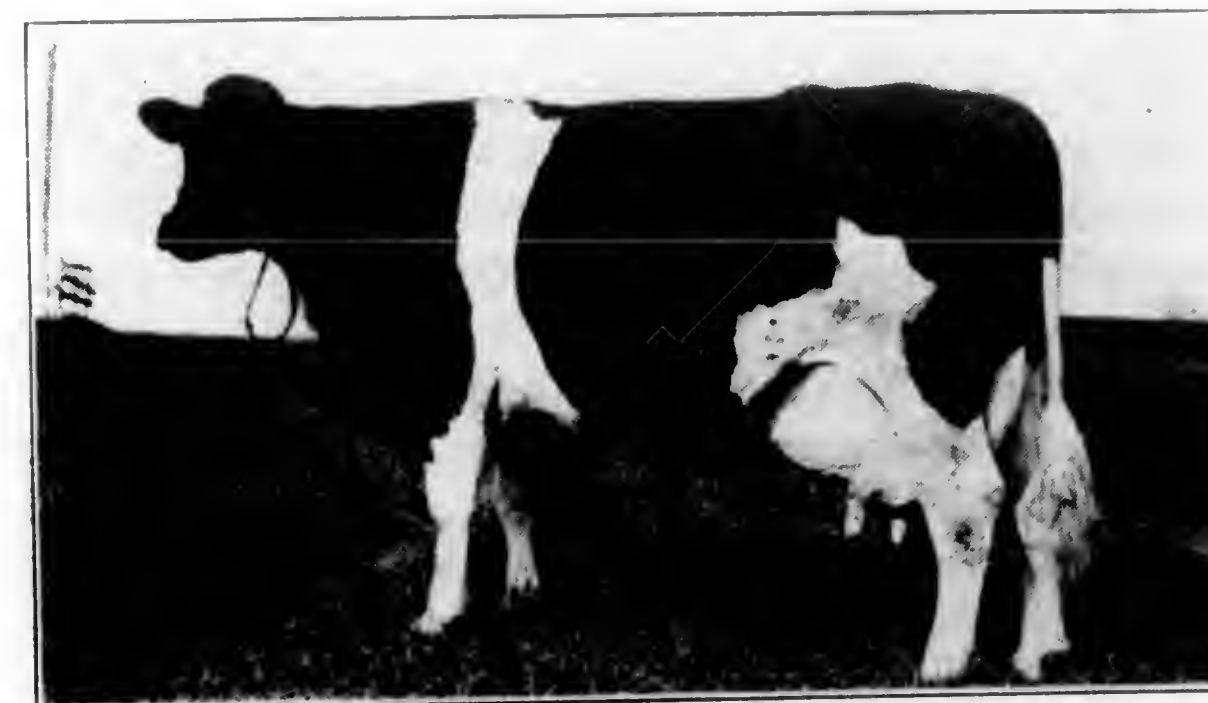
Makes New World's Records For Milk and Butter Production

THE world's championship for three consecutive years of milk and butter production is now the property of Adirondac Wietske Dairy Maid, No. 204072, one of the magnificent cows owned by the Bridgford Holstein Company, of Patterson, California. This great cow finished her third consecutive year of test work on July 5, 1923. The owners' figures for this year are 31,570 lb. milk, 1,268 lb. butter. By the completion of this great record, Adirondac Wietske Dairy Maid becomes the first and only cow in the world to make over 30,000 lb. milk in 365 days, three different

again when just over nine years old she again exceeded 850 lb. milk in a week, her figures being 876.4 lb. milk, 36.71 lb. butter; then, in the early part of her present lactation period, as a ten-year-old, she made 739.7 lb. milk, 31.1 lb. butter so that five different years she has exceeded 30 lb. butter in seven days official test while three of these years she made over 36 lb. in a week with more than 830 lb. milk in the seven days. Six different years she has produced 600 lb. milk in a week of official work. She has three reported thirty-day butter records in which she exceeded 120 lb. milk a day for the month while another year she fell short just nine-tenths of a pound a day.

Our purpose in this short article is not to compare these cows as producers in short time test but simply to call attention to the making of a new world's record for three years' butter production and incidentally to show that the seven day work of these cows could be construed as an indication of their capacity for the year although it is only fair to say that in the case of Bella Pontiac, the rule is reversed, the seven day record confirms the yearly work.

There are only three cows beside Adirondac Wietske Dairy Maid that have each made over 30,000 lb. milk two different years. Tilly Alcartra made one record above 30,000 lb.; one above 33,000 and another of 29,826.6 lb. Zarilda Clothilde 3d De Kol as a six-year-old made 30,427 lb. milk in strictly official test and then, as an eight-year-old, produced 33,153.6 lb. milk in a year.



ADIRONDAC WIETSKÉ DAIRY MAID
97,871.7 lb. milk, 3,983.3 lb. butter in three consecutive years;
world's records for both milk and butter production.

years, as well as in three consecutive lactation periods. She also wrests the championship for three year butter production from Bella Pontiac, Bella's figures being 3,747.50 lb. while the figures of the California champion cow are 3,983.30 lb. The California cow is far in the lead of Bella for milk production as Bella Pontiac's largest year record is 27,191 lb. The first of Bella Pontiac's year records was made as a four-year-old while Adirondac Wietske Dairy Maid's first great year record was made as a mature cow, she being well along towards eight years old when she was started on long time test. Adirondac Wietske Dairy Maid, however, is the first and only cow in the world to make over 1,000 lb. butterfat three different years.

In point of seven-day work the California cow is considerably ahead of her Canadian rival. Bella was not given an official record until she completed seven months of her second year record. Then she made the splendid record of 33.02 lb. butter in a week averaging just under 70 lb. a day. On the other hand, the California cow has been regularly tested, year after year. As a three-year-old she exceeded the 20-lb. mark for seven-day work; as a four-year-old she made 27.72 lb. butter, 601 lb. milk; as a five-year-old she produced 30.38 lb. butter averaging practically 90 lb. milk a day; then, as a six-year-old, she made her remarkable records of 41.02 lb. butter, 831.7 lb. milk in seven days, 158.31 lb. butter, 3,603.1 lb. milk in thirty days. The next year she exceeded her milk record but fell short of her butter production, making 38.66 lb. butter, 860.30 lb. milk in a week as a seven-year-old. Calving



BELLA PONTIAC
70,983 lb. milk, 3,747.50 lb. butter in three years; former world's record for three years' butter production.

The present world's champion, De Kol Plus Segis Dixie, made 32,632.3 lb. milk, 1,439.35 lb. in the year as a seven-year-old while the record she recently closed is above 33,000 lb. milk, whether you take the figures made under the supervision of the American and Canadian Holstein-Friesian Associations or whether you take the R. O. P. figures made under government supervision.

The work of Adirondac Wietske Dairy Maid can best be designated as marvelous. During the making of her second and largest yearly record, she carried twin calves

seven months of her test year. During the making of her recently closed year record, she carried calf 237 days and her owners assure us that, barring accidents, she will qualify in the 305-day division. Such remarkable powers of production and reproduction give her a legitimate claim to the title of the "World's Greatest Dairy Cow."

Adirondac Wietske Dairy Maid was bred by that well-known Holstein enthusiast, Harry Mason Knox, of Canton, N. Y., and was dropped his property. Her sire was Gem Paul Johanna, a double grandson of Johanna Aaggie 2d's Lad. He is also a grandson of Leila De Kol Clothilde, one of the greatest cows of her day. Wietske Dairy Maid, the dam of the champion, tested when thirteen years old made over 18 lb. butter in seven days. She is a granddaughter of the imported cow Wietske and of the bull, Count Echo De Kol. This bull went to Canada and there sired May Echo, granddam of May Echo Sylvia and also granddam of May Echo Champion the sire of Agassiz Segis May Echo, 30,886 lb. milk, 1,681.25 lb. butter in a year, former world's champion for year work and the second highest record cow in the world for year butter production.

For purposes of comparison we give the three year work of Adirondac Wietske Dairy Maid and Bella Pontiac, also the three highest yearly records made by Tilly Alcartra and the Jersey champion for yearly production, Vive La France, transposing the butterfat record of the latter to 80% butter.

Adirondac Wietske Dairy Maid, No. 204072

Age	Lb. milk	Lb. butter
7-10-2	31,899.8	1,295.11
9-0-20	34,401.9	1,420.19
10-2-28	31,570.0	1,268.00
Total	97,871.7	3,983.30
Yearly Average	32,623.9	1,327.76

Bella Pontiac, No. 46321 C

Age	Lb. milk	Lb. butter
4-year-old	20,129	1,018.75
5-year-old	27,191	1,587.50
7-year-old	23,663	1,141.25
Total	70,983	3,747.50
Yearly average	23,661	1,249.16

Vive La France, No. 319616 A. J. C. C.

Age	Lb. milk	Lb. butter
4-year-old	14,926	1,289.55
5-year-old	15,272	1,299.11
8-year old	14,441	1,146.34
Total	44,639	3,735.00
Yearly average	14,879	1,245.00

Tilly Alcartra, No. 123459

Age	Lb. milk	Lb. butter
5-1-6	30,451.4	1,189.03
6-5-20	29,826.6	1,190.46
9-3-2	33,425.3	1,323.02
Total	93,703.3	3,702.51
Yearly average	31,234.4	1,234.17

There are fewer domestic storms in homes where there is an occasional squall.

The New World's Record For Year Work

SUPERINTENDENT GARDNER, under date of July 6th, reports the strictly official record of the new world champion, De Kol Plus Segis Dixie, made under the joint supervision of the American and Canadian Holstein-Friesian Association. Dixie freshened as a nine-year-old and in 365 days produced 33,464.7 lb. milk, 1,349.35 lb. fat or 1,686.68 lb. butter on the 80% basis. Dixie is now registered in both the American and Canadian Holstein-Friesian Herd Books. She displaces for the world championship the record of 30,886 lb. milk, 1,681.25 lb. butter made by the Canadian cow, Agassiz Segis May Echo, who is not registered in the American Herd Book. Superintendent Gardner in reporting the new record says she displaces May Walker Ollie Homestead with 31,610.6 lb. milk, 1,523.22 lb. butter but this part of the statement, of course, simply applies to the American Advanced Registry.

The record situation is considerably muddled. In his report Superintendent Gardner does not mention that as a seven-year-old under Canadian rules and in strictly official test, De Kol Plus Segis Dixie made a year record of 32,632.3 lb. milk, 1,439.35 lb. butter.

At the time she made this record she was not recorded in the American herdbooks. Then, to complicate matters a little more, the Canadian Government furnishes supervisors for yearly records made in the Dominion. These supervisors are present at the farm two days a month when they weigh and test the milk and check up the weights recorded by the owners for the rest of the month's milk so that such records are made under so-called semi-official rules. The figures thus obtained by the government supervisors differ slightly from the strictly official figures, exceeding them by 64.8 lb. milk and 42.82 lb. butter; the Record of Performance figures being 33,529.5 lb. milk, 1,729.50 lb. butter.

We face a rather remarkable situation. The American Advanced Registry Office will recognize the strictly official record while the Canadian Association will have to recognize the larger record made under the supervision of the government testers, or depart from the practice they have hitherto followed. Thus we shall have two sets of figures, each said to be "The World's Record."

The Superintendent's announcement is as follows: To all Interested:

I am pleased to be able to report that the Holstein-Friesian cow De Kol Plus Segis Dixie, No. 295135 has broken all records for fat production in the yearly division by producing in 365 consecutive days, under strictly official test, 33,464.7 lb. milk containing 1,349.35 lb. fat. She freshened at the age of 9 years, 1 month, 24 days. Her sire is Sir Segis Dixie, No. 166145; her dam is Pietertje De Kol Plus, No. 295134. She was bred by Mr. W. J. Gerow, Bloomfield, Ont., and is now owned by Mr. Donat Raymond, Vaudreuil, Que. For her best seven days' production during the test she is credited with 855.6 lb. milk containing 31.760 lb. fat; and she is also credited with 3,582.2 lb. milk containing 131.008 lb. fat in 30 days, 6,791.2 lb. milk containing 256.503 lb. fat in 60 days, 9,730.9 lb. milk contain-

ing 371.594 lb. fat in 90 days, and 12,564.2 lb. milk containing 485.338 lb. fat in 120 days. Eleven different supervisors were employed, several serving more than once, in the conduct of the test. She displaces May Walker Ollie Homestead, No. 300043, whose record for 365 days is 31,610.6 lb. milk containing 1,218.59 lb. fat. De Kol Plus Segis Dixie with her 365 day production of 1,349.35 lb. fat, equivalent to 1,686.68 lb. butter on the 80 per cent basis, now stands first in butterfat production among all cows that have made yearly tests. Also, she is the 69th Holstein-Friesian cow to gain the honor of producing more than 1,000 lb. fat in 365 days either officially or semi-officially.

July 6, 1923. MALCOLM H. GARDNER, Supt. A. R.

Standardization of Products Needed

By W. M. JARDINE

(President Kansas State Agricultural College)

WHEN a city man pays from \$1 to \$2 for a medium-sized, medium-grade beef steak, he thinks there is something wrong. He believes he is paying too much and he thinks he is paying it to the farmer. Consumers are paying an ample price for the products of the farm and yet the farmer is going broke. The farmer must get more for what he raises, while the consumer must not pay any more for it. It is the problem of bringing this about that must be solved, and it can be solved by the coöperation of city people with the farmer. If city people once find out what the situation is, I am confident they will help in remedying it.

When we consider the increased land valuation on which interest and taxes must be paid, our depleted capital in the form of livestock, and our gradually diminishing yields of crops to the acre, we come to some conception of the reason why farming is now a losing proposition.

What can be done? First, business men can aid the farmer; second, the farmer can help himself; third, careful, conscientious legislation will help. All three must go together.

We need a new agriculture. Business men can help build this new agriculture. In the first place, they can help standardize production in the community or trade territory so that one kind of wheat, one breed of beef cattle, one breed of dairy cows, one breed of poultry, may become known as standard there. Thus they can be marketed in quantity lots. California poultry raisers are able, thorough organizations and standardization, to produce and ship their products to New York at greater profit than can this territory, (Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma).

The banker and the business man can aid by studying agriculture, by giving proper advice to farmers when they ask it, and by coöperating in connection with the farmers' organizations in the direction of more profitable production.

So far as the farmer himself is concerned, he has too many of his eggs in one basket. The way to eliminate risks is to carry on several enterprises. Moreover, whenever we decrease our livestock population we decrease by that much our working capital. There is no reason in the world why beef and dairy cattle should not be raised more and more extensively in this great

region, where we have splendid feed crops and splendid pastures. Instead of attempting to compete on high-priced land with Australian and Argentinean farmers who use low-priced land, let us turn our attention to a program of livestock and diversified cropping.

Diversified farming will produce a constant revenue. It will furnish steady employment, at good wages, for the entire farm family. It will keep down the overhead. It will put to work on most of the days of the year the horses, the equipment, the machinery, whereas with just wheat farming they would be used only three or four months to the year.

Some relief can and should be brought about through carefully considered national and state legislation. Some good laws were recently passed on our own federal statute books, particularly laws for intermediate credit for farmers. In my judgment however, not more than 10 per cent of the ills of agriculture may be cured by legislation. The remaining 90 per cent is up to the farmers themselves and to the business men who are ready to coöperate with them. If, as is predicted, our population a century from now will be merely 300 million it is not too soon for all of us to start thinking about where the food will come from and who there will be to produce it.

Credit to Whom Credit is Due

IN the story of Sir Fobes Pontiac Segis Homestead, No. 313448, the splendid three-year-old bull selected to head the Pennsylvania State College Herd, we omitted to give credit to those who made it possible for the Pennsylvania State College to obtain this superb individual. The funds for the purchase of Sir Fobes Pontiac Segis Homestead was obtained entirely by voluntary subscription from one hundred and thirty county agents and members of the agricultural extension force. These men felt that it was an injustice not to have the best obtainable bull at the head of the herd owned by the great agricultural college of the Keystone State so they coöperated and made it possible to obtain this splendid animal, which, as they furnished the money, is really a gift from these extension workers.

Sir Fobes Pontiac Segis Homestead was bred by the Minnesota Holstein Company of Austin, Minnesota and was purchased by Prof. A. A. Borland, head of the Extension Service from John Christgau of Dexter, Minn. As stated in the July 8th issue, page 458, he is a remarkable individual and we do not know of a better one heading any agricultural college herd.

Dairy Products in Storage

THE preliminary report of the United States Bureau of Animal Economics shows that on July 1, 1923, there were 62,442,000 lb. butter in cold storage. This is a decrease of nearly five million pounds from the amount in storage a year ago and is just a little over two million less than the five year average on the first day of July.

The amount of American cheese in storage shows an increase of 2,639,000 lb. over the amount that was in storage July 1, 1922. The five year average on the first of July is 33,057,000 lb. while the figures for July 1, 1923 was 35,769,000 lb.

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Published in the interest of the breeder and dairyman everywhere.

HOWARD C. REYNOLDS, *Managing Editor*
G. H. TRUCKELL, *Associate Editor*

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July 22, 1923

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman was established for the purpose of promoting the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle and to protect the interests of the men who breed purebred cattle, basing the value of the cattle on their ability to produce and reproduce.

We stand for progressive yet conservative administration of the National Association. We stand for Honest Records, Honest Advertising, and Honest Sales. We will at all times endeavor to promote any interests that have for their purpose the advancement of the Holstein cow, the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, and the breed and breeders generally.

They Appreciate this Country

THE Federal Secretary of Labor, James J. Davis, is authority for the statement that there is in Cuba to-day, 30,000 Chinese waiting for a chance to be smuggled into the United States and that they are willing to pay from \$100 to \$2,000 apiece for this service.

If, with all the handicaps that a Chinaman has to face to make a good living in this country, he is willing to part with a sum of money that must have taken him a number of years to amass, or else the figures we get on Chinese wages are erroneous, he surely must appreciate this country much more than do some of her native sons. There is little excuse for poverty and failure on the part of any born in this country or legally admitted to our shores. May be everything is not as it should be but that is a fault that pertains to everything which man has helped to build.

Beefsteak or Pills

NO more dinners of juicy turkey. No more tender, broiled beefsteak. No more pancakes or mush and milk. Surgeon General Hugh S. Cumming, head of the United States public health service predicts the time will come when there will be no foods used as we use them now but that the inhabitants of the earth will swallow a few tablets and call them a meal. He says that by dehydrating our foods we can reduce the bulk from 70 to 90 per cent. Milk will then be sold in tablet form and little Johnny and Susie will take their quart a day in the form of a pill.

Who wants to take a pill when they can sit down to a good course dinner, starting with soup and finishing with ice cream? Just think of entertaining your friends with a dish of pills? And when the new style shall be in general use what will dentists and stomach specialists

do for a livelihood? Then think of little Tommy and Jane running in from their play and, instead of going to the cookie jar, hunting for the pill box?

Doctor Cumming says that when that time comes, women will not have to cook and so will have more time to attend to other duties and pleasures. May be the ladies like the prospect of having no dishes to wash but they will lose one of their strongest holds on the sterner sex if the saying is true that "the best way to a man's heart is through his stomach." But if us poor men have to miss our little friendly lunches and dinners it will indeed be "a bitter pill" to swallow.

Commission Agents Should be Bonded

INDIVIDUALS and firms engaged in the livestock commission business have been ordered to be bonded in order to protect consignors against loss. This order has been handed down by the Packers and Stock Yards Administrative Board. The amount of the minimum bond permitted is \$5,000 while the maximum required is \$50,000.

This is certainly a reasonable requirement and the only wonder is that it has not been ordered long ago. It is very easy for a so-called commission man to rent an office, furnish it with a desk and a few chairs, order a telephone installed and then engage in the commission business with scarcely any of his own money involved. If he drums up patrons and builds a good business, he usually makes a small fortune. If things go wrong, he goes broke and in his failure oftentimes loses considerable sums of money the result of transactions he has handled and belonging to the men who have consigned goods or stock to him. A bond to secure consignors should be insisted upon by every state government.

There should be no evasions or exceptions from the rule. Some years ago parties in New York state buying milk from the farmers were required to be bonded but it was possible to get exceptions from the rule with the result that, in a number of cases, farmers lost all or most of the receipts that they had coming to them, when the buyer failed, more or less honestly.

All persons and firms handling goods on commission should be bonded, not to ensure their honesty but in order to prevent loss to innocent consignors in case of accidents.

The Changing Generations

THE conflict between the generations is as old as man and is the natural consequence of human progress. Those who are coming on behind us are not our children in the sense that we have created them and defined their limitations; they are rather a new race, different from us in their equipment and outlook—quite likely to be much better than we are. The best we can hope from them is respectful appreciation of what we tried to do, and the best we can hope for them is that upon our foundations they will build a stronger structure. Of all the follies the elder generation falls victim to this is the most foolish, namely, the constant criticism of the younger element who will not be and cannot be like ourselves because we and they are different tribes produced of different elements in the great spirit of Time.—Henry Ford in *Dearborn Independent*.

Another Substitute

A NEW competitor for both butter and oleomargarine has appeared on the market. The new substance is composed of vegetable fats entirely and has a natural light yellow color similar to butter. It does not masquerade as butter when it is in the hands of the dealers or storekeepers.

We have been told it is sold in a distinctive triangular carton which bears a label saying the contents are for cooking purposes only. Apparently the manufacturers have attempted to sell it on its merits and not as butter. Naturally friends of the dairy interests claim that after

the restaurant keeper purchases it there is nothing to prevent it being handed to the customer as dairy butter.

A suit is being brought to ascertain whether it can be classed as oleo and if so, be taxable as such. The Treasury Department first ruled that it was not oleomargarine and therefore not taxable and then later reversed the rule. In the manufacture of the new "substitute" there are no animal products used and the big packers do not favor its general use. This is said to be the first time on record that the dairy interests and the oleo manufacturers have been on the same side of the fence.



Let us hope the operation will be successful and the Association Management immediately pursue a safe, sane and economical policy to promote dairying, the interests of the dairymen, and cease to levy unnecessary tax, or spend any part of the Association's Reserve Fund in senseless extravagance.

The Scrub Dairyman

By J. E. DORMAN

WEBSTER defines a scrub as: "One who lives meanly; a mean fellow. A scrub dairyman must live meanly, and he has the opportunity of being the meanest of all scrubs because he has control over a lot of dumb beasts that cannot escape him. Just how much pleasure he gets out of being mean no one can imagine; perhaps he does not get any. Certainly there is no profit in it. If he does not enjoy being mean; surely no one else does. His neighbors do not and his cows show no pleasure when he appears about the barn. Even the family cat looks discouraged when it sees the small amount of milk that is taken away from his herd of cows.

The scrub dairyman wears a discouraged look also, and there is a reason for it. He sees other dairymen making a success of the business. Other cows are producing several times as much as his cows are producing; yet he makes little or no effort through better feeding and breeding to increase production or improve the quality of his herd. It cannot be through ignorance or lack of information, for it is an easy matter with all the agencies now active to get assistance. We are inclined to think it is just "bull headedness" that keeps him from advancement, and along with this there is a lot of self pity mixed up in his mind. He believes fate has been against him and circumstances have been such that he never had a chance.

He is ashamed to join a cow testing association, for fear someone might find out what low producing cows he keeps. The revenue from his herd does not even allow him to join a bull association; therefore, he denies himself the opportunity for herd improvement. Thus, he lives on year after year and through his mismanagement perpetuates scrub stock which helps to lower the average production of the American dairy cow. Yes! There must be quite a lot of scrub dairymen. It must be that the Lord loves the scrub dairyman, for he made so many of them. But it doesn't seem to pay to be a scrub or to keep scrubs. There is no profit and no pleasure in it for man or beast. All the dairyman gets out of it is exercise, and that exercise is mostly from his neck downward.

British Friesian Reaches 30,000 lb

OWNERS of British-Friesians welcome the announcement of their second cow to produce 30,000 lb. milk in a year. She is Datchworth Princess which produced in 354 days no less than 30,594 lb. milk with the test still in progress when this report was issued June 20th. At that time she was giving better than fifty pounds milk a day and was due to freshen again on August 15th.

Datchworth Princess is certainly a producer. Freshening on August 17, 1920, she yielded 20,210 lb. milk in 349 days and without going dry freshened again July 28, 1921. Her next calf was dropped on July 1, 1922 and in that lactation period she produced 14,130 lb. milk in 333 days. If she freshens on or before August 17th, she will have had four calves and will have produced more than 65,000 lb. milk in just three calendar

years. The champion British-Friesian is Brookside Colantha whose record of 31,550 lb. milk in a year was reported by the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN soon after the completion of the record. There is another British-Friesian cow, however, Dunninald Daphne, that is expected to obtain the 30,000 lb. mark and possibly beat the two that have already reached these figures. Dunninald has produced 26,671 3/4 lb. milk, in 251 days and was then milking 70 lb. a day. Bramshott Daisy, despite the fact that she was dry for eight weeks, produced 43,420 lb. milk in twenty-four consecutive months, her year record being 27,224 1/2 lb. milk.

Datchworth Princess is a large, dark colored cow. Her picture shows her with a deep massive body, wide hips, large and well hung udder with well placed teats, and prominent mammary and udder veining. Her top line is straight, her neck long and her head rather masculine in appearance. She is owned by Hugh Franklin, Datchworth, Hertfordshire.

Thousand Pound Junior Two-Year-Old Guernsey

THE first Guernsey junior two-year-old to make over 800 lb. butterfat in a year has just been announced. She is Shuttlewick Levy and is owned by Myron A. Wick, proprietor of the Shuttlewick Farm, Chagrin Falls, Ohio. She was milked four times daily and in the 365 days produced 16,896 lb. milk, 804.44 lb. fat, equivalent to 1,005.50 lb. butter on the 80% basis, her average test being 4.76%. She was two years and eight days old when she freshened previous to making this fine record. Shuttlewick Levy finished her test February 16th and freshened again April 19, 1923. The new breed champion is a daughter of Langwater Levy who as a junior three-year-old made a record of 12,785.9 lb. milk, 662.15 lb. fat which was the world's record in the class for a Guernsey at the time it was made. Langwater Levy freshened again in time to enable her to qualify in class EE and the calf she was carrying at the time she was making this record was later named Shuttlewick Levy. This is claimed to be the third instance in the Guernsey breed of a world's record dam producing a world's champion daughter.

Fairs and Expositions

July 23-28—Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Saskatoon Industrial Exhibition.
July 30-Aug. 4—Regina, Sask., Provincial Exhibition.
Aug. 11-18—Davenport, Ia., Mississippi Valley Fair and Exposition.
Aug. 11-18—Vancouver, B. C., Vancouver Exhibition.
Aug. 17-25—Aurora, Ill., Central States Fair and Exposition.
Aug. 18-25—Sedalia, Mo., Missouri State Fair.
Aug. 20-25—Erie, Pa., Erie Exposition.
Aug. 21-25—South Bend, Ind., Interstate Fair Association.
Aug. 22-31—Des Moines, Iowa, Iowa State Fair.
Aug. 25-Sept. 1—Sherbrooke, Quebec, Canada's Great Eastern Exhibition.
Aug. 25-Sept. 8—Toronto, Ont., Canadian National Exhibition.
Aug. 26-Sept. 1—Danville, Ill., Illinois-Indiana Fair.
Aug. 27-Aug. 31—Wilmington, Del., Delaware State Fair.
Aug. 27-Sept. 1—Lexington, Ky., Blue Grass Fair.
Aug. 27-Sept. 1—Columbus, Ohio, Ohio State Fair.
Aug. 27-Sept. 1—Milwaukee, Wis., Wisconsin State Fair.
Aug. 31-Sept. 9—Detroit, Mich., Michigan State Fair.

THE MISSOURI COW RACE

The Missouri "cow race" which has created so much interest at previous Missouri State Fairs will again be a feature at the 1923 event which will be held, August 18 to 25, at Sedalia. E. G. Bennet, State Dairy Commissioner, is enthusiastic over the "cow race." He says that most Missouri breeders are not in a position to feed their animals to enable them to win prizes when competing with cattle fed by professional show men but that the average breeder of dairy cattle can develop a good producer with a chance to win at a butterfat production contest.

Two years ago S. C. Lindsey of Carthage, Missouri, entered a Holstein cow in the contest and a heifer in one of the show classes. His heifer won junior championship obtaining \$50 in premium money while his cow was first in the "cow race" winning \$250 premium money. Then Mr. Lindsey decided to continue her test for the year. This cow was Fobes Homestead Rauwerd and in the year she produced 21,683.6 lb. milk, 1,019.39 lb. butter as a senior four-year-old, winning not only the state championship in her class but also over all ages and breeds. Last September she had a bull calf for which Mr. Lindsey refused an offer of \$1,500. As he only had a few head of purebred Holsteins this cow might never have been developed and tested had it not been for the "cow race."

At the 1922 fair, Selsor Monsees, a 21-year-old Pettis County boy, won the grand prize of a \$700 hollow tile, 150-ton silo and \$100 in premium money with his three-year-old Jersey purchased when a young heifer for \$75. Mr. Monsees is now a practical dairyman living on a farm a few miles from Sedalia. The owners of the Missouri creameries deserve much credit for contributing the cash premium money for this competition while other firms have given valuable commercial prizes which have materially increased the value of the contest for those taking part. This year a truck will be the grand prize and \$500 besides the entrance fees will be distributed among the winners.

UNION STOCK SHOW AND CONVENTION

Animals owned by Dr. W. T. Phy of Hot Lake, Oregon, won the sweepstakes at the stock show and cattlemen's convention held early in June at Union, Oregon. The prize winning animals were Phymere Fobes and Phymere Cinderella. Dr. Phy announced that some of his animals would be shown this year at the Pacific International.

The show was attended by thousands of visitors and the exhibits came from the Grand Ronde valley and other stock districts of eastern Oregon. They consisted of dairy and beef cattle, draft and light horses besides hogs and sheep.

The Boys' and Girls' Calf Club exhibits were an important feature of the show. In the dairy department, Verne Bean of Union, won the first prize, a fine Holstein bull calf donated by Dr. T. W. Phy as a prize for the best grade dairy cow shown.

Addresses were made at the convention by the Hon. Walter M. Pierce, governor of Oregon; the Hon. C. C. Moore, governor of Idaho; Aruthur M. Geary, attorney for the Northwestern Shippers League; George Pierson, president of the Portland Union Stockyards and O. M. Plummer, manager of the Pacific International Livestock exposition.

The show at Union has been conducted for fifteen consecutive years and is the culmination of progressive effort in breeding and developing of blooded stock. This show goes by the name of "The Baby Pacific International."

THE WEST VIRGINIA STATE FAIR

Valuable prizes are offered for Holstein competition at the West Virginia State Fair which will be held at Wheeling the week of September 3 to 8 inclusive. Four prizes are given in each of the seven classes for individuals. Three prizes ranging from \$25 to \$10 are given in the group classes then for each of the championships additional prizes of \$15 is given in each so that each grand champion can carry off two of these prizes as well as the amount they win in the general classes.

The growing demand for dairy animals and particularly Holsteins in the south should induce owners of Holstein show herds to consider the West Virginia State Fair as part

Sept. 1-8—Hamline, Minn., Minnesota State Fair.
Sept. 1-8—Quebec, Que., Quebec Provincial Exhibition.
Sept. 1-9—Sacramento, Calif., California State Fair.
Sept. 3-6—Worcester, Mass., New England Fair.
Sept. 3-6—Lewiston, Me., Maine State Agricultural Society.
Sept. 3-7—Aberdeen, S. D., South Dakota State Fair.
Sept. 3-7—Lincoln, Nebr., Nebraska State Fair.
Sept. 3-7—Hartford, Conn., Connecticut State Fair.
Sept. 3-8—Timonium, Md., Maryland State Fair.
Sept. 3-8—Rochester, N. Y., Rochester Exposition Association.
Sept. 3-8—Wheeling, W. Va., West Virginia State Fair.
Sept. 3-8—Indianapolis, Ind., Indiana State Fair.
Sept. 3-8—Spokane, Wash., Spokane Interstate Fair and Livestock Show.
Sept. 4-9—Staunton, Va., Staunton Fair.
Sept. 7-17—Ottawa, Ont., Central Canada Exhibition.
Sept. 8-15—London, Ont., Western Fair Association.
Sept. 10-14—Huron, S. D., South Dakota State Fair.
Sept. 10-14—Chippewa Falls, Wis., Northern Wisconsin State Fair.
Sept. 10-14—Kankakee, Ill., Kankakee Interstate Fair.
Sept. 10-15—Syracuse, N. Y., New York State Fair.
Sept. 10-15—Jackson, Tenn., West Tennessee District Fair.
Sept. 10-15—Louisville, Kentucky State Fair.
Sept. 10-15—Topeka, Kans., Kansas Free Fair.
Sept. 10-15—New Westminster, B. C., Provincial Exhibition of British Columbia.
Sept. 11-14—White River Junction, Vt., Vermont State Fair.
Sept. 11-15—Reading, Pa., Reading Fair.
Sept. 11-18—Douglas, Wyo., Wyoming State Fair.
Sept. 15-21—Hutchinson, Kans., Kansas State Fair.
Sept. 15-22—Springfield, Ill., Illinois State Fair.
Sept. 16-22—Sioux City, Ia., Interstate Fair.
Sept. 16-22—Springfield, Mass., Eastern States Exposition.
Sept. 17-22—Nashville, Tenn., Tennessee State Fair.
Sept. 17-22—Yakima, Wash., Washington State Fair.
Sept. 17-21—Grand Rapids, Mich., West Michigan State Fair.
Sept. 18-21—Billings, Mont., Midland Empire Fair.
Sept. 18-22—Allentown, Pa., Allentown Fair.
Sept. 22-29—Memphis, Tenn., Tri-State Fair.
Sept. 22-29—Oklahoma City, Okla., Oklahoma State Fair and Exposition.
Sept. 24-29—Knoxville, Tenn., East Tennessee Division Fair.
Sept. 24-29—Salem, Ore., Oregon State Fair.
Sept. 24-29—Trenton, N. J., Interstate Fair.
Sept. 24-29—Pueblo, Col., Colorado State Fair.
Sept. 24-30—Waterloo, Ia., Dairy Cattle Congress.
Sept. 24-Oct. 6—Wichita, Kans., International Wheat and Farm Products Exposition.
Sept. 25-29—Helena, Mont., Montana State Fair.
Sept. 28-Oct. 6—Chattanooga, Tenn., Chattanooga Interstate Fair.
Oct. 1-6—Richmond, Va., Virginia State Fair.
Oct. 1-6—Muskogee, Okla., Oklahoma Free State Fair.
Oct. 1-6—Salt Lake City, Utah, Utah State Fair.
Oct. 1-7—Wichita Falls, Texas, Texas-Oklahoma Fair.
Oct. 2-5—York, Pa., York Fair.
Oct. 2-6—Brockton, Mass., Brockton Fair.
Oct. 6-13—Syracuse, N. Y., National Dairy Exposition.
Oct. 6-13—Little Rock, Ark., Arkansas State Fair.
Oct. 6-13—Atlanta, Ga., Southeastern Fair Association.
Oct. 8-13—Meridian, Miss., Mississippi-Alabama Fair Association.
Oct. 13-18—Dallas, Tex., State Fair of Texas.
Oct. 15-19—Raleigh, N. C., North Carolina State Fair.
Oct. 15-20—Columbia, S. C., South Carolina State Fair.
Oct. 15-20—Jackson, Miss., Mississippi State Fair.
Oct. 15-20—Savannah, Ga., Savannah Tri-State Exposition.
Oct. 17-27—Macon, Ga., Georgia State Fair.
Oct. 18-28—Shreveport, La., State Fair of Louisiana.
Oct. 20-Nov. 4—Waco, Tex., Texas Cotton Palace.
Oct. 24-26—Madison, Wis., Wisconsin Junior Livestock Exhibition.
Oct. 30-Nov. 8—Beaumont, Tex., South Texas State Fair.
Nov. 3-10—Portland, Ore., Pacific International Livestock Exposition.
Nov. 2-12—Houston, Tex., Houston Fair.
Nov. 15-24—Jacksonville, Fla., Florida State Fair.

of their show circuit. Showing good animals at this event will not only help advertise the breed but, undoubtedly, will be the means of the showman making a number of sales either at fair time or in the near future. Entries close August 30th. There is no entrance fee but stall rent of \$2.00 for each animal will be charged if the animal is displayed for sale purposes and not entered in competition.

In addition to the regular classes there will be an exhibit of dairy calf project work open to all Four-H Club members. Valuable prizes ranging from \$50 downwards are offered for the four different breeds both for first and second year work. Transportation charges one way for as many as four calves from a county will be paid by the fair association. In addition there is a competition open to boys and girls of Ohio County as well as judging competitions and poultry and other junior projects. The first prize in each competition is \$20 toward the expenses of a trip to the State Camp at Jackson's Mills. For the dairy judging contest the fair association has provided \$400 for the expenses of the teams who attend this contest and also to send the winning team to Syracuse, New York, to represent West Virginia in the junior contest held during the National Dairy Show.

THE CANNED MILK MARKET

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics connected with the United States Department of Agriculture says that domestic demand and light production are keeping the condensed milk markets firm; that the demand for fluid milk curtails condensory production; and so fall prospects for good prices are thought to be favorable despite threatened foreign competition. Under date of June 27, they issue the following report: Despite the fact that outlets were practically limited to domestic demand, condensed and evaporated milk markets appear not to have suffered greatly during June, and while domestic demand was only about normal, lack of export demand failed to have a weakening effect upon the situation due to an apparent curtailment of production under influences similar to those prevailing during May.

In many respects the June situation this year corresponded to that of last year. Manufacturer's total stocks June 1, both years were very much the same, the difference on the basis of all classes of goods amounting to but 2% less this year. Exports for May, the latest figures available, amounted to 16,141,000 lb. of condensed and evaporated combined, compared with 15,710,000 lb. during May last year, a difference of less than half a million pounds. In a matter of prices, of course, there is a wide difference, for the June price to producers averaging \$2.02 per cwt. this year, is around 55c to 60c higher than the June 1922 price. But some of the same influences which operated in June, 1922, were of importance again this year.

Curtailement of production has already been noted. Action in this direction was probably more voluntary on the part of manufacturers last year than this, for competition offered by other manufactured dairy products has pulled large quantities of fluid milk away from condenseries the past two months. Market milk prices have held up, and while butter markets have been somewhat unsettled prices have remained fairly constant since June 1. Cheese markets showed signs of weakness as the month closed, but up to this time were such as to offer condenseries stiff competition for milk where both outlets were at hand. The curtailment of condensed and evaporated milk was to a large degree the result of these influences.

In the face of developments during the month, canned milk manufacturers continue to view the whole situation with more or less confidence. They feel that under such conditions as have prevailed during the season of heaviest normal production and low prices, the fall and winter outlook is fairly bright. There is not a feeling of over confidence, however, for while imports are not expected, it is recognized that butter has been coming into this country from Denmark, Holland, New Zealand and Argentine right along through our flush season, and that some cheese has also been imported. In view of these heavy imports at this time of year there is a question as to what may be expected when prices begin to advance later in the season.

Domestic demand is expected to react under changes which may occur in the industrial situation, but should any industrial

depression occur, the more optimistic members of the milk trade maintain that staples like canned milk will be affected last of all.

Foreign trade, other than so called regular business is temporarily of small consequence. Holland and Denmark are both producing surplus quantities, especially of evaporated milk, and with these countries shipping butter to the United States in spite of the 8c tariff, it is reasonable to expect that they can undersell American canned milk manufacturers.

DAIRY INFORMATION UP-TO-DATE

A special reporting service giving available statistics on current production, prices, stocks and changes in dairy herds will be inaugurated by the United States Department of Agriculture as an aid to dairymen. A tentative plan is to be tried out in an experimental way in New England, New York, and Wisconsin.

Thousands of dairymen in the various states are to be requested to report each month to the department the number of dairy cows and heifers on farms at the end of the month, together with the number of heifers and calves under a year old being raised for dairy cows. Information will also be obtained regarding the number of dairy cows and heifers bred each month, the number of heifers freshening with their first calves and the number of other cows freshening each month.

An effort will be made to obtain information as to sales of dairy cows and heifers for slaughter, as well as the number of deaths monthly. Figures will be obtained on the production of milk and the number of cows milked. It is expected that a sufficiently large number of dairymen can be induced to co-operate in the work to provide the basis for State-wide estimates.

The new service is in response to a long-felt need for more complete information concerning the trend of the dairy industry. Dairymen have been watching with interest the progress of the system worked out by the department with regard to livestock and as results became available an increasing number of dairymen and milk producers' associations have requested the department to inaugurate a similar system in the dairy industry. At the present time approximately 30,000 farmers co-operate in the livestock service and it is planned to increase the number to 50,000. A departure of interest to dairymen will be to request livestock producers to report separately the number of cattle of the dairy type and the number of cattle of the beef type. It is planned also to include in the dairy reports information concerning feed and pasture conditions.

All dairymen are urged to co-operate with the Department of Agriculture in this new work by promptly filling out the reports received from the department. All individual reports will be considered strictly confidential, only totals and percentages of change from month to month to be published. Each dairyman reporting will receive personal copies of the final monthly statement issued by the department together with the statistics of various dairy products manufactured, stocks in storage, and market information gathered from manufacturers, distributors and handlers of dairy products.

PINCHOT TO ADDRESS DELEGATES

Gifford Pinchot, Governor of Pennsylvania, will be the principal speaker at the banquet with which the dairy and civic interests of Philadelphia will entertain the World's Dairy Congress delegates on the evening of October 4th, on which day they will be the guests of the National Dairy Council and the Philadelphia civic interests. The Council has prepared an elaborate program for explaining to the delegates, many of whom will come from other countries, how it promotes a wiser use of milk and milk products. The banquet of the evening will be one of the features. Governor Pinchot sent word that he would welcome the delegates to Philadelphia through F. P. Willits, Secretary of Agriculture for the Commonwealth and an Executive Committeeman of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association—one of the organizations allied with the Council.

The sure way to hinder or prevent the revival of the Holstein industry is to make rules and by-laws in the interest of one special class.

CLUB ACTIVITIES

CALENDAR OF HOLSTEIN DOINGS

July 24—Aug. 11—Michigan Holstein Tours.
July 30—Aug. 3—Storrs, Conn., Farmers' Week at Connecticut Agricultural College.
Aug. 8-9—Jeffersonville, Ind., Indiana State Dairy Association Picnic.
Aug. 10—Dairy Tour of Mercer County Association.
Aug. 11—Baraboo, Wis., Sauk County Holstein Association Field Day.
Aug. 11—Amherst, Mass., Hampshire-Franklin Club, Annual Field Day.
Aug. 15—Sunbury, Pa., Susquehanna Valley Farmers' Picnic.
Aug. 15—Homeworth, Ohio, Third Annual Picnic of Columbia County Holstein-Friesian Association at the home of Ben Saffell.
Aug. 15—Orangeville, Ohio, R. H. Morrison's Farm, The First Annual Dairy Show and Basket Picnic of the Sharpville-Orangeville Cow Testing Association.
Oct. 2-3—Washington, D. C., World's Dairy Congress.

SUCCESSFUL PICNIC

The Holstein Breeders' picnic at Riverview Park, Alma, Wis., on June 27th was very successful. There was a musical program and Prof. R. S. Hulce of the Animal Husbandry Department, University of Wisconsin, County Agent S. P. Murat and John Bollinger of Cochrane made speeches both interesting and instructive.

BREEDERS JOIN IN OUTING

Forty auto loads of cattle breeders living in Freeborn County, Minn., visited practically every farm in the county breeding purebred Holstein or Guernsey stock on June 15, when the Freeborn County Holstein and Guernsey Breeders Association held its annual outing. Several prominent businessmen of Minneapolis accompanied the cattlemen.

HOLD PICNIC AT CRILE'S

The Tri-County Holstein-Friesian Association held its annual picnic June 21 at the home of M. A. Crile near Fresno, Ohio: Mr. Crile received many favorable comments on his fine herd of Holsteins from the fifty dairymen present.

E. M. Clark, Field Secretary of the Ohio Holstein-Friesian Association gave a demonstration of cattle judging.

THAT WASHINGTON SHOW HERD

The committee who has been selecting the animals for the Washington State Show herd, chose nine head from the Hazelwood herd and eleven from other establishments. This herd will be assembled at Spokane where they will be exhibited at the Interstate fair, going from there early in September to South Dakota, competing at the National Dairy Show at Syracuse and returning in time to compete at the International Livestock Show at Portland.

MEET IN ST. JOSEPH'S VALLEY

The Holstein Breeders' Association of St. Joseph's Valley met June 23d at the Jefferson Hotel, South Bend, Indiana, and after a banquet elected directors and officers for the ensuing year.

H. A. Kring, of South Bend, was chosen president; John McDonald, of Galien, Mich., vice-president, and J. A. Rasche, of South Bend, secretary-treasurer.

Plans were laid for a picnic in August, and a committee named to make arrangements for the gathering.

LOWER PRICES STIMULATE DEMAND

The Chamber of Commerce of Girard, Kansas, at its recent meeting early in June, revived a discussion of the County Holstein-Friesian project which was started nearly two years ago but dropped on account of the high price of cows at that time. It was decided to renew efforts to do something along this line and an early meeting with farmers and dairymen is probable. The price of cows, when the Crawford County Holstein-Friesian Association was organized, was nearly twice as much as it is at the present time.

WILL HAVE AUTO TOUR AT RICE LAKE

The annual meeting of the Rice Lake Holstein Club was held at the Citizens State Bank, Rice Lake, Wis., June 2. It was decided to have an auto tour a little later at which Prof. Humphrey of the State University would give an address and a judging demonstration.

W. A. Duffy, county agent gave an interesting talk. Robert J. Plenty spoke on the grading up of Holsteins to establish higher standards for the breed. J. H. Wilz was elected president for the coming year, and R. J. Plenty, secretary and treasurer.

DAIRYMEN HEAR CITY MEN

Members of the Holstein Breeders' Association of Clarke County, Washington, were hosts to a large number of Clarke County Dairymen on June 13th at a picnic tour in which a number of good Holstein establishments were visited ending with a picnic lunch at the Kasper Jenny Farm near Brush Prairie.

Talks were made by Lloyd DuBois and W. J. Kinney, representing the Vancouver Chamber of Commerce; Captain Stewart and Dr. Luding, who spoke on national training; R. J. Case spoke on the work of the County Association and Dr. S. V. Nelson of State College, who told of the state testing work.

HENRICO CLUB GETS BUSY

The Henrico County Holstein Club met at the Chamber of Commerce rooms at Richmond, Virginia, June 2d, and appointed a committee which will select a herd of ten animals from herds in the county which will be exhibited at the Virginia State Fair this fall. The club will maintain a booth at the Fair which will serve to advertise the Holstein industry and the quality of cattle in the neighborhood of Richmond.

A number of members of the Henrico Holstein County Club will in a body attend the farmers institute which will be held at Blacksburg, August 8-10, at which time there will be a meeting of the Virginia Holstein Breeders' Association for the purpose of considering plans for the entertainment of 1924 convention of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America which will be held in Richmond.

PICKING THE WASHINGTON SHOW HERD

A party consisting of H. R. Shoultes of Adna, and Harold Stimson of Seattle, president and secretary of the Washington Holstein Association; William Bishop, a former director of the National Association, George S. Bulkeley of Carnation farms, V. W. Richards, superintendent of the Washington state herd at Steilacoom and state veterinarian Dr. J. Howard, on June 13th and 14th visited the various Holstein farms in Lewis county, to select a Washington state show herd. The intention is to have a herd belonging to five or more owners and consisting of twenty-five animals. Only ten head are required for the herd but it is planned to take enough animals so that it will be possible to substitute should any of the animals be out of condition. The herd will be assembled and first shown at Spokane and from there will travel east and will be exhibited at a number of the big eastern fairs including the National Dairy Show at Syracuse, New York, next October.

WASHTENAW BREEDERS WILL TOUR

June 25th, in the Chamber of Commerce rooms at Ann Arbor, Michigan, the Holstein-Friesian breeders of Washtenaw County to the number of fifty enjoyed a banquet followed by a business meeting. President Glenn Bird of Ypsilanti, was in the chair; J. H. Mathison told what testing had done for the cow owners of Wayne County and urged the breeders of Washtenaw County to take up the work; County Agricultural Agent, H. O. Osler showed the motion picture, "When Summer Comes;" J. Hayes, field representative of the dairy extension service, told the principal happenings at the recent Cleveland convention and

sale. E. Martin, president of the Washtenaw County Fair Association talked on the coming fair and urged the breeders to exhibit their stock. A committee was appointed to take up the question of holding a sale in the near future. The annual tour is planned for Tuesday, July 24th and will be made to the southern and western part of the county starting at the farm of O. J. Feldkamp of Bridgewater, with a picnic dinner at the E. S. Spaulding & Sons farm followed by a speaking program and judging demonstrations. The tour will conclude at the R. B. Waltrous farm.

HOUSER TELLS PRICE REASONS

Members of the Dunn County Holstein Breeders Association assembled for their annual picnic on the Anton Jacobson Farm, at Menomonie, Wis., June 20 and were told by Walter L. Houser of Mondovi that eliminating waste, enforcing better marketing conditions and producing products of high quality means the salvation of the Wisconsin farmer. Because Danish butter is sold on a quality rating and Danish producers are paid on a cream quality rating is the reason that Denmark can ship a high grade of butter across the ocean and sell it at a high price and a good profit in New York. As an example of waste, Mr. Houser held up the men who failed to take advantage of cow testing associations and who, because of this, failed to learn the productivity of his animals and so carried some along at a loss.

A stock judging contest for men was won by A. J. Sperger of Plum City. Mrs. A. J. Sperger; Mrs. F. C. Behnke, Eau Galle, Mrs. Geo. F. Diller tied for first place in the class for women and the prize was equally distributed among them. Oagney Christianson won the first prize for junior judging.

IMIG ADVOCATES COW TESTING

At a community meeting held under the auspices of the Auburndale Holstein Breeders Association at the home of Geo. Baltus of Wisconsin Rapids, Wis., June 12, Chas. Imig of Rudolph, president of the Wood County Holstein Breeders Association was the principal speaker. He said that the depreciated value of the farmer's dollar makes it more than ever important that he conduct his activities upon a businesslike basis. He stressed the value of cow testing association membership as the best available means of giving the dairy farmer a real insight on the value of his cows.

Following Mr. Imig's talk fourteen of the farmers present signed up for a Auburndale Testing Association. It is expected that the twenty-five members needed will be secured in a short time. County Agent R. A. Peterson gave a short talk and showed a number of films with the County Agricultural School's moving picture machine.

JEFFERSON CLUB DOES BUSINESS

The Jefferson County Holstein-Friesian Association was formed in 1919, the officers are William Everson of Lake Mills, president; Henry Anthes of Fort Atkinson, vice president; William Leonard of Fort Atkinson, treasurer; and A. F. Gafke of Jefferson, secretary and field man. Mr. Gafke receives a salary and gives his full time to association work. There are nineteen directors, one from each of the sixteen townships and three at large.

During the past year the association sold more than eight hundred head of cattle and did a business amounting to \$80,575. Cattle were shipped to twenty-two states besides Mexico, South America, and the Hawaiian Islands.

Last year a Jefferson County show herd was exhibited at eight fairs including the Wisconsin State Fair, the Dairy Cattle Congress at Waterloo, Iowa, and the National Dairy Show at St. Paul, Minn. The winnings amounted to \$5,500 for 390 premiums of which 143 were firsts and twelve were championships.

DANE COUNTY PICNIC

The Dane County Holstein Breeders' Association held their annual picnic near Oregon, Wisconsin, June 28th. The Oregon stores closed in the afternoon in honor of the occasion and the Oregon city band cooperated in putting over the entertainment program.

President Otto Toepfer spoke on local and national problems of the breeders. K. L. Hatch, director of the Agricultural Extension Department at Madison, gave a general talk on dairying problems and D. Q. Grabbille of Fort Atkinson, gave a short address.

The calf show was one of the features and the judges had difficulty in placing the prizes among the nine young showmen who led out their prospective winners.

J. D. Stone of Oregon who will be in charge of the show and will represent the county this fall is already making selections and hopes to have the entire herd picked several weeks before the Dane County Fair.

THE TWELFTH ANNUAL AT WEYAUWEGA

The Waupaca County Holstein Breeders held their 12th annual picnic on the County Fair grounds at the edge of Weyauwega, Wis., June 19th. It was well attended by Holstein owners and other dairymen as well as many professional and business men, although rain in the morning reduced the attendance.

W. B. Barney, former director in the National Holstein-Friesian Association, was the principal speaker. He told of his early experiences as a Holstein breeder in Iowa and said that

SPOTTED COWS and SPOTTED SOWS



The best combination on earth from both points of view—beautiful to look on—profitable to the uttermost.

Every feature of the spotted cow may be learned from THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN. Likewise, every feature of the old fashioned Spotted Poland China sow may be learned from the *Spotted Poland China Journal*, 600 Wulsin Building, Indianapolis, Indiana, Fred L. Obenchain, Managing Director. One year, \$1.00; three years, \$2.00. The same address brings you all the information in regard to recording the old-fashioned Spotted Poland China Breed in the National Spotted Poland China Register formed during the fall of 1913; incorporated under the laws of Indiana early in 1914.

The assets of the Association to-day are around forty-five thousand dollars. They do not owe one single dollar. They have a publicity department for the benefit of their breeders free to all members. They give a twenty-four hour service

of recording pedigrees. They appropriate all of their profit for prices in county, district, state and national shows, so far as we have been able to ascertain, this is the only swine record in the United States that has done a greater business in 1921 than they did in the year 1920. In 1922 their gain over 1920 was 53%. Their membership fee is \$5.00. Write for full particulars. Address The National Spotted Poland-China Record, FRED L. OBENCHAIN, Secy.-Treas., 600 Wulsin Bldg., Indianapolis, Indiana.

there was nothing the matter with the farmer or Holstein cow at the present time except that the farmer purchasing power is small because the price of the produce he has for sale is low as compared to the price of commodities he has to buy. Mr. Barney said it has been proven that young animals will die if fed on filled milk only. How then can one expect a little child to live and thrive on it?

The oldest of the farmers organizations in the county is the Waupaca County Agricultural Fair Association which will this year celebrate its 50th anniversary. This association has the record of having paid its premiums in full every year of the half century.

WILL LIST BEST HEIFERS FOR SALE

The dairy department of the Kings County Farm Bureau held a meeting at Hanford, California, June 18th with director A. B. Comfort, well-known Holstein breeder, in the chair.

It was decided to install a loose leaf herd book system in the herds of the several members so that the record of each individual cow can be incorporated in a certificate of production which will go with the animal should she be sold.

It was decided that the dairy department should take up the proposition of collecting all cows culled because they were unprofitable and should arrange for selling them through the farm bureau marketing association unless the dairymen preferred to dispose of them otherwise.

The economic loss caused by calves from good producing cows being sold for veal was a subject that caused spirited discussion. It is proposed to list for sale heifer calves from cows that have produced 300 lb. or more of butterfat in a year provided such calves were sired by a bull from a 400 lb. record dam. Such heifers would bring approximately twice as much as if sold as veal calves and would furnish excellent material to any one who wished to enter the dairy business, while the buyer would be assured of raising good producers.

The matter of organizing a county purebred Holstein association was favorably discussed but no definite action was taken at the meeting.

FORM BARRON COUNTY AUXILIARY

Ellsworth J. McKinney of Barron was elected president of the Barron County Holstein Breeders Association at Chetek, June 12. N. P. Becker was reelected vice president with Ernest Le Jeune, treasurer. Robert J. Plenty of Rice Lake succeeds Wm. Meisegeier as secretary.

At the same time a Barron County Black and White Auxiliary was organized with twenty-six paid up charter members. This Auxiliary will push rapidly the work of organizing local Auxiliaries to every local club. The officers are: President, Mrs. E. J. McKinney; vice president, Mrs. W. G. Malcolm; secretary, Mrs. A. M. Chrislaw; and treasurer, Mrs. Chas. Meisegeier.

It was decided to have a Barron County Holstein herd on the fair circuit this year and to contribute \$100 toward Barron County Advancement work. Each member who is an exhibitor will be allowed five cents a mile per cow for the distance traveled to the Barron County fair this fall. Hereafter every person that sells stock through the association will become a member of the association, the \$2 membership fee will be deducted from the first sale made for any non-member.

The question of publishing a Barron County Holstein journal was discussed and a committee was appointed to push a general advertising campaign in the interest of Barron County in general and Barron County Holsteins in particular. A sales committee was elected to make rules for consignment sales.

The association had 190 paid up members June 1, the beginning of the year. The Almena club leads with 36 paid up members. The County association will pay \$110 to the state association, thus making every county member a member of the state association. More than 150 members have already paid into the county fund to insure their animals receiving the tuberculin test during the coming year.

The Treasurer's report showed that nearly \$75,000 worth of business had been done through the association during the past year and there is a substantial cash balance on hand at the present time.

BRANDT TALKS ON PROFIT VERSUS RECORDS

At the picnic meeting in Corvallis June 23d, the Oregon Holstein Breeders' Association adopted a resolution condemning the action of the Associated Industries of Oregon in referring the oleomargarine and milk substitute bill to be voted upon by the people next fall, on the grounds that such action was against the welfare of the people; this bill had been approved by the legislature.

Prof. P. M. Brandt, head of the Oregon Agricultural College Dairy Department, advised breeders against paying too much attention to making high records at the expense of actual profit from production. Prof. Brandt said that stock raisers would be better off if they grew more feeds instead of buying fancy feeds for their stock. If all scrub bulls were replaced by purebreds it would keep the members of the organization busy and at the same benefit the buyers and the community. C. R. Evans of Halsey, delegate to the Cleveland Convention, made a report and announced that a breeder from the Pacific coast would be appointed to the Board of Directors in place of W. B. Barney who resigned. Earl Cooper, the association calf club leader, told of the literature which could be obtained from the extension service and gave some particulars of the National Association advertising. F. W. Atkeson, head of the University of the Idaho Dairy Department, told of the work of the Holstein Association in Idaho. He pointed out that every owner of scrub cattle was a prospected buyer of Holstein-Friesians.

A resolution was adopted appointing a committee to draw up plans to provide for representation for local associations at the next state meeting. It was voted to return to the Pacific-International Livestock Show \$200 of the prizes that may be won next fall by members of the association to be used to provide the association with more space at future shows.

JUNIOR WORK FEATURED AT THORP SHOW

The animal stock show held at Thorp, Wisconsin, June 11th was attended by a large and enthusiastic crowd, although, owing to the warm weather not so many cattle as usual were exhibited.

There was considerable interest in the junior stock judging contest, forty-two boys and girls competing. The purebred Holstein Calf donated by the Thorp Holstein Club and the business men of Thorp was won by Justin Jakowicz of Thorp, R. F. D., with a score of 93. Justin is only twelve years old but is a good judge; his father keeps grade Holsteins. The Holstein calf donated by Phillip Mattes & Son was raffled for the benefit of the Thorp Library and was won by A. Micke who put the animal up for auction. It was purchased by D. D. Stookey for \$25, which Mr. Micke donated to the Library fund.

County Agent Knipfel superintended the judging contest and the cattle arrangements. The official judge was H. A. Vergeron of Black River Falls, who gave a short talk on calf club work in which he advised making the boys and girls the foundation of the club and keep them interested by shows, prizes and publicity. The awards were as follows:

Calf Club, heifer calf—1st, Averd Mortimer; 2nd Wm. Darge; 3rd, Wm. Wojkiewicz; 4th, Phillip Mattes, Jr.

Calf Club, bull calf—1st, William Micke; 2nd, Jerome Gurholt; 3rd, Lillian Butterfield.

Aged Cow—1st, W. H. Krause; 2nd, F. M. Mortimer; 3rd, A. Micke.

Two Year Old—1st, W. H. Krause; 2nd, F. M. Mortimer; 3rd, Otto Darge.

Senior Yearling—1st, F. M. Mortimer; 2nd, F. M. Mortimer; 3rd, W. H. Krause.

Junior Yearling—1st, F. M. Mortimer; 2nd, O. Darge; 3rd, Wm. Wojkiewicz.

Senior Calf—1st, Wm. Mattes; 2nd, Hubbart; 3rd, Mattes.

Junior Yearling Bull—1st, Mortimer; 2nd, Quahm.

Senior Champion Bull—Thorp Holstein Breeders' Association.

Junior Champion Bull—Wm. Micke.

Senior Champion Cow—Wm. H. Krause.

Junior Champion Heifer—F. M. Mortimer.

DAIRY DAY IN WASHINGTON COUNTY

Dairy Day was celebrated May 22 in Washington County, Idaho, by an excursion to several dairy farms and herds, followed by a lunch and program at the Oregon Trail park, in Weiser.

The first herd inspected was owned by R. T. Davis, who told of the feed and care given his herd, gave a short talk on dairying, showed the visitors through the barns and pointed out the best members of his herd which includes animals that have made county and state records for milk and butterfat production.

The herd owned by the Intermountain Institute was next inspected. This is one of the best Holstein herds in Idaho, numbering nearly one hundred animals including several with state records. Herdsman E. R. Evans, whose efforts are largely responsible for the building up of the herd, showed how to judge a good dairy cow, told of the value of testing, of official records and of weighing and keeping account of the milk production. He said that absolute cleanliness was a necessity in and around the dairy barns.

From the institute the visitors drove to the Benson dairy, one of the big commercial dairies of the section. The twenty-five grade cows of this dairy produced 37,205 lb. butterfat during 1922 which was the third highest herd average in Washington and Payette counties last year. This year several splendid individuals have been added to the herd.

Following lunch, addresses were made by several speakers. R. T. Davis talked on "Feeding for Production." C. H. Sargent, owner of one of the best Jersey herds in Payette County, spoke on "Breeding for Production." "Dairy Possibilities" was the subject of A. H. Morgan, a Weiser banker, who pointed out the changes in financial conditions in all Idaho sections where dairying has become a leading industry. Bob Brown, proprietor of the creamery at Weiser, spoke on "Better Care of Cream," calling attention to the fact that the producer of the highest grade got the highest price and cost only a little extra care to produce the highest grade. O. A. West, another banker, told how dairying had brought prosperity, brought more cash every month and reduced indebtedness wherever it had been successfully carried on.

COLUMBIA BREEDERS FORM BULL ASSOCIATION

The regular monthly meeting of the Columbia County Holstein Breeders' Association was held Monday evening, July 9, on the lawn at the home of R. M. Trump near Orangeville, Pa.

After the regular business was disposed of, Allen N. Crissey field man representing the National Association, gave a good talk on matters relating particularly to bull association work. An interesting discussion followed and plans were laid to form

a four block bull association. It is the intention to buy four high class bulls, good individuals and from cows that are good individuals, such bulls to be backed by large yearly records.

The Columbia County Holstein Breeders are a progressive bunch and this new move will give them an opportunity to secure a number of high-class bulls for herd sires while, at the same time, each man's investment will not be more than he could afford to put into a bull to be owned by him alone. By selecting animals of similar lines of breeding, a breeding center for one strain can be formed which will attract buyers who favor that particular family. Then the daughters of the various bulls can be developed and tested and their good qualities advertised.

Wm. J. Fairchild of Berwick is president, R. M. Trump of Orangeville and J. A. Patterson of Rohrsburg first and second vice-presidents, and Clarence Reece of Berwick secretary-treasurer of the Columbia County Club.

DAIRY DAY IN SALT LAKE COUNTY

Draper, Utah, on June 5th celebrated Salt Lake County's first annual Black and White Day, and over four hundred dairymen from central Utah attended.

The first gathering was at the farm of Andrew Sjoblom, where the results of breeding grade Shorthorn and Jersey cows to Holstein bulls for a period of twelve years, was studied. W. S. Murdock, from the Western Office of the United States Dairy Division, talked on the value of herd records and the correct interpretation of these records. He said that failure to keep herd production records will cost the dairymen more money later than proper records would cost now.

At the J. R. Allen farm, the Allen herd of fifty Holstein females were much admired and great interest was shown in the barns and barn equipment at this place. The next stop was made at W. B. Ennis' farm where the bull, Star Pondyke Segis, was seen.

The crowd gathered at the community square at noon where barbecued meat formed part of the menu. Immediately following dinner the purebred heifer donated by the Livestock committee of the Salt Lake Chamber of Commerce was drawn for, Ludwig Paul of Granger, being the winner. After the drawing George B. Caine, of the Utah Agricultural College, talked on methods of herd development through the use of better sires.

Prof. Caine stated: "Selection of a herdsire from high producing ancestry almost invariably increases the production of the descendants and trebles the profits of the herd." H. A. Mathiesen spoke of the extension program of the National Holstein Association and on the value of bull associations as a means of procuring better sires.

At the conclusion of the meeting the Salt Lake County Holstein Breeders' Association was organized. Prentiss Fitzgerald of Draper was elected president, Isaac Freeman, River-

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ton, vice president, and Ray Pixton, Murray, R. F. D. No. 7, secretary-treasurer. Plans were discussed relating to the perfecting of the Holstein bull associations and towards the organization of a cow testing association this fall.

PROMOTING MILK CAMPAIGNS

Educational Milk campaigns are instrumental in increasing the use of dairy products and, as the demand is increased, there is a tendency to increase the price. While milk producers are primarily interested in bettering their income they are also interested in community betterment, and experiments by McCullom and other noted scientists have shown that with increased consumption of dairy products comes better health, particularly among the younger generation.

The Federal Department of Agriculture has recently published under the name of Department Circular 250, a thirty-five page booklet written by Jessie M. Hoover and entitled Educational Milk-For-Health Campaigns. From data obtained from sixty or more campaigns in which the Department has coöperated, it is said that the cost of the campaigns varied from \$85 to \$800. For the average city \$1,500 is sufficient but excellent campaigns have been conducted at costs ranging from \$140 to \$800. The circular goes on to tell how to organize a milk campaign and then tells how to follow up the work.

The illustrations shows posters made by school children and also contains many charts and tables. The BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN advises all dairy owners to send for this circular and believes that it contains material which can be used to good advantage to promote the consumption and demand for milk and its products.

MILK-CAN STERILIZATION

With the advent of hot weather the sterilization of milk cans is of the utmost importance from the bacteriologic and economic standpoints. This applies especially to the cans which are returned supposedly in a clean, sanitary condition to be refilled by the producer. Unless sterilized on the farm, cans which have not been treated in a thorough manner by the dealer may be the cause of his receiving very poor if not extremely undesirable milk in the next shipment. Even when cans are washed and rinsed soon after being emptied, but are not sterilized, they will usually contain at least several million bacteria, especially if a number of utensils are washed and rinsed in the same water. In warm weather, these millions will be increased to billions in 24 or 48 hours, for in such cans plenty of moisture and food material for bacterial growth are usually present.

Some experiments have been recently conducted by the United States Dairy Division. Milk cans were washed and rinsed and

bacteria counts were made on them both before and after sterilization and on similar cans which were held for 24 and 48 hours. The lids were left on the cans and they were held in much the same manner as if they had been returned to the producer from a milk plant. In making the counts on the cans they were rinsed with 400 cubic centimeters, or about one pint, of sterilized water and only the bacteria found by the first rinsing are represented in the figures given here; therefore, the counts do not show all of the bacteria in the cans, but indicate their general condition. The work performed with four 10-gallon cans is taken as an example of what was found in cans which were unsterilized and those which were steamed for 25 minutes in a concrete sterilizer and dried. These examples are typical of the general results obtained in the investigations.

In the first rinsing of one unsterilized can soon after washing 47,000,000 bacteria were found, while the count for a similar can immediately after sterilization was 3,600. Another similar unsterilized can which was held 24 hours yielded 16,000,000,000 bacteria at the first rinsing, while in the fourth can, which had been sterilized and dried, only 16,800 bacteria were obtained by the first rinsing after 24 hours. The unsterilized can which had been held 24 hours, would have contaminated milk placed in it with over 400,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter, as compared with probably not more than one organism per c. c. in the corresponding sterilized can. These counts, although not meant to be taken as a standard in any sense of the word, do indicate that thorough sterilization of milk cans is a most important factor, especially in warm weather.

Letters to the Editor

HOWARD C. REYNOLDS,
Harrisburg, Penna.

I have received several sample copies of the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN, every one of which has been read from "Kiver to Kiver" and thoroughly enjoyed. I like the tone of the "organ" and am enclosing one dollar for it with the understanding that you are to keep it in tune the two years that I have agreed to use it. OLD TIME OHIO BREEDER.

EDITOR OF BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN:

I enjoy reading your paper and like its policy. You are doing a good work. OHIO BREEDER.

King Beauty Sylvia Lyons

the bull heading

SPRINGDALE HERD

is a grandson of Belle Model Pietje, a cow that three successive years made over 33 lb. butter in a week, while she is from a cow that twice made over 37 lb., three times over 32 lb. Then he is a superb individual and is from a great young cow.

B. F. JONES & SON

South Montrose, Pa.

B. F. JONES

W. HUGH JONES

Thoughtful Breeders

are recognizing the importance of the 305-day tests.

The dam and sire's dam of

Origin Sir Napol Cornucopia

my junior herdsire, have 305-day records that average 832.055 lb. butter, 16,924.45 lb. milk and both animals were tested as four-year-olds. Few can equal that showing.

A. W. DOWNTON

STARRUCCA

PENNA.

Spring Farm Butter Boy

our senior sire, has a score of good record A.R.O. daughters one of which tested for a year, made 971 lb. butter, 21,305 lb. milk. He is from the 34.39 lb. cow Tweede De Kol Lass and so is brother to the former World Champion, K P Pontiac Lass, the first cow to make 44 lb. of butter in 7 day official test.

OAKS DAIRY FARM

C. Lewis Taylor, Proprietor
Wyalusing, Pennsylvania

Accredited Herd

Cow Testing Association Reports

VARY UNDER SIMILAR TREATMENT

A purebred Holstein owned by Fred E. McMurray led the Reno County, Kansas, Cow Testing Association producing 18,950 lb. milk 547 lb. butterfat. She returned her owner \$243.50 above the cost of feed. The ten highest fat producers in the association returned a higher profit than did the lowest thirty-five cows. In one herd there was a variation of \$213 between the amount of profit returned by stablemates.

ONE HUNDRED PER CENT

The high cow for fat production in the Southern Chautauqua County, N. Y., Testing Association was a nine-year-old owned by L. D. Dale & Son of Stedman, her production being 65 lb. butterfat for the month of June. The high cow for milk production was a grade Holstein owned by E. W. Cady of Clymer with 1,599 lb. to her credit.

Every member of this association has a purebred bull. The president of the association is Glenn Thorp of Findley Lake and the secretary-treasurer is L. H. Woodward.

DAVIS HERD PROFITABLE

Sixteen purebred Holsteins owned by R. T. Davis of Weiser, Idaho, and enrolled in the Weiser-Payette cow testing association produced 210,112 lb. milk and 7,155 lb. butterfat in ten months. The receipts from the sale of the products was \$3,185.50 while the feed cost was \$1,309.86, leaving a profit of \$1,875.66 or an average of \$117 per cow for the ten months. During the year the herd produced 7,528 lb. butterfat an average of 476.6 lb. per cow while the milk total was 231,362 lb. an average of 14,460 lb. per animal. One of the members of the Davis herd produced 22,111 lb. milk in a year.

PAYS TO KEEP GOOD COWS

A summary of the records of the first Cow Testing Association in Osage County, Kansas, reveals that only 1.5% of the animals were unprofitable. The largest producer was a purebred Holstein owned by F. W. Gibson, Osage City, she leading for milk production with 16,275 lb. and for butterfat production with 489 lb.

The five best cows in the association average \$226.73 profit while more than half of those completing the year averaged approximately \$58.00 profit. The average production for the entire association was 8,123 lb. milk and 281 lb. butterfat while the average for the ten high cows was 12,225 lb. milk and 435 lb. fat. The average income figuring butterfat at 35 cents per pound and skim milk at 50

cents per hundred pounds was \$137.90. The ten highest cows averaged \$213.36 and the ten lowest cows averaged \$78.95 or approximately one-third as much.

MAKE NICE SHOWING IN ILLINOIS

Two hundred and forty cows finished nine months test work in the Will County, Ill. Testing Association reports G. W. McVey, Tester. The leader was a grade Holstein, owned by John Wille, her production being 12,974 lb. milk, 496.6 lb. fat for the nine months period. Her feed cost was \$87.74. A registered Holstein was second with 11,336 lb. milk, 483 lb. fat and a feed cost of \$72.44. She is owned by Willard Rowley. August Rump owned the third high cow in the association. Her production was 10,477 lb. milk, 437.5 lb. fat and her feed cost was \$69.64.

Mr. Wille owned the high herd, their average being 9,556 lb. milk, 355.68 lb. fat. There were eleven cows in the herd but only six completed the whole nine month's test. Twelve cows owned by August Rump was in second place with an average of 9,123 lb. milk, 344.92 lb.

BULL SALES RESULT FROM TESTING

There was considerable activity in the purebred sire business during June in the Cumberland County, Pa., Cow Testing Association, reports tester A. A. Raudabaugh. A purebred sire was purchased by Geo. Shaul, Hogestown, from J. L. Basehoare, Mechanicsburg, R. D. 5; one by Frank Mentzer, Mechanicsburg, from E. C. Ludd, Carlisle, R. D. 5; another by Joseph Conrad, Mechanicsburg from I. V. Otto, Boiling Springs; and a fourth by Joseph Giblee near Hogestown from Elias Otto, Carlisle. The dams of all of these animals are from high class cows belonging to members of the association.

Eight cows composing the herd of W. H. Wertz, Shiremanstown headed the association by averaging 1,251 lb. milk, 43.6 lb. butterfat during the month of June. Thirty herds containing 345 animals were tested during the month; fifty cows produced over 50 lb. butterfat and 113 made over 1,000 lb. milk during the thirty days. The ten high cows averaged 64.4 lb. fat, 1,756 lb. milk and all ten were Holsteins.

ONE DOES WORK OF EIGHT

Joe, a Holstein owned by L. P. Clark was the best butterfat producer in the cow testing association operating in Campbell County, Kentucky. During the past year she gave 12,333 lb. milk and 472 lb. of fat and earned her owner \$139.30. Maid, owned by George Wanner was the highest milk producer giving 16,333 lb. and more than 464 lb. of fat, she returned her owner a profit of \$188.70 above feed costs.

E. M. Prewitt, Dairy Extension Specialist of the Kentucky College of Agriculture has issued a report telling how six Campbell County farmers used the testing association to put their dairy herds on a basis where each of their cows are doing the work of eight average Kentucky milkers.

During the year the 63 cows in the six herds gave a total of 522,469 lb. of milk that yielded 18,249 lb. of butterfat, thereby returning their owners a total of \$5,381.24 above feed costs. The average production for each cow was 8,293 lb. of milk and 289 lb. of butterfat, while the average profit from each cow above feed costs was \$85.42. It is estimated that the average Kentucky cow gives about 2,750 lb. of milk and 124 lb. of butterfat a year, while the profit from her above feed costs is around \$10.

EXCEED HOLLAND HOLSTEINS

Constantine Prescher, the official tester of the Saukville Cow Testing Association which operates in part of Ozaukee County, Wisconsin, has issued a very attractive report of the first years work of the association. During the year a total of 423 cows owned by twenty-four members were tested and of this number 288 cows completed a full year's work. One cow exceeded 600 lb. fat; three produced between 500 and 600 lb. and seventeen produced between 400 and 500 lb., while forty-six exceeded a pound of butterfat a day for every day in the year. No less than thirty-nine cows exceeded 10,000 lb. milk, the average production being 7,859 lb. milk, 290 lb. butterfat. Mr. Prescher points out that the figures given for the average milk production of the cows of Holland are 7,585 lb. so that the Saukville cows, which are largely purebred and grade Holsteins, exceeded the Holsteins in their native country. Mr. Prescher is authority for the statement that the average production of the Ozaukee county cow is 5,380 lb. and of the cows enrolled in the 515 cow testing associations in the United States is 6,936 lb. milk, 265.7 lb. butterfat.

The ten high herds for both milk and butterfat production consists of black and white cows. The leading herd for milk production, butterfat production and profit consists of both purebred and grade Holsteins and is owned by Robert Riewesthal of Fredonia. This herd of ten cows averaged 10,270 lb. milk, 436.3 lb. fat. Six years ago the average butterfat production of the Riewesthal herd was 155 lb. and the owner credits the improvement to knowledge of his cows' production gained through weighing and testing which has enabled him to weed out the poor producers and replace them with the offspring of his best cows. His leading producer made 15,338 lb. milk, 613.9 lb. butterfat in the year. She is

a dark-colored, grade Holstein of good size, straight on the back and possessing depth of body and evident capacity. The most profitable producer in the association is also a grade Holstein owned by Fred Dries of Saukville, whose thirteen cow dairy consists of both purebred and grade Holsteins. His best cow stands second for butterfat production and ninth for milk production. She gave 12,469 lb. milk, 559.9 lb. butterfat in a year and her average test was 4.49%. Her production is estimated as being worth \$304.32 and the cost of her feed is estimated as \$94.08, which leaves a net profit of \$210.24.

The lowest producer in the association was a native or scrub cow. She made 2,928 lb. milk, 118.5 lb. butterfat. Cows of this caliber are dear at any price and the more a man has of them the poorer he is.

TESTING IN NEW YORK STATE

Holsteins again carried off the five leading places in the Dairy Improvement Associations of New York State during the month of April. R. W. Reed of Hemlock, enrolled in the Livingston Association won first place with a grade Holstein, Mary, which produced 127.7 lb. butterfat, 2,409 lb. milk, and third place with a grade Holstein, W. E., which produced 100.5 lb. butterfat and 2,184 lb. milk. The world's record grade cow, Aaggie, in the Sam W. Barber herd is second with 114.8 lb. fat, 2,670.1 lb. milk in the second month of her lactation period and she is demonstrating that the record that made her the world's champion grade cow was no fluke. The Livingston Association claims four of the five leading cows, fifth place being held by a purebred Holstein, owned by J. S. Cooley of Groveland, with 94.4 lb. butterfat, 1,968 lb. milk. A purebred Holstein owned by R. W. Chamberlain of Canadea was in fourth place with 95.3 lb. fat, 2,325 lb. milk. During April records were completed on 9,479 cows of which 1,318 or 13.9% made the honor roll. Seventeen produced between 60 and 70 lb. fat; fifteen between 70 and 80 while twelve exceeded 80 lb. fat for the month.

Not all the reports for May were received when the *News Letter* was issued June 25th but first place was then held by a purebred Holstein owned by F. H. Thompson & Son of Holland Patent and enrolled in the Boonville Association. This cow led the 682 cows in the Boonville Association with 2,697.6 lb. milk, 122.6 lb. fat. Next to her stands the famous Bella Pontiac, former world's champion for yearly butter production. She is credited with 2,886 lb. milk, 98.1 lb. fat. She is a member of the herd at Laurel Stock Farm, Goshen, N. Y., which averaged 44.5 lb. milk daily during the month for twenty-one cows, the highest average that has been made during the past year and a half in either of the Orange County Associations. In his summary Geo. W. Tailby, Jr, test supervisor, says:

"In June, 1922, a summary of records of all cows in eleven associations of this

state for the year 1921 showed an average production of 6,403.3 lb. milk containing 235.29 lb. fat, giving an average test of 3.67%. This included all of the twelve months' records which were sent to this office.

"A similar summary of all yearly records from sixteen associations for 1922 shows an average production for 2,480 cows of 7,257.3 lb. milk containing 261.3 lb. fat; test 3.6%. Evidently, the dairymen who are taking advantage of the opportunity to build up their herds through association records are getting results in higher production. While this production looks good compared to the census average of 4,267 lb. milk for New York, we still have the average production of 7,585 lb. milk in the Netherlands as a goal to work toward."

ILLINOIS TEST WORK

Although Holsteins, both purebred and grades, occupy prominent positions in the Illinois honor list for June, the cow producing the most milk and butterfat in the month is a purebred Brown Swiss owned by the Hawthorn Farms. She is credited with 2,670 lb. milk, and 96.1 lb. butterfat. Occupying the next four positions are purebred Holstein cows, owned by E. C. Parrish and enrolled in the Edgar Association, is second with 2,226 lb. milk, 84.6 lb. butterfat. In third position is one of Earl Henry's cows with 1,755 lb. milk, 84.2 lb. butterfat. August Rump of Will County owns the animals standing fourth with 1,644 lb. milk, 83.8 lb. butterfat while in next position stands one of the purebreds of Professor Lillie's establishment, Buffalo Creek Farm, with 2,613 lb. milk, 83.6 lb. fat. J. H. Burr of Kane County, The Girls School at Aurora and Rock River Farms each have a purebred Holstein in the list of the ten highest producers in the state.

The three highest producing herds are all purebred Holsteins. In first position comes eight animals owned by Harry Averill and enrolled in Kane County, No. 3 Association, these cows averaged 1,580 lb. milk, 47.6 lb. fat. A. D. Cornue of Hebron, McHenry County, is second with a herd of twenty purebreds averaging 1,283 lb. milk, 46.8 lb. fat. The Earl Henry herd is third, his seven purebreds average 1,125 lb. milk, 44.5 lb. fat. The C. S. Davis herd of thirteen purebreds averaging 1,224 lb. milk, 42.4 lb. fat and twenty-one purebreds owned by the Aurora Girls School average 1,222 lb. milk, 42 lb. fat.

Individual purebred Holsteins occupy one-third of the leading positions in the eighteen associations reporting while in four other associations grade Holsteins take first position. Black and white cows composed the leading herd in twelve of the eighteen associations reported.

COMPRESSED MOTION

"What was he pinched for?"
"His father let him use the motor car for an hour."
"Well?"
"He tried to ride an hour in 15 minutes."

KENTUCKY STATE COLLEGE HERDS

There are three herds of purebred cattle at the Kentucky College of Agriculture at Lexington. These consist of 50 Jerseys, 17 Holsteins and 7 Guernseys. The Jersey herd was started in 1896 with fourteen selected dairy cows. The history of the Jersey herd indicates that the element of luck enters into the building of a purebred herd for eleven of the fourteen cows failed to produce female descendants so that the present herd of fifty head is descended from three cows purchased in 1896. Records for the past two years show that the Jersey milkers have averaged 6,873 lb. milk, 373 lb. butterfat in a year.

The Holstein and Guernsey herds were started later. At the present time the college owns the state champion senior two-year-old Lady Beets Rose Pieterje with 11,090.7 lb. milk, 505.26 lb. butter, as well as Lady Dora Pieterje, 11,770 lb. milk, 526.38 lb. butter, former state champion junior two-year-old. The Holstein milkers during the past two years have averaged 10,671 lb. milk, 367 lb. butterfat annually. Three members of this herd have produced more than 12,000 lb. milk in a year and five members of the herd, including the state champion, have each produced over 400 lb. fat in a year.

The herd of Holsteins is headed by Lyons Mutual Burke, who will be four years old the fifteenth of next September. This bull was bred in Wisconsin but he was dropped at the Coldstream Farm, one of Kentucky's great Holstein establishments. He is a son of Juliana De Kol Lyons and Crescent Beauty Mutual Burke and is a grandson of Juliana King of Rock whose dam, Queen Juliana Dirkje was a former world's butter champion. Lyons Mutual Burke is a real show bull. He won junior championship at the Kentucky state fair in 1921 and the same year was placed third as a senior yearling at the National Dairy Show. In the pedigree of this young bull occur the names of former world's champions and many great producers.

The Guernsey herd, although small, is of high quality and the records show that during the past two years the milkers averaged 6,743 lb. milk, 349 lb. butterfat a year. At the head of this herd stands Atamansit Royal King, an outstanding individual in whose veins flow some of the best blood of the Guernsey breed.

FREE

A copy of our new booklet on
"The Management of a Public Sale",

new edition just off press. Get your copy to-day. It contains many good suggestions.

SALE CATALOGS

Remember we are one of the very leading catalog companies. Our new price of \$2.75 per page for 300 copies of a real high class catalog should interest you. Write for samples and entry blanks before ordering elsewhere.

Backus Bros. Pedigree Company
Box 45E Mexico, New York

TO PROTECT LIVESTOCK SHIPPERS

Under the Packers and Stockyards Act, all individuals and firms engaged in the livestock commission business must be bonded after September 1st, next. The amount of the bond cannot be less than \$5,000 and it need not be in excess of \$50,000. The purpose of bonding those in the livestock commission business is to secure to the owner or consignor of livestock the "faithful and prompt accounting of and payment for the proceeds of sales." In addition to the bonds required, the regulations promulgated under the act make it obligatory for the commission house to make and render accounting of each sale, showing the number, weight and price of each kind of animal sold, the name of the purchaser, the date of sale, and such other facts as may be necessary to complete the record. Another important provision has to do with the use of funds obtained from the sale of livestock. These funds must not be used by commission men for any of their private purposes or be intermingled with other accounts or funds belonging to them.

PUGSLEY GOES TO SOUTH DAKOTA

Charles W. Pugsley, United States Assistant Secretary of Agriculture for nearly two years, has tendered his resignation effective October 1st and will accept the Presidency of the South Dakota State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, located at Brookings, South Dakota.

Mr. Pugsley's work as assistant secretary has received many commendations from farmers and agricultural writers. His speeches and articles are straight to the point yet convey a maximum of information with a minimum of technical words and long drawn-out phrases. His many friends in the Holstein industry will wish him unqualified success.

King Segis Patent Lock

EAR TAGS for Cattle, Sheep and Swine ALSO



King Segis Bull Staff and Rings.

Descriptions, prices and sample tags on application.

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Who thinks of things to do for you—extra things that are not expected but which help a heap toward making your sale successful. Write for one of our Folders on Successful Auctions and How to Promote Them.

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The Live-Wire Auctioneer
EAST AURORA, N. Y.

PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

Aug. 22—Neshanic, N. J., S. S. Hastings Dispersal.
Aug. 30—Montrose, Pa., Susquehanna County Breeders' Second Annual Sale.
Sept. 1—Troy, Pa., Bayard G. Bradford Dispersal Sale, R. Austin Backus, Mgr.
Sept. 26—Watertown, N. Y., Northern New York Breeders Sale.
Sept. 27—Eaton Rapids, Mich., Second Annual Sale, Grand River Stock Farms.
Oct. 3—Howell, Mich., Tenth Annual Sale of the Howell Sales Company of Livingston County, W. Griffin, Sec'y.
Oct. 4—Marshfield, Wis., 18th Semi-Annual Sale, Central Wisconsin Holstein Breeders' Association.
Oct. 9—West Chester, Pa., Chester County and Eastern Breeders' Consignment Sale.
Oct. 9—Wayland, Mich., F. D. Cutler Dispersal Sale, R. Austin Backus, Mgr.
Oct. 10—Syracuse, N. Y., National Dairy Show Sale.
Oct. 12—Mexico, N. Y., A. C. Kiefer Dispersal Sale, R. Austin Backus, Mgr.
Oct. 17—Watertown, Wis., National Homestead Sale, Francis Darcey, Mgr.
Oct. 18—Howell, Mich., Howell Sales Company of Livingston County.
Oct. 20—New Douglas, Ill., Holstein Breeders' Consignment Sale, S. E. Gehrig, Mgr.
Oct. 22—Adrian, Mich., R. P. Clement Dispersal.
Oct. 22—Zanesfield, Ohio, W. W. Brundige & Sons First Annual Sale.
Oct. 23—Diamonddale, Mich., G. F. Baldut & Son Dispersal.
Oct. 31—Lapeer, Mich., R. V. Cutting Dispersal.
Nov. 5—Elkhorn, Wis., Walworth County Breeders' Fall Sale.
Nov. 7—Monroe, Wis., Green County Holstein Breeders Semi-Annual Consignment Sale, J. W. Keating, Secretary, Monroe, Wis.
Nov. 12—Elkhorn, Wis., Walworth County Breeders' Bull Sale.
Nov. 13—Waukesha, Wis., Waukesha County Holstein Breeders Fall Sale.
Nov. 14—Watuton, Wis., Watuton County Holstein Breeders Fall Sale.
Nov. 19—Kansas State Association Sale, W. H. Mott, Mgr.

THE D. F. GREEN DISPERSAL

Mr. A. A. Hoffman of Egypt, Pa. was the biggest buyer at the D. F. Green dispersal sale which was held on the Green farm, near Palmerton, Carbon Co., Pa., Saturday, June 23. Mr. Hoffman purchased the herd bull FINDERNE KING VALDESSA Pontiac, No. 352286, a son of King Valdessa for \$510. He also purchased FINDERNE Twisk Valdessa for \$435; FINDERNE Pontiac Valdessa for \$125; Bloomfield Echo for \$185; Lela Dijkstra Torret for \$150 and a yearling daughter of Ziegenfuss Korndyke King Pontiac for \$100.

Another purchaser was C. F. Hill of Newsite, Pa., who took FINDERNE Milk and Butter Valdessa for \$167.50 and FINDERNE Maud Hengerveld 3d for \$125; while Ziegenfuss Bros. of Aquashicola, Pa. took the young heifer Mountainside Hengerveld Bell for \$140.

Mr. Green's herd was small but consisted of registered Holsteins of highclass individuality, richly bred and nearly all descendants of the former world's champion Valdessa Scott 2d, the first cow to make a 40 lb. seven day butter record. The sale was managed by the veteran sale manager W. M. Benninger with Person and Fritzinger auctioneers and A. A. Benninger of Walnutport as pedigree expert.

S. S. HASTINGS DISPERSAL POSTPONED

The dispersal sale of the S. S. Hastings herd which was scheduled to take place on the home farm at Neshanic, N. J., July 27, has been postponed. Mr. Hastings having turned the management of the sale over to W. W. Wetmore, who will manage it under the auspices of the New Jersey Holstein Cooperative Association of which he is Field Secretary. The Association will hold a consignment sale on August 22 and the Hastings herd will be dispersed in that sale.

The Hastings herd which consists of thirty-two females besides the herd bull is fully accredited and includes at least one state champion. The herd bull is King Pontiac Model Fayne, a son of King Model Champion from a 29 lb. daughter of King of the Pontiacs, whose dam, a 27 lb. cow, is by King Fayne Segis from a 24 lb. daughter of Paul Beets De Kol. King Model Champion is by the Bloomingdale herd sire, King Model and was from Belle Segis Champion, a 37 lb. daughter of King Segis Champion. The pedigree of this bull bristles with seven day records ranging from thirty pounds upwards while we are assured that he not only is a splendid individual but that his offspring are inheriting this desirable characteristic.

In the Hastings herd there is a 32 lb. junior four-year-old together with two of her daughters; a 28 lb. granddaughter of Gordon Glen Pontiac and three of her daughters; a 28 lb. granddaughter of King of the Pontiacs and two of her daughters together with a number of other family groups. The fact that the herd contains these family groups, that it is fully accredited, and that many of the records have been made in sub-division B. under conditions that can be duplicated in almost any farmer's herd make this herd and its dispersal worth the attention of men who are in search of healthy Holsteins.

THE M. S. ALEXANDER DISPERSAL

The M. S. Alexander herd was dispersed at Owatonna, Minnesota June 20. Besides the Alexander herd of grades and purebreds a few animals were consigned by Paul W. Anderson and John Lynard.

There was a large attendance of buyers from Iowa and southern Minnesota and the bidding was lively at all times, the sixty-four head being sold in about

three hours. The offerings went to twenty-eight buyers. The auctioneers were J. E. Mack and E. J. Hanson.

Considering the fact that only three cows in the purebred herd had official records, the averages obtained were very satisfactory. The top price was \$370 which was paid for a very showy two-year-old heifer by J. H. Hagen of Northwood, Iowa. Four others brought over \$300 each, two of them going to Mankato Holstein Farms, one to Dr. A. W. Adson of Rochester, and the fourth to R. D. Frahm of Janesville, Minnesota.

The grade sale was one of the best ever held in Minnesota—thirty-seven head selling for an average of \$124.12. This included fifteen heifers under two years of age. Top price for grades was \$235. The second highest grade sold for \$180 and her yearling daughter brought \$140.

The quality of the grades was mainly responsible for the high prices. Some of them were sired by Stacy Phyllis De Kol Prince, a son of Korndyke Hengerveld Madrigal. Others were sired by Cedar Lawn Sir Johanna, whose daughters have large records made in both official and semi-official tests. He has a 35.83 lb. four-year-old daughter that made over 600 lb. milk in a week. He was by Sir Johanna De Kol 15th from Netherland Johanna De Kol, a 24 lb. cow with seven A. R. O. daughters five of which have made over 20 lb. butter in a week and at least one of these daughters have made world's records.

The following tables for which we are indebted to the sales managers The Twin City Pedigree and Service Company, of Minneapolis, Minn., show at a glance the character of the sale. The sale managers deserve considerable credit both for the conduct of the event and the comprehensive and careful report made to the press.

PUREBREDS	
27 Purebreds sold for a total of.....	\$5,470.00
Average price.....	202.59
3 Yearling heifers averaged.....	153.33
5 Heifers under one year averaged.....	129.00
4 Bull calves under nine months averaged.....	92.50
GRADES	
37 Grades sold for a total of.....	\$4,592.50
Average price.....	124.12
22 Grades of milking age averaged.....	152.50
7 Grade yearling heifers averaged.....	107.14
8 Grade heifers under one year averaged.....	60.93

FOND DU LAC PAVILION CHANGES OWNERS

Articles of incorporation of the Fond du Lac County Breeders' Association which was organized to take over the property of the Holstein Breeder Sales Company, were filed June 28th at the office of the Register of Deeds at Fond du Lac, Wis., after being approved by the assistant Secretary of State at Madison. The men chiefly instrumental in bringing about the organization were S. H. Bird, Carl H. Brugger, and E. C. Peebles, who were deeply interested in the Holstein Breeder Sales Company, which was organized some time ago with members from fourteen different counties in the state.

According to the papers the new association is formed to "promote and improve dairy cattle and all lines of stock, encourage wider and better breeding, and facilitate sales thereof." No capital stock is furnished by the organization. Annual dues are \$2 for all members.

The debts of the old company are reported to be around \$5,000.

The assets include the Fond du Lac sale pavilion which is valued at considerably more than that amount.

THE NEW STATE PAPER

THE BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN is in receipt of the first number of the Illinois Holstein-Friesian News of which Frank T. Fowler, president of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Illinois is editor. Mr. Fowler has injected much of his own

exuberant vitality into the first number of the News which therefore is quite interesting. The News carries an item that the Illinois legislature has appropriated one million dollars for the eradication of bovine tuberculosis and that some twenty-six Illinois counties have already met the requirements with strong prospects of twelve more joining in. Mr. Fowler makes it very evident that he and the Illinois Association are going to be on the job to secure the 1925 convention for some Illinois point.

THE MOTHER OF A CHAMPION

Colantha Changeling Frisby, owned by the Chequamegon Holstein Association, and cared for by R. E. Pringel, of Ashland, Wisconsin, is making a great showing in a year test. In 266 days to June 1st she had produced 17,864.4 lb. milk, 723.63 lb. butter; during May she made 81.33 lb. butterfat.

Colantha Changeling Frisby is a daughter of Colantha Changeling Lad but she is better known as the dam of Pieterje Ormsby Mercedes Frisby who made as a junior two-year-old 32.91 lb. butter in seven days, the world's record in the class at time of making.

Lawyers are uneasy sleepers. They frequently lie first on one side and then on the other.

The classified advertising columns are full of opportunity. Why not take advantage of them?

WILL JUDGE AT THE ROYAL

Three Maryland boys sailed from New York June 16th and will represent the United States at the international livestock judging contest for juniors at the English Royal Stock Show. Before the show the team will look over representative herds of Scotch and English dairy cattle. They will take with them the gold cup which the three boys from Cecil County, Maryland, won last year.

These three boys are Richard Wills, Charles Fendall Cushing and Hubert Snodgrass, all of Harford County, Maryland, and they will be accompanied by County Agent B. B. Derrick and P. W. Chickester, the Maryland Assistant Club Agent. These boys won the Maryland State championship in judging dairy cattle at the Maryland State Fair at Timonium last fall as well as the championship at the National Dairy Show at St. Paul.

THE PASSING OF OAK DALE

Some years ago Cy Thompson started out to build a Holstein and poultry breeding establishment that would be the equal of anything in the world. Mr. Thompson's ideas were larger than his pocket-book with the result that he used more than one million dollars belonging to the Hormel Packing Company, a Minnesota firm of which he was comptroller. In order to make good as much of the shortage as possible, Oak Dale Farms, together with the rest of Mr. Thompson's property, was assigned to his employers, and J. C. Hormel of the Hormel Packing Company was appointed receiver.

It is recently announced that the great poultry establishment will be sold on receiver's orders together with all stock and complete equipment. Advertisements are being carried in the principal poultry journals and it will be only a short time before this establishment will be heard of no more.

Typewritten Pedigrees

4 generation, 3 copies \$1.00
SALE CATALOGS
F. G. Johnston, 37 W. Lane Ave., Columbus, Ohio

Live Stock Auctioneer

E. Newlin Brown,
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Reference on request. Terms Reasonable.



Stronger, Larger Calves—Less Abortions

Increased milk flow, longer production, improved health and general condition, correction of mineral deficiency result from feeding U-COP-CO Special Steam Bone Mineral Meal. Write for free booklet. Order from this ad today. Price in 125 lb. sacks \$20.00; 1000 lbs., \$37.50; 2000 lbs., \$70.00. United Chemical & Organic Products Co., 4200 So. Marshfield Ave., Chicago, Ill.

"Berkshires on Every Farm"

The Berkshire World

Devoted to the best interests of the swine industry, particularly to the Berkshires, the hog that won **Grand Championship** over all breeds in the dressed carcass classes at the late International.

Easy feeders, meat of unsurpassed quality, profitable. The Berkshire hog and the Holstein cow are the best farm animals today.

Full of practical information. All the news of the American Berkshire Association. Every number is worth more than a year's subscription to any farmer or swine breeder.

\$1 gets it for a year.
A good investment.
Subscribe today.

Write for free booklet entitled

"Berkshire Profits"

**The Frost
Publishing Company**

Springfield, Ill.

BROKE STATE RECORD AT FIRST TRY

A little more than a year ago, G. N. Smith of Watertown, New York, decided to run six cows on semi-official test. These were the first and only six cows he has ever semi-officially tested. All of them made better than 1,000 lb. butter with an estimated average of 23,000 lb. milk during the year they were on test. We say estimated because the figures for all the records have not as yet come from the Superintendent's office.

Success certainly crowned Mr. Smith's efforts for one of the animals, Neva Pontiac Fairmont Lyons, broke the senior two-year-old state record which had been made by the great K. P. Manor Kate eight years before. Neva beat her predecessor for both milk and butter making 25,554.2 lb. milk, 1,035.88 lb. butter in a year, certainly a wonderful showing for a two-year-old heifer. The showing this heifer made is all the more remarkable because she carried calf practically six months of the time she was on test. In the Superintendent of Advanced Registry's reports for year records made during the testing year which ended March 31st, Neva stands second for milk production and takes third place for butter production.

The only other record that was concluded before the close of the Holstein testing year was that of Ladoga De Kol Segis, who as a junior four-year-old produced in the year, 22,491.9 lb. milk, 1,034.13 lb. butter, certainly a splendid record. Pauline Pietertje Segis, freshening when nearly eleven years of age made 25,525.1 lb. milk, 1,079.68 lb. butter; Carlisle Duchess Beauty another great cow produced 1,080.63 lb. butter, 23,998 lb. milk; and Mildred Ragapple Korn-dyke made 10,092.43 lb. butter, 22,808.9 lb. milk during the year. The sixth in order of completing tests on the North Country Farms is North Country Dutchland Alice one of the famous world's record twins owned by Mr. Smith. She is expected to exceed 1,100 lb. butter this year as a mature cow. Mr. Smith informs us that he plans to start some more cows on long time test this coming fall and expects them to make as uniformly large records as has been finished by the first sextette at the North Country Farms to complete year tests. Some of these cows have sons in the Smith herd and the fact that their dams will be given year records is bound to increase the demand for them.

FEATURING BOB HILDEBRAND

A real livestock fan received some of the credit that was coming to him when *Farm & Fireside*, a well-known rural publication of a national circulation, in the July issue published a feature story about Robert Hildebrand, the well-known photographer of livestock.

The story tells that "Bob" started to work for the *Breeder's Gazette* in 1900. He has always been interested in photography and his brother Lewis, business manager of the *Breeder's Gazette*, obtained the position for him. There was an unused dark room in the *Gazette*

office which "Bob" was able to use to develop some animal pictures. During the business depression of 1907-8 Mr. Hildebrand got married and opened his own studio in Chicago Stockyards and since that time has been gradually building up the great business he now enjoys. As many of our readers know, he has developed a number of movies dealing with agricultural life and intends to expand this branch of the business. He predicts that "the family album of the future" will be the motion picture screen in the home. The quality of Hildebrand livestock pictures are well-known to many members of the dairy breed associations but many of them do not know that it was as a photographer of beef cattle that Mr. Hildebrand made his start and we believe that even to-day he photographs more animals of the beef breeds than he does of the dairy breeds.

GRACE KONINGEN ANNEXES ANOTHER CHAMPIONSHIP

Grace Koningen, the great Montana producer has partly turned the tables on J. H. Hofstetter of Lewistown. Mr. Hofstetter owns Mutual Clothilde De Kol 3d, whose year record of 30,219.7 lb. milk, 1,182.43 lb. butter displaced for the state championship, Grace Koningen whose records were 29,647 lb. milk, 1,164.26 lb. butter. Mr. Hofstetter also owns Princess Aaggie Homestead De Kol 3d, whose seven-day record of 769.3 lb. milk, 30.86 lb. butter was Montana State record as a mature cow. Grace Koningen as a ten-year-old cow recently made 720.7 lb. milk, 35.31 lb. butter in seven days, her best day being 113.4 lb. milk. However we don't believe that Mr. Hofstetter feels very badly in having his cow beaten for the bull heading the Hofstetter herd is a son of Grace Koningen.

It is claimed that the seven day record made by Grace Koningen has only been equalled by four other cows above ten years of age in this country. She is a cow that apparently gains in productive capacity as she attains age for two years ago on the three milkings a day, she produced 25,125 lb. milk, 988 lb. butter in the year. Last year, she made 29,647 lb. milk, 1,164.26 lb. buter and this year she is being milked four times a day, will be run on long time test and is producing more than she did in her previous lactation period.

FROM KANSAS TO WEST INDIES

The dairy herd on the Government farm owned by the Dominican Republic will be headed by a young bull from the Kansas College of Agriculture herd. He is a son of Campus Sir Korndyke Quad who was by Sir Korndyke Hengerveld De Kol. His mother, Charlotte Pontiac, has a year record of 22,953 lb. milk and 885 lb. butter.

The calf, K. S. A. C. Sir Korndyke Conqueror, was selected by Dr. Frank Hare who is in charge of the animal breeding experiments being conducted by the Dominican Republic.

THE MILK CAN IS AN INCUBATOR

If bacteria were large enough to be visible to the naked eye, and still retained their remarkable powers of increasing, their multiplication in an unsterilized milk can on a warm summer day would probably produce an effect much like an explosion. Under favorable conditions the increase in numbers in 24 hours, even on the walls of an empty can, is almost beyond belief. These large numbers of microorganisms hasten the souring of milk put into the cans.

To prevent loss through spoilage and to insure a wholesome product on the consumer's table, says the United States Department of Agriculture, it is necessary to give attention to sterilizing cans, particularly during the hot months. Mere washing and rinsing will not do, especially if several utensils are washed and rinsed in the same water, as several million bacteria usually will be left in a can. The millions soon increase to billions, and when milk is put into the cans it is inoculated with the organisms present.

Some recent experiments by the department have brought out figures which should add weight to the contention that regular daily sterilization of cans means much in getting milk on the market in good condition. Cans were washed and rinsed, and bacteria counts were made on them both before and after sterilization, and on similar cans which were held for 24 and 48 hours. The lids were kept on the cans, which were left under conditions much the same as those encountered during shipment to market.

In estimating the number of bacteria in the cans, they were rinsed once with about a pint of sterile water. The work was done with four 10-gallon cans. In one unsterilized can soon after washing 47,000,000 bacteria were found, while the count for a similar can after sterilization was only 3,600 bacteria. Another unsterilized can was held for 24 hours under conditions similar to those encountered in shipment and hauling, and it then yielded 16,000,000,000 bacteria at the first rinsing. A can which had been sterilized and dried and held for the same length of time contained only 16,800. The unsterilized can held 24 hours contained enough bacteria to contaminate 10 gallons of milk with 400,000 organisms for each cubic centimeter.

There are about 16 drops in a cubic centimeter of milk. A well-sterilized can would contribute only about one organism to each cubic centimeter of milk. It is not difficult to see what an advantage the can contaminating each cubic centimeter of milk with only one bacterium would have over the one where the milk is contaminated at the start with 400,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter.

PLEASANT READING FOR PASTOR

Western paper—During the absence of our pastor we enjoyed the rare privilege of hearing a good sermon, when Rev. Henry Jones supplied our pulpit. We hope he will come again.

DAIRYING ON FORTY ACRES

H. A. Rodney of the Durham State Land Settlement Colony of Butte County, California, is building a high-class herd on a small farm, that is, small farm from a eastern standpoint. The Rodney farm consists of forty acres of irrigated land. Mr. Rodney arrived at the colony four years ago and was then worth about \$5,000 in cash, livestock and farming equipment. He had had considerable experience in dairy work and he and his capable wife decided to specialize on dairying.

The land was priced at \$250 per acre which meant \$10,000 for the forty acres but the State of California required a cash payment of only \$850 and subsequent yearly payments of similar size. This didn't make a very big hole in the cash capital but there were no buildings, the place had to be fenced and a house and barns erected. The dwelling house cost \$1,800, barns were erected at a cost of \$1,300 and \$500, one thousand dollars was put into three horses and implements, fencing cost \$250 and a silo \$675, making a total investment of \$5,520. The Rodneys managed to get along by using cash and credit to the best advantage.

The silo was the corner stone upon which the Rodneys built their agricultural enterprise. Silage and alfalfa formed the main stay for the cattle feed. An ordinary redwood silo 36x12 feet would have cost \$922 according to figures obtained at that time but a more substantial and enduring one was constructed of concrete reinforced with steel. This holds one hundred tons of silage and is filled by a five acre corn crop.

Alfalfa yields splendidly in this district and is cut five times a year yielding six to ten tons per acre. Last year it was valued at \$12 in the field and \$15 in the barn.

Irrigation water has cost only 60 to 79 cents per acre for each irrigation. A well 27 feet deep supplies water for animals and domestic use, also the dairy. A pumping plant was installed at a cost of \$250 and a 16,000 gallon concrete tank built for \$50.

As many as twenty cows have been milked at one time and their milk sold for \$300 to \$400 per month. Five dollar-a-day cows in February were producing a monthly income of \$150.

The milk is sold coöperatively in Chico, eight miles distant, and at the time mentioned was netting producers 20 cents a gallon. It is first cooled with water dripping onto the container from an overhead trough and then taken to the community refrigerator.

The grade cows are gradually being replaced with purebred Holsteins, the present herd consists of ten purebred Holstein cows, six grades, four bull calves, and two heifers, besides the herd-sire Prince Alcartra Korndyke 6th, a grandson of the famous Tilly. This bull cost the Rodneys \$500. They sold a number of grades last year one of which brought \$175 which indicates their quality. One of the purebreds in the herd was giving 70 lb. milk a day in February.

The Rodney livestock includes a nice herd of Poland-China hogs.

The cattle are valued at \$5,000, the cost price; improvements and other property, \$7,000; equity in land, \$3,500; total assets, \$15,500.

Subtracting \$2,500 debts leaves \$13,000 net worth, which is \$8,000 more than the \$5,000 with which operations were begun four years ago, indicating that this settler has made a living and averaged \$2,000 a year over.

THE STUDY OF COLOR TRANSMISSION

The work of the Illinois College of Agriculture in their studies into the transmission of hereditary characteristics has not been given the publicity its importance warrants. Among the investigations conducted under the supervision of Dr. Yapp is one into the inheritance of color in Holstein-Friesians. It is well-known that purebred animals of "black" breeds occasionally drop a calf having red for part of its color scheme. Well-known animals of both the Holstein-Friesian and the Aberdeen-Angus breeds have been guilty of this "breed fault." The college investigators have found that in breeding, the black color is dominant over the red while the red is a recessant characteristic. If a black and white Holstein of absolutely pure blood and by this we mean one carrying no red characteristics is mated with a red and white animal the offspring is bound to be black and white but the blood of this second generation is mixed and is capable of producing red and white calves when mated to an animal also carrying red and white in its blood. With animals of this second generation the result will be in the following proportion: one pure black and white; two mixed black and white capable of reproducing red and white offspring; one red and white which is pure for that color.

Producing Holsteins!

When the test supervisor was here in January, our sixteen milkers—all ages, were averaging 55 lb. milk daily.

If you want Holsteins of this quality, get in touch with

W. B. Kennedy & Son
Wyalusing, Pa.

THE NEW SALEM HOLSTEIN CIRCUIT

The success of the New Salem Holstein Breeding Circuit has attracted the attention of cattle breeders throughout the world and several foreign government officials have requested information on this great cooperative movement. Settling in New Salem district forty years ago, the families of the original pioneers have intermarried until now they are closely related. This, together with the fact that they were of one racial stock, may have had some influence on the success of the enterprise. The *Dakota Farmer*, in a recent issue, gives the following interesting account of the circuit, gaining most of the information from Professor J. H. Sheppard, who has been termed the "father of the New Salem Circuit" and who was very active in its formation.

In 1883 a Northern Pacific land commissioner unloaded a colony of German-Americans at a railway siding, which was later named New Salem.

The new settlers failed in grain growing and in the later 80's they commenced to milk the native cows and to make butter. W. H. Mann, a storekeeper, bought their butter but color and flavor of the butter varied so that Mr. Mann deemed it advisable to purchase whole cream which he churned in the basement of his house. In 1896 the New Salem creamery was built jointly by people of New Salem and the farmers of the community. In 1898 a second creamery was built at Youngstown, 10 miles inland to the north. In 1909 the U. S. Department of Agriculture, through W. M. Hayes, assistant secretary of agriculture, offered jointly with any experiment station in any state to start a community breeding experiment. Prof. J. H. Sheppard, believing that New Salem would cooperate and learning that they had purchased a carload of purebred dairy cattle jointly in 1906, proposed that a breeding circuit be established there. On January 1, 1910, the circuit was instituted and record

keeping and cooperative breeding began. Twelve members signed up, 10 of these original 12 herds are still in the circuit; 10 of the original owners have passed but their herds are still in the circuit in the hands of some members of their respective families and on the original farms. All circuit cattle are tested for tuberculosis annually and are all on the accredited list.

Average gross income per farm from butterfat in 1921, \$1,107.91.

Average gross income per farm from butterfat in 1922, \$1,181.88.

Of the sales from purebreds 5% goes into the circuit treasury for an advertising fund.

The high producing herds for 1921 and 1922 are as follows:

	Cows	Average pounds fat	Average value	Average feed cost	Income above feed cost	Year
Henry Kroeger	5	364.5	\$127.09	\$43.43	\$83.66	1921
Dick Wilkins	9	327.5	113.40	41.20	72.12	1922

A grade cow in the Wilkins herd produced 412.3 pounds of butterfat during the calendar year of 1922. During six months of that time she grazed in the cooperative pasture and received no grain feed.

The state average production of butterfat for cows of North Dakota is 126 pounds per year, according to the United States Census report.

The Evolution of a Typical Circuit Herd.

Year	Cows	Fat	Income above feed per cow from fat sold
1910	17	131.9	\$16.90
1911	12	140.7	13.20
1912	17	189.5	35.45
1913	16	211.4	33.09
1914	10	282.4	50.98
1915	13	291.8	54.50
1916	14	427.6	90.24
1917	14	340.5	92.00
1918	11	262.9	95.65
1919	16	277.6	94.20
1920	18	272.9	93.58
1921	17	286.2	90.32
1922	18	298.1	98.00

Total income for butterfat, over feed first four years (1910, 1911, 1912, 1913) \$1,577.79.

Total income for butterfat over feed cost last four years (1919, 1920, 1921, 1922) \$5,091.79.

Difference \$3,514.00.

During the first four years 62 total cows were milked and during the last four years 69 head.

This shows 67% increase in yearly butterfat per cow and 190% increase in yearly increase above feed cost in nine years.

Making Large Use of Herd Bulls.

List of bulls used: Dora Sir Gem kept until eight years old; used six years on three circuit herds—Ed. Tellman, Chas. Klusman and F. Gaebe. Hengerveld Ormsby De Kol used eight years on four different circuit herds—Michaels, Klusman, Krueger and Ed. Tellman. Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes 12th used three years on two circuit herds—Ed. Tellman and Krueger Bros. Colantha Johanna Beets kept until 10 years old; used seven years on three different circuit herds—J. Christiansen, F. Michaels and C. Klusman. Sir Korndyke Glen, kept until 10 years old, crippled when two years old; used four years on two circuit herds—Gaebe and J. Christiansen. King Wa Wa Segis Pontiac used eight years on seven circuit herds, still being used on circuit—H. Holle, H. Schwarting, Krueger Bros., Ed. Tellman, Dick Meyers, H. Holle and H. Schwarting. Harriet Johanna Homestead King used seven years on seven circuit herds, still being used on circuit—Tellman, Krueger, H. Holle, H. Schwarting, Chas. Klusman, Dick Meyers, John Klusman.

Other Features of Cooperation.

The New Salem creamery was built in 1896 and has never closed its doors for a single week since the opening date. The farmers hauled the boulders and sand and performed such of the work as a layman could do. The townspeople furnished the money necessary for erecting the building.

Four circuit members use a section of land as pasture without cross fences each turning his herd in through a gate on his side of the pasture. There is a mutual fire insurance company here now more than 20 years old operating extensively in three counties.

New Salem was chosen as the location for the circuit because the community looked like it would cooperate. Thirteen years' experience has proved the guess was right. The Holstein breed was adopted for the work because the community was breeding that kind.

HOW RHODA AND I MADE A STATE RECORD

By MORRIS HALPRIN

Rhoda Overton Segis, the new State champion dairy cow for Kentucky, made a production record of 23,000 lb. milk and 1,054 lb. butter in a year. She is at present five years old. The Kentucky Holstein Farm bought her as a heifer from the state of New York and sold her with her first calf to Nazareth Academy, located in Nelson County. It was a part of the agreement that if her production did not come up to expectations the purchaser could return the heifer and the price would be refunded. The young cow evidently did not make a hit when thus placed on her performance, and the Academy returned her and received a refund of the purchase price. In the light of the young cow's later performance this instance is illuminating. The future queen remained in the Kentucky Holstein farm herd three years and was given good care and attention. She grew considerably in size, attaining the weight of 1,350 lb.

In the fall of 1921 I took charge of her and began to condition her for a year's official test.

She was placed in a box stall where she was kept as clean and comfortable as circumstances would permit. She was put through a ten weeks' conditioning period. The first seven weeks her ration consisted of equal parts by weight of, ground oats, ground corn, wheat bran and oil meal. This mixture was gradually increased from 12 pounds at the start to 30 pounds a day at the maximum. The grain was moistened with molasses diluted in water, one pint to three gallons of water. During the three weeks preceding the dropping of her calf her grain allowance was gradually decreased and the ingredients of the mixture changed. The ground corn, oats and oil meal were withdrawn. The last three or four days she was allowed about 10 pounds of bran per day fed in the form of a mash. Her roughage was the same all through the conditioning period and consisted of 20 to 25 pounds of corn silage and about 10 pounds of alfalfa hay per day. It should be said here that an important point in putting a cow in shape to make her maximum record is to get her in excellent physical condition. Most high record cows are fattened to a rather high point before they calve.

Rhoda started her test March 4, 1922. She gradually gained in milk yield until she reached 98 pounds per day three

months after she had dropped her calf. She was fed and milked four times a day, 5 in the morning and afternoon and 11 in the forenoon and at night. Her regular grain allowance reached 26 pounds a day when she had attained her maximum production and this amount represented about what she received for many weeks. A smaller amount was used before and after the period of peak production. For a period of many weeks she milked with remarkable consistency. Her appetite was keen, and I have noticed that this is true of all heavy-producing cows. They have a way of eating their feed up clean and begging for more.

Rhoda's grain mixture during the cool part of her test period consisted of a mixture of 600 pounds of ground corn, 300 pounds ground oats, 300 pounds of wheat bran, 100 pounds of cotton seed meal and 100 pounds of oil meal. With the advent of warm weather and as the green alfalfa was ready for use her production increased to 98 pounds per day. I gradually decreased her silage, substituting for it green alfalfa cut freshly twice a day. Also the corn meal in the mixture was cut down to 200 pounds and its place taken by equal parts of dried distiller's grain and ground barley. The oil meal in the mixture was cut down to 25 pounds. During the months of August and September, I gave her about 16 pounds of the above named grain mixture.

I realized that the safest way to hold her high milk flow was by the use of succulent feed. At this time when the pastures were dry and parched I gained my purpose by feeding liberally on green corn and stock beets. I fed as high as 100 pounds per day of the beets.

During the entire testing period I fed Rhoda a liberal supply of beet pulp, to be exact 1 pound dried beet pulp to every 3 pounds of the grain mixture. The beet pulp was soaked in the water-molasses mixture previously mentioned. The molasses served to whet her appetite and made the feed more palatable, which is very important when a cow is being handled with the view of getting her largest production.

It is worth while to make a balance between value of the butter and the cost of feed in figuring this cow's record. She consumed 4½ tons of grain, 1½ tons dried beet pulp, about 2 tons of alfalfa hay and 2 tons of beets. Plainly this is a lot of feed, but to offset this she produced butterfat and skimmilk that gave a margin of \$105 between the cost of her feed and the value of her product. In addition to this margin, she produced a heifer calf for which her owners have refused \$1,000.

The man who misses all the fun is he who says, "It can't be done!" In solemn pride he stands aloof And greets each venture with reproof. We'd have no steam or trolley cars No streets lit by electric stars. No telegraph or telephone, We'd linger in the age of stone, The world would sleep if things were run By men who say, "It can't be done."

FEEDING DAIRY COWS ON SUMMER PASTURES

The condition of the pastures during late July and in August makes necessary certain changes in feeding dairy cows. At this time the pastures are usually rather scant which makes grazing more difficult.

The different pasture plants are also more mature. This means that they contain more dry matter but less protein. These conditions are in turn, accompanied by severe hot weather and by a host of flies which bring much discomfort to the animals. Because of these things the dairyman must use all of his knowledge and skill to the best possible advantage in order to maintain the milk flow.

Firs of all, heavier feeding is required. The deficient pastures must be supplemented with more feed either in the way of soilage crops or grain or both. More protein must be provided in the grain mixture not only because of a lack of it in the pasture, but also because grain will make up a larger proportion of the daily ration. A simple yet suitable combination of feeds is as follows:

300 lb. wheat bran
300 lb. hominy or corn meal
300 lb. gluten feed
100 lb. linseed oil meal

This mixture contains 40% of high protein feeds. This is just about the right proportion to make a balanced ration with late summer pasture grass. For the man who wants greater variety the following mixture is suggested:

200 lb. wheat bran
100 lb. standard wheat middlings or ground oats
300 lb. hominy or corn meal
200 lb. gluten feed
100 lb. linseed oil meal
100 lb. cottonseed meal, 43%

This combination is similar in composition to the first, but is somewhat more expensive under present market conditions.—*New York State news letter.*

A REAL BULL

AT A

Slaughter House Price

Born December 4, 1922

Sire: The Monarch Ormsby 325204, whose dam is a 29.19-lb. sister to Ormsby Korndyke Lad, and whose sire's dam made 34 lb. butter in a week and over 1,100 lb. in a year.

Dam: Mercedes Pappoose 2d. At first time of testing, tested at ten years old and by an amateur, she made 24.69 lb. butter, 520.8 lb. butter in 7 days. She has a 24-lb. daughter and is sister to a 35.94-lb. cow. She is a choice individual as well as a real dairy cow, is sired by a son of King Pontiac Champion and her dam has 20.16 lb.

This young bull is a little more black than white—BUT—he is the right kind, deep middle, long hip, and a straight top.

Price, F. O. B., \$50

ALLENHURST FARM

Route 82 Jamestown, New York

FOR FIVE YEARS IN SUCCESSION Hampshires have won grand championships over all breeds, all ages and all weights of hogs in the carload lots at the International Live Stock Show 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922.

FOR FIVE YEARS IN SUCCESSION Hampshires have shown the youngest, yet the heaviest spring pigs at this show.

HAMPSHIRE ARE THE PRACTICAL FARMER'S PRACTICAL HOG, because of—their meat type—their grazing qualities—their activity, health and vigor—their highly developed mother instinct and milking qualities—their early maturity and economical gains, and Because They Are Recognized Market Toppers.

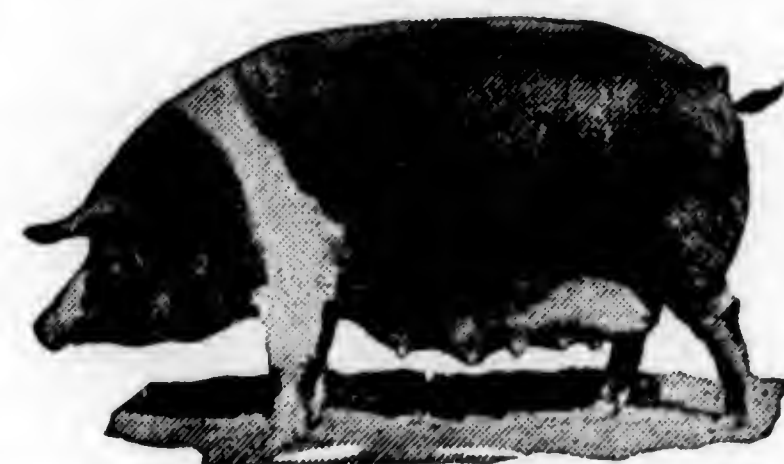
For information about Hampshires or for names and addresses of breeders near you, address

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E. C. STONE, Secretary

Dept. 35

409 Wisconsin Ave., Peoria, Ill.



A GROWING KANSAS HERD

Seven years ago H. E. Hostettler came from Protection, Kansas, and located about three miles east of Harper, Kansas. He started with Guernsey cattle but two years later decided to change and invested in purebred Holsteins. At the present time on his 240 acres he has forty head of purebred Holstein-Friesian cows and heifers. Just now sixteen cows are being milked with sixteen heifers due to freshen this fall. At the Kansas City National Sale June, 1922, Mr. Hostettler purchased North Country Ladoga Segis, a four-month-old calf, paying \$425 for him. His dam Ladoga De Kol Segis has a record of 34.54 lb. butter, 614.9 lb. milk made in a week and produced 1,034 lb. butter in the year as a junior four-year-old. The Hostettler cow barn is specially constructed and is of an original type. There are twenty stanchions which can be opened or closed at one time as desired. Attached to the barn is an annex in the form of a shed probably sixty feet square, the cows spend most of the time they are in the barn in this shed which is kept well bedded. Two cement silos are filled each fall with cane and kafir corn. There are fifty acres in alfalfa and twenty acres of sweet clover. The cows are milked by machinery which is run by a Delco Plant which also furnishes light for the numerous farm buildings.

A visitor to the Hostettler home is sure to be impressed by the number of cages of white mice, these are raised by the younger boys and shipped to Philadelphia and bring from \$1.50 to \$3.00 per dozen. Across the road from the Hostettler home is the Mennonite church and a district school, members of the Hostettler family attend both establishments. Commenting recently on the size of the Hostettler home a visitor remarked that there seemed to be plenty of room.

"Yes," the head of the family admitted with an air of pride, "there are twelve rooms here, and if only two more were added our family could have one apiece."

The Nine Nearest Dams of King Royal Konigen Pontiac

have seven day records that average 31.35 lb. of butter.

The cows in Merryall Herd are backed by the best known blood lines of the breed and are producers. Nearly all have both official and long time records.

Naturally you can obtain good Holsteins here.

A. L. Burlington, Prop.
Merryall Farms
Wyalusing, Pennsylvania

SPECULATION FAILURE MAKES SUCCESSFUL FARM

There is a good herd of Holsteins on the Leenhouts-Steketee farm near White Cloud, Michigan. The herd numbers thirty-five head of which fourteen are registered. It is the intention to have all the animals registered in course of time. Milk from this dairy is shipped to the Big Rapids creamery.

The story of the development of this farm is a dairy romance. The father of the Leenhouts purchased 600 acres of White Cloud land as a speculation and thought he could make money by selling it in small lots but could find no purchaser. His son David was working in the city but preferred farming and thought he would try it on this property, a little later his brother-in-law Herman Steketee bought out the interest of Mr. Leenhouts senior and made his home on the property. Then later still, Ray Leenhouts, a brother of David came along so that now the three are farming the 600 acres and are making a success. After the dairy receipts, the main source of income is from potatoes of which they usually have ten acres; the yield is a little more than a hundred bushels to the acre. In 1922 twenty-five acres of corn was raised and they are now putting in alfalfa. Mr. David Leenhouts is a community leader. He is president of the Woodville Co-operative and the farm products are shipped through this concern.

DOCTOR ENJOYS FARMING

Dr. H. K. Stockwell of Monroe, Washington, has a purebred Holstein that has dropped thirteen calves some of which are now in the herd and milking. This cow is of the old Dutch dual purpose style and her daughters have inherited her characteristics. Dr. Stockwell who has a large practice at Monroe spends most of his spare time looking after his herd of Holsteins and his Hampshire hogs, and finds both health and recreation by so doing.

The herd bull is Prince Aralia De Kol Burke 4th, some of whose daughters are in milk. All the milking daughters of this bull exceed in their first lactation period the records made by their dams as two-year-olds.

ROUNDING UP THE BOARDERS

A round-up of unprofitable cows recently took place in Imperial County, California. There were sixty-one victims of the campaign and they were located through co-operative testing associations as being animals that did not pay for their keep. An average of \$35 a head was received for them at the Los Angeles stockyards. More carloads of culls are scheduled to go by the same route.

Mrs. Jackson—"Say, Mis' Johnsing, did Sambo give Celestine a ring foh bein' engaged?"

Mrs. Johnson—"No, Mis' Jackson, he done bettuh 'n dat; he gave huh a engagement wringer."

TRAVEL AND MAKE GOOD

Holstein-Friesian animals are great travelers and if you will take a glimpse at the Reported Tests Bulletin issued by the Superintendent's office you will see this statement to be the truth. We thought of this when noticing a report of a record made in the Gardner Hall Jr. Company herd at South Willington, Conn. The animal was Palmer Veritas De Kol Ormsby 4th No. 270790. This cow was bred by Fred J. Karlen of Winslow, Ill., in his famous Blue Label herd and she was sold in his dispersal sale but not to her present owners. In her Connecticut home she recently produced 30.96 lb. butter in a week averaging 80 lb. milk a day and she had a previous record of 20.998 lb. butter, 400.9 lb. milk made in seven days as a junior-two-year-old. She is a daughter of King Alcartra De Kol Pontiac, the Blue Label herd-sire and her dam is Palmer Veritas De Kol Ormsby a 31.93 lb. cow that was also bred in the Karlen herd.

A number of other good records were made in the Gardner Hall herd. K. K. F. V. Ellen, as a senior three-year-old produced 519 lb. milk, 30.64 lb. butter in seven days. Agawam Colantha Segis produced 538 lb. milk, 23.67 lb. butter in seven days as a senior-three-year-old; Agawam Sadie Vale, another senior three-year-old made 25.26 lb. butter, 444 lb. milk in a week and K. S. P. W. Lillie produced 463 lb. milk, 23 lb. butter in a week at three years, eight months.

Mrs. Jenks was quite deaf. One day a man walking along the street where she lived suddenly saw that her house was on fire. Rushing up the steps he rang the bell. When she came to the door he said: "Madam, your house is on fire."

"What did you say?"

"Your house is on fire!"

"Pardon me, but what did you say?"

"Your house is on fire. Flames are bursting from the roof."

"Oh, yes! Is that all?"

"Well, it's all I can think of right now."



Young Stock For Sale

At prices that the
Everyday Breeder and Dairyman
can well afford to pay.

HARRY C. REYNOLDS
SCRANTON, PA.

Herd under the Accredited Plan

HIS FAME STARTED IN CALIFORNIA

Nearly any one would tell you that Terracelawn Hengerveld Segis is a Wisconsin sire whose daughters have won high honors in the show ring and have also made large records. Most students of breed history know that this sire is a son of Pietertje Hengerveld Segis and is from Bloomingdale Hengerveld Edith a 32.44 lb. daughter of Hengerveld De Kol. This sire was bred by Henry C. Swartout of Hartwick Seminary, New York. He was secured by Ed. M. Walker of Lakeside, California, when Mr. Walker was building his herd. Mr. Walker never gave any of his animals an official test although it was known that they were splendid animals and good producers. Mr. Walker was a business man with a number of interests and the day came when he could not find time to give his herd the attention it deserved so he sold all of his cattle, with the exception of one cow, to Aitken Bros., of Waukesha, Wisconsin. The Aitken herd has had the credit of the large records made by the members of this family and the many prizes and championships they have won. Mr. Walker kept one daughter of his sire, Betsy Netherland Segis, as a family cow and as her sisters made so many records, was induced to give her an official test in which she made a seven day record of 31.43 lb. butter, 600.2 lb. milk. Betsy who freshened when she was eight years, nine months, fifteen days old was kept on test for the full year in which she made 1,095.95 lb. butter from 23,680.5 lb. milk. Evidently Betsy is a mighty creditable member of the family.

SHIRK AIMING FOR ACCREDITED LIST

John H. Shirk of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, is president of the Lancaster County Holstein Breeders' Club and is also a director of the Pennsylvania Federation of Holstein-Friesian Clubs, being

Holsteins that Will Please and Pay



Write your needs—or better—come and see our stock.

**BLAIR COUNTY
HOLSTEIN ASSOCIATION**

S. F. ZOOK, Sec'y Per na.
Curryville

elected at the state meeting in Harrisburg last January. A number of years ago Mr. Shirk purchased twelve females buying at both public and private sales, he now has thirty-two head of purebreds, animals of good breeding, type and confirmation. The herd is under state and federal supervision and has passed one clean test.

At the head of the herd is Sir Aaggie Veeman De Kol, a son of Sir Aaggie Mead De Kol and Antrim Veeman Princess. Sir Aaggie has a remarkable pedigree. On the dam's side the thirteen nearest dams had seven-day official records averaging 29.2 lb. butter. The seven nearest dams of Sir Aaggie Mead De Kol have year records that average 1,129 lb. butter, 24,494 lb. milk.

COUNTY DAIRY MAKES GOOD PROFIT

According to E. T. Babbitt, superintendent of the Franklin County Home, near Columbus, Ohio, the Home Dairy furnishes milk to three county institutions at a yearly profit of \$5,000. At the present time sixty cows are kept on the farm and three institutions, the Franklin County Tuberculosis Sanatorium, the Franklin County Children's Home and the Franklin County Home, receive their entire milk supply from this dairy.

The annual production of the dairy is approximately 350,085 lb. milk and 12,015 lb. butterfat. The total feed cost is \$5,018.22 and the total labor cost was \$1,200, so that after allowing 6% on the amount invested in the cattle, the profit for one year was \$5,000.

Books are kept on each cow in order to know if she is returning a profit for her board and keep. A tester from the Ohio State University periodically inspects and tests the herd.

The cattle are tuberculin tested and the dairy plant is kept in a very sanitary condition. A double unit milking machine is used. At the present time milking begins at 3 o'clock in the morning and 1:30 in the afternoon. Forty of the sixty cows are purebred Holsteins and it is expected that the remaining twenty will soon be replaced by purebreds.

PLANNING FOR THE FAIR

The San Joaquin County Holstein Breeders' Association held a meeting in the Stockton Chamber of Commerce rooms early in June and a canvass shows that the members will exhibit at least forty animals at the County Fair this fall. On this condition they have been promised the exclusive use of the new cattle barn now under construction at the County Fair grounds. It is also planned to have a booth where literature on the Holstein Breed will be distributed and plans are also on foot to maintain a booth where fresh cold Holstein milk will be served to the fair visitors.

"Mrs. Spender's husband seems bent with pain!"
"No, only with payin' "—Wayside Tales.

VALUABLE HERD CHANGES OWNERS

The entire Holstein herd owned by Agee Brothers of Rivera, California, have been purchased by the Anderson-Routt Improvement Company of Tipton. This is known as the Paragon Herd and consists of sixty-nine females and two herdsires. We understand that a half interest in these two herdsires was retained.

The Agee herd was started in 1916 in the Imperial Valley and was later shipped to Rivera. One of the early purchases was that of the bull calf, Toyon Payne Valdesa, a son of King Hengerveld Aaggie Payne. This bull turned out to be a remarkable sire and his daughters of which there are thirty-nine in the herd have made splendid records and show marked improvement in type and production over their dams. Thirty two-year-old daughters of Toyon Payne Valdesa have made from 12 to 19.6 lb. butter in seven days and from 450 to 576 lb. in ten months. One made 676 lb. in a year. Fifteen daughters have made from 20 to 30.1 lb. in seven days at three years of age and from 650 to 772 lb. in ten months. One made 854 lb. in 365 days.

It is said that the Agee herd has an enviable reputation for health and that for four years the annual tuberculin test has not shown any reactors, despite the fact that some of the animals were originally from reacting cows.

BUYS LAND HE RENTED

H. F. Brandt who has been tenant on a quarter section of the Bookwalter estate near Wymore, Nebraska, has purchased the land on which he has lived for the past twelve years. The consideration is said to be \$20,000. The farm is well adapted for dairy farming and Mr. Brandt plans to expand his present herd and business. He is president of the Gage County Holstein Association.

The Desirable Combination

**HEALTH
PRODUCTION
INDIVIDUALITY**

is found in Crestmont Herd.
Crestmont Herd is Accredited.
Crestmont Heifers make State and World Records.
Crestmont Type and Quality is self-evident.

HARRY C. GATES
CANTON, PENNA.

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VINEGAR—White and Red—50 gallon barrels, 16c gallon. L. E. HARRISON, DUBLIN, GA.

LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN SEED IRISH POTATOES \$1.25 a bushel. T. P. BETHSHARES, HUMBOLDT, TENN.

QUEENS. Book your order now. 1—\$1. No diseases. Catalogue free. P. C. TANGEN, OSSIAN, IOWA.

DAIRYMEN, try a ton of our ROCO FEED (Ground corn and oats.) SOUTHERN WAREHOUSE CO., ROCKMART, GA.

LATE CABBAGE PLANTS \$1.75 per 1,000, 75c per 100 postpaid. Varieties: Danish Ball Head; Late Flat Dutch. WARREN SHINN, WOODBURY, N. J.

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SMOKING TOBACCO—10 lbs. Best Kentucky Burley, \$5; 10 lbs. best T. C. H. Red, \$3.50; 10 lbs. smoking, \$2.75, prepaid. FARMERS' ASS'N., DUKEDOM, TENN.

LUMBER AND SHINGLES—at reduced prices. Farmers' trade our specialty. Best quality. Robert Emerson Company, Box 1156-E, Tacoma, Wash.

SPECIAL PRICES—Fine Cabbage plants—Leading varieties—Expressed collect—1,000, \$1; 10,000, \$9; Satisfaction guaranteed. Tidewater Plant Co., Franklin, Va.

O-TOOT-TAN BEANS—New seed, far superior to any other legume for improving land, makes 2 tons cured hay per acre. \$2.50 peck; \$7 bushel. J. W. GUYTON, NEW ALBANY, MISS.

CANVAS COVERS 6 ft. x 10 ft., 13 oz. Brown Waterproof, Price \$5.95. Express prepaid; Hay Caps, etc. Samples and prices upon request. W. W. STANLEY, 62 WHITE ST., NEW YORK.

OUR WHITE PAINT cuts your paint bill in half. \$2.50 per gallon. Agents wanted. LLOYD CO., 1009 LIBERTY AVE., PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA.

SPECIAL! 250 Hammermill Bond Letterheads and 250 Hammermill Bond Envelopes, white, printed and sent prepaid for \$3.00. Samples 2 cents. MILLER'S JOB PRINTERY, GRAHAMSVILLE, N. Y.

\$2 per 1,000. CELERY PLANTS \$2 per 1,000 Varieties, Golden Self Blanching, Easy Blanching, Giant Pascal, Golden Heart, White Plume, Winter Queen. 75c per 100 and \$2 per 1,000. One hundred lots postpaid. WARREN SHINN, WOODBURY, N. J.

CHO-SECO INK PELLETS produce better ink for less money. Always writes right with fountain and all pens. Last word for quality, convenience, economy. Sample postpaid six cents. CHO-SECO INK COMPANY, ALBANY, N. Y.

TOBACCO—NATURAL LEAF 4 YEARS OLD satisfaction guaranteed. Chewing 5 pounds, \$1.50; Smoking 5 pounds, \$1.25. Second grade smoking, 6 pounds \$1.00. Pay when received, including postage. Cob pipe free. HANCOCK POOL, HAWESVILLE, KY.

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PLEASE SOUND PHONOGRAPH COMPANY, 204 EAST 113TH ST., NEW YORK, N. Y.

CABBAGE AND CELERY PLANTS READY for field, \$1.25 per 1,000. Beet, Onion and Lettuce Plants, strong, \$1.00 per 1,000. Tomato Plants, all kinds, \$2.00 per 1,000. Cauliflower, Pepper and Egg Plants, \$3.00 per 1,000. Send for list. J. C. SCHMIDT, BRISTOL, PA.

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LIGHTNING RODS—Big demand this year for "OLD DIDDIE BLITZEN RODS." Guaranteed Lightning Protection for Life and Property. Agents in unoccupied territory write for samples and price.

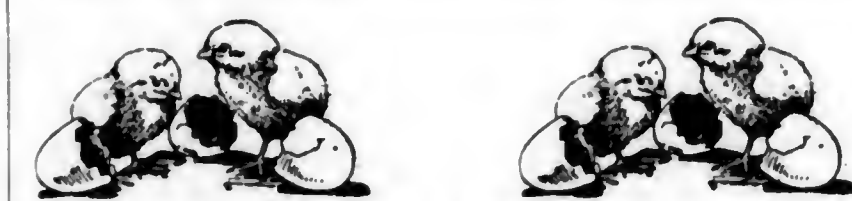
L. Q. DIDDIE CO., MARSHFIELD, WIS.

SOUTH CAROLINA BEANS, \$1.50 Bushel Hamper. South Carolina Cucumbers, \$1.50 Bushel Hamper. Famous South Carolina Cantaloupes, \$1.50 per Standard Crate, 45 loaves to crate, F. O. B. Blackville. Cash with order. THE GROCERY SHOP, BLACKVILLE, S. C.

DOGS

FOR SALE—Airedale and Boston Terriers. Excellent breeding. Pedigrees on request. F. J. CHAMPLIN, R. D. 3, JEFFERSON, N. Y.

COCKER SPANIEL PUPPIES—Champion stock; Blacks and Reds, with pedigrees; at low prices. LAKE-MOUNT KENNEL, STUART HUBBELL, ODESSA, N. Y.



POULTRY

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS for hatching.

ELSIE HALLOCK, WASHINGTON DEPOT, CONN.

EVERLAY BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, day-old chicks. SUNNYSIDE FARM, EMPORIUM, PA.

CHICKS 7c up, C. O. D., Rocks, Reds, Leghorns, and Mixed. 100% delivery guaranteed. 18th season. Pamphlet. C. M. LAUVER, MCALISTERVILLE, PA., Box 67.

COCKERELS, WHITE ROCKS, \$3.00 each, 2 for \$5.00. Order now for September shipment. Free range. Fishel strain.

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KUHN'S LEGHORN FARM, SYCAMORE, OHIO.

FREE RANGE S. C. BLACK LEGHORN EGGS; 15 eggs, \$1.50; 30 eggs, \$2.75. 100 eggs \$7.00. L. W. VENOY, BARBOURSVILLE, W. VA.

WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS. Selected Stock guaranteed to be right. Shipped on approval. Address F. M. REYNOLDS, FACTORYVILLE, PA.

RUSSIAN ORLOFFS—HANSON'S strain, cold weather layers. Hatching eggs per setting three dollars. A. D. VAN ORNUM, EARLVILLE, ILL.

BABY CHICKS—SHIPPING EVERY DAY, Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, Anconas, Wyandottes, Monarcas, Orpingtons. Get my prices before ordering. HENRY MARKS, 64 NORTH MAIN ST., WILKES-BARRE, PA.

HATCHING EGGS, BABY CHICKS AND stock, all varieties poultry, Bantams, Waterfowl, Rabbits, Pigeons, etc. Winners to State Fairs, Madison Square and Boston.

S. C. W. LEGHORN COCKERELS, 3 months old from 250 to 280 egg strain hens, sired by 255 to 300 egg strain cockerels, \$2.50 apiece. These are not culls but in the \$10 and \$25 class. STORMERS POULTRY FARM, EBENSBURG, PA.

POULTRY

PULLETS—10 weeks old, Single Comb White Leghorns from heavy layers, price \$1.00 each for June delivery.

J. O. RUMBAUGH, R. 2, MILLERSTOWN, PA.

QUALITY WHITE LEGHORN AND WHITE WYANDOTTE chicks at 10c and 13c each. Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed.

ULSH POULTRY FARM, PORT TREVORTON, PA., Box 4.

PUREBRED COCKERELS FOR SALE—From S. C. White Leghorn hens that are bred to lay. Trapnest records 265-312 eggs in one year. Eight to 12-week-old cockerels, at \$5 each. THE DAILY LEGHORN YARDS, LYTLE ROUTE, GENEVA, ALA.

1,000 LARGE SNOW WHITE SINGLE COMB LEGHORN BREEDERS at \$1.50 and \$2.00 each. Cocks, \$2.00, \$3.00 and \$5.00 each. Cockerels 8-10 weeks old, \$1.50 each. Order from this ad. Satisfaction guaranteed.

WONDERLAND POULTRY FARM, HAUBSTADT, IND., Box 17.

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DUROC PIGS, Scissors, Sensations, cheap. EVERGREEN STOCK FARM, NEW SITE, MISS.

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REGISTERED Big Type Poland-China pigs. Priced right. Satisfaction guaranteed. OTTO O. KENDALL, HARTMAN, ARK.

FOR SALE—Purebred spotted Poland China male pigs, large type, high quality, \$50 each. DAVID BUCKWALTER, TRAPPE, MONTGOMERY CO., PA.

HAVE ON HAND two carloads of choice Holstein cows and heifers. Prices right. Write or wire. W. J. SMITH, WEST CONCORD, MINN.

FOR SALE—Entire herd Holsteins, seven milking, aged two to seven years; three yearling heifers; four heifer calves; one herdsire A. R. O. backing.

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HOLSTEIN HEIFER and bull calves. Purebred, registered and high grade. Splendid individuals and breedings. Delivered to you, \$25 and up. Your inquiry will be given our best attention. BROWN CROFT FARMS, MCGRAW, N. Y.



FOR SALE—Guernsey and Holstein Cows and heifers in carload lots. Write or wire. JOHN KEENER, AMHERST, WISCONSIN.

TWENTY-FIVE—Fresh Cows and Close Springers \$47. Forty Young Cattle. \$32. W. HUNDLEY, BOYDTON, VA.

O. I. C. PIGS eligible to register, March and April farrow. Prices reasonable. C. W. OAKES & SON, R. 1, LITTLE HOCKING, OHIO.

NOW IS THE TIME to place your order with me for a nice bull calf. Write for prices and particulars. Herd Federally accredited. ELLIS ELLSWORTH, MESHOPPEN, PA.

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LET US tan your hide—Cow and Horse hides for fur coats and robes. Cow and Steer hides into harness or sole leather. Catalog on request. We repair and remodel worn furs; estimates furnished. THE CROSBY FRISIAN FUR CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

SHORTHORN CHAMPION TO BE AGAIN TESTED

Melba 15th of Darbalara, the Australian Milking Shorthorn which recently closed a record of 1,656 lb. butter in a year, a performance only exceeded by the new champion De Kol Plus Segis Dixie and the cow she displaced for the championship, Agassiz Segis May Echo, is again fresh and will be put on year test. Her caretaker, J. T. Cole in a recent letter to O. M. Plummer, manager of the Pacific International Livestock Show says that Melba is now in her seventh year and should, if all goes well with her during the coming year, improve on her large record.

We notice that some of our contemporaries disagree as to whether Melba is a dairy cow or a dual purpose animal. Whatever her breed or conformation we are willing to acknowledge that she is a real producer and we wish there were many more like her but Mr Cole gives a description of her that is full of interest and information. He says:

"She is of great size and frame, with a robust constitution, a good, deep, red color and has the rich, soft skin and hair of a dual purpose Shorthorn. Her head is of medium size and length, broad of eyes, which are very large, luminous and placid, with a square muzzle and strong open nostrils, well extended. She has good length and depth of body and great dairy equipment as regards udder capacity, milk veins and esutcheon; also she has the long, deep, broad thigh of the heavy milker."

THE CAMPAIGN IN KENTUCKY

Last winter through the agency of the Kentucky State College of Agriculture and the Louisville Livestock Exchange, a Livestock Improvement Association was formed in Kentucky which is doing a great work to improve the general run of Kentucky livestock by eradicating scrub sires and replacing them with purebreds. At the present time the Livestock Improvement Association has a full-time fieldman who is an old auctioneer and has a wide acquaintance among livestock owners in the state.

An active ten-day campaign with meetings and farm visits was recently held in Union County and the number of persons using purebred sires exclusively on their farms was increased from 73 to 270.

EFFICIENCY

An owner of Holsteins living in a malarial district in one of our Southern States is certainly qualified to give most of the city men we know "cards and spades" in scientific management and efficiency.

Recently at the breakfast table one of his young hopefuls pushed his plate back wearily, sighed and said "Pop, my chill's a-coming on."

"Be she?" said the farmer as he rose briskly from the table. "Wal, hold her just a minute till I get the churn fixed up for ye."

THE MILKY WAY

In winter time, to pail the cows, We're up before the sun. We clean and feed and milk again Longafter day is done.

In summer time we sweat and swear And swat the pesky flies From early morn till late at night. It ain't a life you'd prize.

And how to spend our idle hours, Don't worry us whatever. For days may come and days may go But cows go on forever.

This life's a grind. But then, we're sure Of steady compensation. That squirts a little sunshine on A gloomy situation.

One day last fall poor father phoned— He sure did sound forlorn— He said to me with husky voice "The frost hez caught our corn."

Now you folks who are keeping cows, I know, will all agree— With silos waiting to be filled What's frost, to you and me?

Small grain may blight, the corn may freeze; Despite our best endeavor. For crops may come and crops may go But cows go on forever.

My brother's fruit crop, just last fall, Was left upon the trees. The railroads couldn't haul the stuff It had to stay and freeze.

To beat the game with hogs or steers You've got to be darn clever, For beef may drop and pork go down While milk flows on forever.

You get good coin for spuds or hay Shipped to a distant city. But when you knock off all that freight What's left? Gee, it's a pity.

I love the clover, red or white— And blue alfalfa flowers. When Bossy's fed enough of them— By jingo—we get ours.

I'll stick to Bossy; bet your life! Desert her? No sir!—Never! For crops may come and crops may go But she goes on forever.

FORM PARTY TO BUY BULLS

A delegation of San Benito County dairymen visited a number of Stanislaus dairy farms the middle of June in search of purebred Holstein bulls. They made two purchases while negotiations are on foot for a number of others. W. A. Little of Gilroy bought Duke Dutch Ormsby from E. E. Freeman, this bull is a son of King Segis Pontiac De Kol Dutch, the Freeman herdsire. His three nearest dams have year records averaging 1,000 lb. butter. Jarvis Brothers of Gilroy purchased King Morco Korndyke Alcartra from R. A. Magruder of Ripon. This bull was sired by a grandson of the famous Tilly Alcartra.

HOLSTEIN COW IN THE DETROIT ZOO

The Detroit Zoo now owns a purebred Holstein cow, Lemster Cornucopia Ragapple. An investigation was made at a number of Detroit schools and many of the pupils from the first to the eighth grades said that they had never seen a cow and this caused considerable discussion in the daily papers and in educational circles. Recently the Risdon Creamery donated a cow to the zoo. C. H. Chilson, of the Department of Health, made the selection and early in June he secured Lemster Cornucopia Ragapple and her young son from the John Bazley farm near Ypsilanti and she has been placed in the Belle Isle Zoo where she will go under the name of Princess.

Lemster Cornucopia Ragapple is a daughter of Ragapple Segis Korndyke De Kol a son of Ragapple Korndyke and the 38 lb. cow Orchard Grove Rose Segis, a former Pennsylvania State Champion. The dam of Lemster Cornucopia Ragapple was Cornucopia Princess De Kol 2d, a cow that made over 100 lb. milk in a day and is closely related to a number of animals that have made large records in both short time and long time tests.

Lemster Cornucopia Ragapple or "Princess" as she will be called has a nice official record. Tested at the age of three years seven days she made over 20 lb. butter in a week from 465 lb. of milk. She is expected to be one of the centers of interest at the Belle Isle Zoo.

CHAFFEE KEEPING BUSY

Edward Chaffee of Amenia, New York, recently purchased sixteen head of Holsteins from C. Paul Farrand of Washington, Connecticut. Mr. Chaffee is enjoying a large milk trade amounting to nine hundred quarts daily. Two weeks ago he made another purchase of thirty-one head.

BALED SHAVINGS

The best BEDDING for cows
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Oscar Smith & Son, Albany, N. Y.

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R. J. GIBBINS
MT. HOLLY NEW JERSEY

INDIAN SCHOOL HAS BEAVER DAM BULL

The Holstein herd owned by the United States Indian School, Genoa, Nebraska, is now headed by a young bull of high-class lineage. He is a son of Ormsby Sensation and O. K. L. Royal Beets, a former world's champion. As a senior four-year-old she produced 35.33 lb. butter in seven days, 803.9 lb. milk. In the year she made 28,084.9 lb. milk, 1208.58 lb. butter, world's record at time of making. Then as a six-year-old she produced 1,117.8 lb. butter, 26,911.8 lb. milk and it is well known that she was not forced to her limit while making this second record.

The young bull is an August calf, very straight on the back and nicely marked. He was obtained from the Beaver Dam Stock Farm of Montgomery, New York and is one of the best bred animals that ever came from that famous establishment.

The Indian School herd has quite a reputation in Nebraska for quality and production. It is planned to put a number of animals on this herd in official work and we expect a large number of good records will be made.

Teacher—"A quadruped travels on four legs and a biped goes on two legs. Give an example of a biped."

Johnnie—"A pair of stockings.—Boys' Life."

A widow is fortunate. She knows all about men, but the men who know about her are dead.

A Word Spoken in Season

may mean many dollars for you at your Holstein sale. The man who can speak that word when it is advisable or necessary is

Donald T. Graves, Alden, N. Y.

WANTED A Breeder of Holsteins

to use this space, every issue, for a full year. The cost is *surprisingly low* and you will be telling your message, *twice-a-month* to the thousands of buyers who read

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Men who are building herds for Production and Profit.

TEN YEAR OLD BULL CLUB

For ten years a group of dairymen living near Saginaw, Michigan, have belonged to a partnership or club for the purpose of having a better bull at the head of their herds. During these ten years four purebred Holsteins have been used, each animal being of higher quality than its predecessors. No one herd owner thought he was financially able to own a bull of the quality found in these four herdsires but by means of this co-operative association they have been enabled to raise calves backed by some of the best producing lot of the breed.

The men who belonged to this Saginaw Bull Club for the past ten years are: Martin Johnsin, Ernest Fisher, Chris Fisher, Adam Bochner, Fred Engel, Ed. Engel, John Edgerer, Geo. Brunner and John Walter, all of whom live about five miles out of the city of Saginaw.

JOHN GOT HIS MONEY BACK

John Maas of Barron, Wis., last fall purchased a purebred Holstein cow from Fred J. Krahenbuhl. On October 2, 1922, this cow gave birth to two bull calves. One of the calves was sold for \$75 at five months of age, the other when eight months old was sold at a recent Barron Holstein sale for \$150 so that Mr. Maas has received back his \$200 investment and \$25 interest, and he still has the cow who is a real producer.

The cow is Barron Pabst Valdesa, a granddaughter of King Pontiac Champion. Her owner is building up a fine herd of Holsteins of which fourteen are milking. Mr. Maas was formerly manager of the Barron County farm and is a Holstein enthusiast.

BUYING FOR EXPORT

A. L. Truesdale of Auckland, New Zealand, who purchased a number of animals at the Cleveland sale, is securing some high-class stock to take back to that far distant country. He recently visited Hartford, Wisconsin, and purchased two heifers from Linker & Lepien, then he went to the Matthew Becker farm where he found two more. It is reported that he paid \$750 for the first two heifers and \$600 for the Becker couple. Mr. Truesdale plans to take about twenty head back to New Zealand and it is said that the transportation charges will be around \$200 an animal.

SIMPLIFICATION

The following is an example of the simplicities of "pidgin" English, as set forth in a bill rendered by a Jap taxi driver in Hilo, Hawaii:

"Ten comes and 10 goes at 50 cents a went, \$5."—*Washington Star*.

"But how did you get her to believe such an outrageous lie?"

"I told it to her in strict confidence."

Bob: "What do you think of the Turkish atrocities?"

Tom: "I don't know; I never smoked them."—*Pharmaceutical Advance*.

TRUE TO ITS NAME

The champion of Montana is Mutual Clothilde De Kol 3d, owned by J. H. Hofstetter, proprietor of the Sanitary Dairy, Lewistown, Montana. She is a daughter of Colantha Hartog Pietertje and Mutual Clothilde De Kol, a cow that has five daughters in the Hofstetter herd. Mutual Clothilde De Kol produced 30,219.7 lb. milk, 1,182.43 lb. butter in the full year, calving at six years, one month, twenty-two days.

Colantha Hartog Pietertje, the sire of the Montana champion, is a grandson of Colantha Johanna Lad. He has a number of good daughters in the Hofstetter herd, including two that have made over 30 lb. butter in seven days and two that have milked over 100 lb. milk in a day.

There are one hundred and forty head in the Sanitary Dairy, a large number of which are purebreds. The Sanitary Dairy is on the accredited herd list, holding a certificate for the second year. The buildings and the equipment live up to the name of the establishment and makes possible the production of a high-class product.

IMPROVEMENT IN MILK QUALITY

That there was an improvement of practically 50% in the general quality of the milk received at stations in Washington during the past twelve months was the astonishing statement made by state dairy inspector, L. W. Hanson, to the Skagit County Holstein Cattle Club at its noon luncheon June 14th. He based this statement on his use of the sediment test. Mr. Hanson spoke very strongly on the handling of milk by the dairyman and said that the dairyman loses in test by milk that is not properly cooled. Short talks were given by a number of others interested in dairying.

AN ALABAMA SLOGAN

The Selma Creamery and Ice Company is a large firm at Selma, Alabama that manufacture dairy products. This designation includes ice cream, sweet cream, condensed milk, powdered milk and buttermilk as well as butter which is marketed under the brand "Velvet."

The president and general manager of this company is R. W. Barnes while R. K. Coe is secretary and treasurer. The motto of this company is "Service First" which is stressed on their literature and advertising while across their letterheads there appears these words "Eat ice cream every day, it is a health food."

SIGN FOR SPECIAL DELIVERY MAIL

From July 1st, all mail bearing special delivery stamps require a personal receipt the same as is now required for registered mail. This ruling was recently announced by Postmaster General New and is for the purpose of reducing the number of losses of parcel post and other special delivery matter. It is estimated that the value of lost special delivery mail is fully a million dollars annually.

Lackawanna County Holsteins

The herds of Lackawanna County consist of stock directly descended from cattle imported direct from Holland in early Holstein days by old time Lackawanna County breeders—pioneers of the breed.

These men were capable judges and selected their animals for type, individuality and producing capacity; desirable characteristics readily apparent in the present cattle of the county.

Lackawanna cattle are healthy—many of the herds are under Federal jurisdiction.

Quotations will be cheerfully given on single animals or carloads—and it is a pleasure to show the goods.

Lackawanna County Breeders' Association

Harry B. Miller, President

Robert Winship, Secretary

Important

Have you taken advantage of our Special Introductory Subscription Price of two years for \$1.00? If not, cut out, sign and return the attached coupon and receive The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman regularly twice a month for the next two years. Do not delay. Subscriptions are coming in fast and we wish to include you among our regular subscribers.

Special Introductory Offer

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman,
Harrisburg, Pa.

Gentlemen:

I enclose One Dollar for two years' subscription to "The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman."

Name

Post Office

State

Date

Milk Report Sheets

Those who have tried them claim that "Breeder and Dairyman" Milk Report Sheets are just a little the handiest and best they ever used.

Designed for use in either grade or purebred herds, each sheet has room for recording the production of 25 cows for the full month, breeding and calving data, etc., etc.

They are printed on light, strong manila board and are 17 inches long by 22 inches wide. Sample 5 cents. Year's supply, 12 sheets, 50 cents.

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The Holstein Breeder & Dairyman

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- Q A herd of Purebred Producers as shown by the daily milk sheets and the Cow Testing Association Records.
- Q Our ten milkers, four with first calf, all on test at one time, averaged 12,374.6 lb. milk in the lactation period to date.
- Q Two have been on test eight months, two for nine months, two for ten months, four for eleven months, NONE for the full year.
- Q This great showing is in Cow Testing Association work and represents the general everyday work of our dairy:

HERD UNDER STATE AND
 FEDERAL SUPERVISION

- Q Come and see this herd and you will know more about its quality and capacity to produce than I can tell you in many pages.

MURRAY A. MILLER
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Hornless Holsteins have all the desirable qualities and characteristics of the breed you know and love so well.

PLUS HORNLESSNESS

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King Artis Waconda

Is backed in every line of his pedigree by wonderful transmitting sires and producing dams. He is a superb individual, is from a 30-lb. cow that was formerly the World's Champion three-year-old for yearly butter production, and is siring some splendid young stock on which I have placed a very reasonable price.

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G. H. TRUCKELL,
 Secretary,
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The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Vol. II

HARRISBURG, PA., AUGUST 8, 1923

No. 15

Published Semi-Monthly. Price, 75c. Per Year



A SHADY PASTURE CORNER AT DENNINGTON STOCK FARM,
 NEAR SCRANTON, PENNSYLVANIA

Published in the Interest of Breeders and Dairyman Everywhere



Entered as second-class matter April 8, 1922, at the post office at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, under the act of March 3, 1879

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A campaign has been started to shift the rural pedestrian from the traditional right side of the highway to the left. This will enable him to see approaching traffic and avoid danger.

It's always wise to know what's coming your way.

Good things are brought your way by the advertisements in every issue of this paper. The Display Columns tell you who will sell stock of the quality and character you wish to own, at prices you can afford to pay.

The Classified Advertisements offer you a wide variety of live and pet stock, goods and articles that others have developed for your personal needs, comfort and convenience?

Do you heed the advertisements? Or do you go blithely along, letting them come up from behind and slip past you unnoticed?

It is interesting, instructing and profitable to watch for the good things brought your way in the issues of

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

READ THE ADVERTISEMENTS



PRINCE AAGGIE OF BERYLWOOD

was Grand Champion wherever shown last fall. His seven nearest dams have made 16 year records that average 1,041.93 lb. butter, an unequalled showing.

He sired our young herd bull

Berylwood Prince Aaggie Chicago

who has inherited the superb type and conformation of his Daddy.

In future issues we'll tell you more about our bull and the wonderful producing blood that flows in his veins. Meanwhile we invite you to come and see him and the rest of our herd.

L. L. Allis, Rummerfield, Pa.



King Piebe of York 15th

is a show bull as well as being bred in lines of tremendous production. He was first in his class last fall at the Maryland State Fair and also at York, Penna., where his dam has been Grand Champion two successive years. He heads the herd of 75 head which I have built up during 20 years of constructive breeding for everyday, dairy production.

COME AND SEE HIM

Wm. S. Grimm

York County,

R. 1, Red Lion, Pa.

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Susquehanna County Holstein Breeders' Second Annual Sale

AT

MONTROSE, PA., AUGUST 30, 1923

50 miles north of Scranton. Can be reached by Lackawanna Trail, D. L. & W. R. R., Lehigh Valley R. R., and trolley. Bus from Binghamton.

66 39 COWS, 20 BRED HEIFERS, 4 OPEN HEIFERS, 3 BULLS **66**
40 Head bred to 26 lb. to 40 lb. bulls. 6 Daughters of A.R.O. HEAD
dams up to 28 lb. A.R.O. cows up to 26 lb. 20 daughters of
30 lb. to 37 lb. bulls having from 16 to 30 A.R.O. daughters. HEAD

All from herds under Federal Supervision for tuberculosis and with a 60-to 90-day retest if wanted. The consignors pledge themselves to permit no BY-BIDDING and NOT TO BID ON ANY CATTLE IN THE SALE. A clean sale guaranteed.

All cattle were selected by a disinterested committee consisting of D. P. Honeywell, a Holstein judge; and O. G. Schaefer, of the Penna. State College. They selected for breed type and individuality.

SHOW STUFF. Several from last year's sale were prize winners, one being Grand Champion female at Virginia State Fair. Same quality this year or better.

MILK

MILK

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A Fresh Cow Sale. Thirty Head Fresh or Springing at Sale Time.
Remainder to freshen soon.

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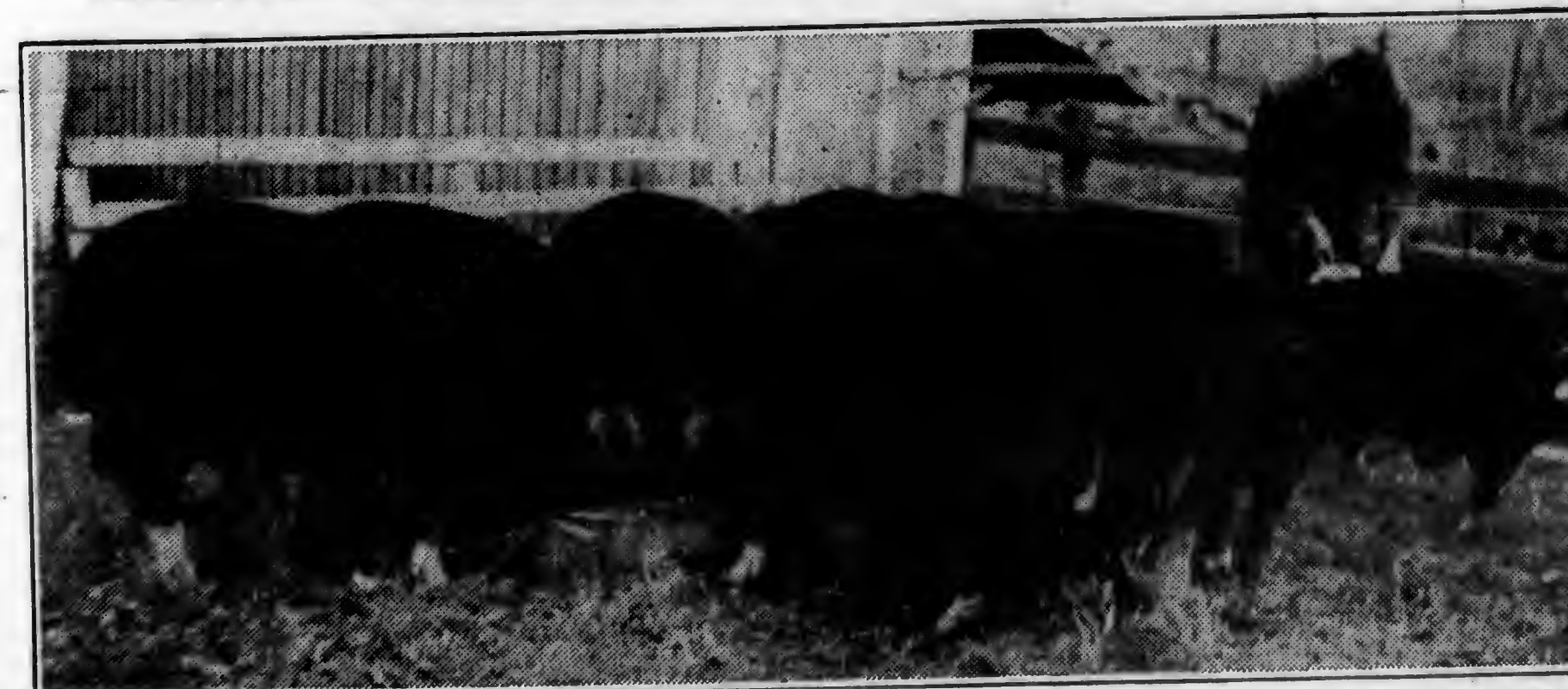
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Keep Kool

Don't get all "het up" about the weather nor about the number of surplus stock you have "eatin' their heads off."

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the paper which, our readers tell us, they read from "Kiver to Kiver."

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The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

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The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

VOL. II

HARRISBURG, PA., AUGUST 8, 1923

No. 15

Dennington Holsteins

And the Man Behind Them

AT THE national sale conducted during the week of the annual meeting of the Holstein-Friesian Association at Cleveland last June there were four cows, all daughters of King Pontiac Beryl Korn-dyke, led into the ring at one time. Three of these cows had seven day official butter records of 27 lb., the other was untested. The four were offered with the privilege of taking one or all of them at the price bid for choice. The top bid was \$650 and there was considerable excitement around the ring when all four were taken at that figure by the bidder, Joseph J. Jermyn, of Scranton, Pa. Mr. Jermyn was known only to a few of those present at the ring side, although he was one of the big buyers at the Cleveland sale, purchasing nine animals for \$5,185 or an average price of better than \$576, the figures ranging from \$315 to \$1,050 for which he obtained Neva Pontiac Fairmont Lyons, the senior two-year-old champion of New York state for both milk and butter production in semi official yearly work.

The purpose of this story is to make Holstein breeders everywhere acquainted with the man who is building one of the greatest purebred herds in Pennsylvania, a man who has amassed a considerable amount of this world's wealth by means of unrelenting industry and strict attention to business, yet has never lost his contact with the everyday worker.

While Mr. Jermyn's experience



JOSEPH J. JERMYN
Proprietor of Dennington Stock Farm.

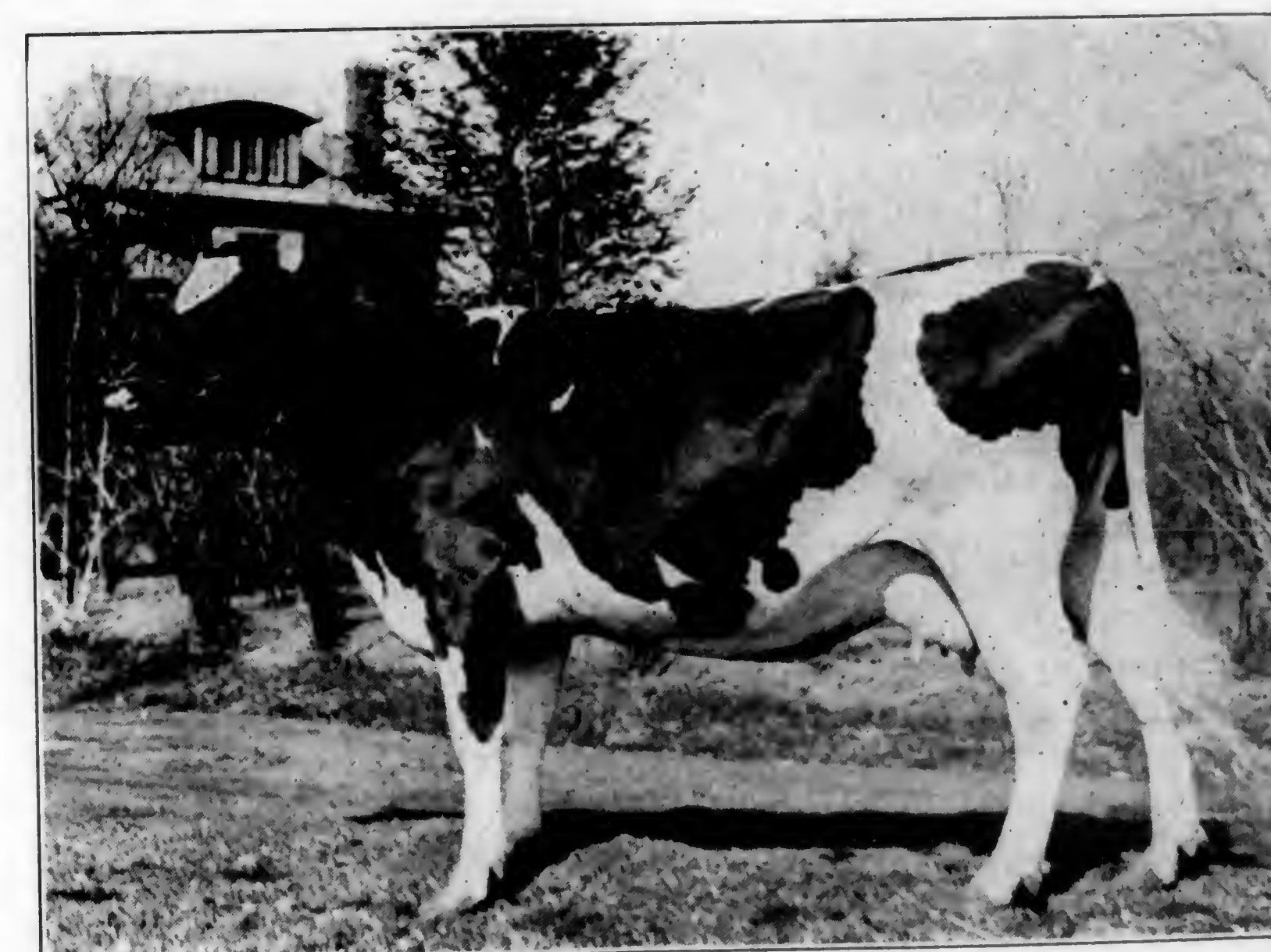
as a breeder of purebred Holsteins extends over the past few years he has long been a fancier of improved livestock. Jermyn trotters and pacers have competed at a number of high-class events with a considerable degree of success. The owner still keeps a few good ones around and confesses to a liking to sit behind a fast one, the nearer to the two minute mark the better. He can rattle off horse pedigrees and performances as fast any Holstein expert can recite bloodlines and records. The famous J. J. J. was developed at Dennington Stock Farms and at one time it was thought that he would become a world's champion but he had the misfortune to meet with an accident and had to be shot. A number

of other well-known speedsters trace their origin to the Jermyn establishment which is named Dennington Stock Farm.

Dennington Stock Farm is situated a few miles from Scranton, Pennsylvania. It consists of 700 acres of which 250 are in timber. The land is rolling and well

wooded, characteristic of the hills around Scranton. The pastures are luxuriant and well watered, furnishing an ideal home for heavy-milking Holsteins.

The barn is capacious and well lighted. It has concrete floors and walls with a fire proof roofing and will stanchion sixty cows. The large hollow tile silos and the feed rooms are at one end of the barn which is so placed that it is possible



NEVA PONTIAC FAIRMONT LYONS
25,554.2 lb. milk, 1,035.88 lb. butter in a year as a senior two-year-old. New York State Champion in class for both milk and butter.

to build on in almost any direction. The granary is right over the feed room thus allowing the grain feed to be handled with a minimum of time and energy, both of which are expensive. The barn is placed on a slight elevation which permits good drainage. It is lighted with electricity and individual water buckets were being installed at the time of our visit. The stanchions are divided in four sections, so placed that it is not necessary to walk a long distance to get from the drive alleys to the feed alley which runs through the center of the barn. The cement mangers are sanitary and easily cleaned and the entire barn was planned with the idea of giving the maximum light, air and labor efficiency. As the barn picture shows, a good ventilating system has been installed.

The herd contains a number of animals that are already noted for production. One member of the herd is Cornucopia Plum Johanna 2d, the senior four-year-old champion of Pennsylvania in the 305 day division in which she has a record of 731.50 lb. butter, 13,968.1 lb. milk, with an average test of 4.18%. She is a daughter of Cornucopia Plum Johanna, 1,056.79 lb. butter in a year, the dam of two daughters each above 1,000 lb. butter in a year, one of which is the former world's champion senior four-year-old, Keystone Beauty Plum Johanna, 1,294.71 lb. butter in 365 days. The records of Cornucopia Plum Johanna and her five daughters average 18,723.1 lb. milk, 918.35 lb. butter and four of the daughters were tested before attaining maturity.

The four sisters purchased at the Cleveland sale are K. P. B. K. Helen Aaggie Pohlcrest, K. P. B. K. Princess Abbekerk Pohlcrest, K. P. B. K. Flora Hartog Pohlcrest and K. P. B. K. Kenwood Hijlaard Pohlcrest. These four freshened late this spring, the three first mentioned each made over 27 lb. butter in seven days while Kenwood, who many consider the best of the quartet freshened just a few days before she was shipped to Cleveland so that she did not have an opportunity to increase her record of 22.2 lb. butter in a week made as a junior four-year-old. Several sisters of these four daughters of King Pontiac Beryl Korndyke made large records last spring, one exceeding 34 lb. in a week and making 409.1 lb. butter in 100 days. King Pontiac Beryl Korndyke is by King of the Pontiacs from the 27.96 lb. cow, Princess Korndyke Beryl De Kol, a beautiful individual that was from the same cow as Duchess Hengerveld Korndyke whose record of 1,129.22 lb. butter made in 365 days as a three-year-old was world's record in class at time of making.

The bovine star of the Dennington herd is Neva Pontiac Fairmont Lyons, No. 533154. This heifer attracted considerable attention last spring by breaking the New York State senior two-year-old records for both milk and butter production in the year division. She produced 25,554.2 lb. milk while her year record of 1,035.88 lb. butter has never been equalled by any other heifer of her class in the east. She took the New

York State championship from K. P. Manor Kate, who had stood supreme in her class for eight years. Neva Pontiac Fairmont Lyons is one of the greatest heifers of her age and the Honor Roll of last years testing shows Neva in second place for milk production and third for butterfat production as a senior two-year-old.



DEAN HARRIS
The efficient herdsman at Dennington
Stock Farm.

The bull heading the Dennington herd is Onaco Sir Lucille Jolie Beauty. This animal, who is now about 20 months old, is well grown and is a remarkably handsome bull with a very straight topline. He is deep chested, very straight and square over the rump with a remarkably mellow hide. He combines in the closest possible manner the blood of two former world championships for yearly butter production. His dam, Lucille Jolie Pontiac, as a senior four-year-old produced 23,830.2 lb. milk, 1,172.15 lb. butter in a year which was the world's record in the class at the time of making and is still the second highest ever made in this class by an Ohio heifer. Tested again as a seven-year-old she made 665.5 lb. milk, 33.29 lb. butter in a week and 2,686.2 lb. milk, 130.71 lb.

butter in thirty days. One of her daughters, Lucille Jolie Pontiac 2d, has produced 20,869 lb. milk, 996.42 lb. butter in a year.

Lucille Jolie Pontiac was sired by Ona Pontiac De Kol, a son of Pontiac Aaggie Korndyke and Ona Clothilde De Kol 2d. This cow is one of the famous four direct descendant 1,000 lb. cows as she is a daughter of Ona Clothilde De Kol 1,100.61 lb. butter in a year and is dam of Ona Clothilde Wayne, 1,266.65 lb. butter in a year who in turn is dam of Ona Pontiac Wayne, 1,087.13 lb. butter in a year.

The sire of Onaco Sir Lucille Jolie Beauty is Napol Sir Keystone Beauty, a son of the former world's champion senior four-year-old, Keystone Beauty Plum Johanna. This cow as a junior three-year-old produced 1,108.08 lb. butter, 22,496.6 lb. milk in a year. As a senior four-year-old under strictly official test she made 25,787.5 lb. milk, 1,294.71 lb. butter which was the world's record in the class at time of making. In the early part of this lactation period she made official records of 32.88 lb. butter, 665.5 lb. milk in a week and 133.22 lb. butter, 2,733.4 lb. milk in thirty days. She is the best known and highest record daughter of Cornucopia Plum Johanna, 1,056.78 lb. butter in a year, dam of two daughters that have each made over 1,000 lb. butter in a year and dam of five daughters with long time records. Despite the fact that only one of these five daughters was tested as a mature cow the records of the daughters and the dam average 18,723.1 lb. milk, 918.35 lb. butter for the six.

It can be seen from the foregoing that Onaco Sir Lucille Jolie Beauty has the right to sire producers. His dam and sire's dam have seven day butter records that average well above 33 lb. each giving 665.5 lb. milk during the week of their test. His dam averaged 3.94% fat during the year, his sire's dam averaged 3.94% for the year as a three-year-old and as a four-

year-old averaged 4.02%. In his pedigree occur the names of five different cows that have each made over 1,000 lb. butter in a year, two of them being former world's champions and another the foundation animal of the only four direct descendant 1,000 lb. cows.

Not all the animals on Dennington Stock Farm are purebreds but the present plans are to gradually eliminate the poorer grades and replace them with big producing purebreds. We said poorer grades, but an idea of the quality can be gained from the statement that the grade Holsteins, raised on the farm, are each producing not less than forty pounds of milk a day in their first lactation period, and you can verify these statements by the milk sheets, for the yield of every animal, grade or purebred, is weighed at every milking. Some of the purebreds have given 80 lb. in twenty-four hours on three milkings a day. It is the intention to increase the herd to around 100 head of which sixty will be cows in milk.

The product of the Dennington Herd is taken, twice a day, on a Reo Speedwagon to Scranton and there delivered to a company which retails it. The demand is rapidly increasing for milk of Dennington quality, another reason why the dairy herd is being enlarged both by purchase and by raising and keeping the natural increase.

Mr. Jermyn has always been a believer in improved livestock. A large number of mules are required for work in the coal mines. Mr. Jermyn thought that some of these could be raised locally and so keep the money paid for them in Lackawanna County. He purchased the famous jack Ben Hur for a long price and for a number of years this noted animal stood at the Dennington Farms at a nominal service fee. One of the Jermyn track mares was bred to this animal and the progeny was a trotting mule who could negotiate a mile well under three minutes and whose speed was famous in Northern Pennsylvania.

Some years ago purebred Herefords were bred on the farm but it was soon found that selling the animals at beef prices was not going to be profitable when feed, care and interest on investment was considered, and, as the owner had no intention of building up a big Hereford breeding establishment, he soon changed over into dairying and became convinced that the Holstein cow was the most profitable dairy animal from a commercial standpoint.

Dennington Stock Farm and its owner will have considerable influence upon the Holstein industry in Pennsylvania and a few words about Mr. Jermyn are bound to be of interest to Holstein enthusiasts everywhere. Joseph J. Jermyn is the eldest son of John Jermyn who came from Suffolk, England and settled in the vicinity of Scranton in 1847 when only twenty years old. He started work around the coal mines and

when age and experience were added went into business for himself as a coal operator on a large scale, laying the foundation for the Jermyn fortune. Joseph J. was born July 31, 1852, and was the eldest of ten children, eight boys and two girls. He went into business with his father and at the latter's death was appointed administrator and manager of the Jermyn estate which owns coal mines, a flouring mill and the Hotel Jermyn, one of Scranton's leading hostleries. Standing around six foot and weighing well over 200 lb., Mr. Jermyn is a stalwart specimen of humanity. Naturally, having so many lines of business to look after, he has always been a hard worker. Despite his wealth he retains the view of the worker and business man and although he confesses that he expects to derive considerable amusement and relaxation from his Holstein-Friesian breeding enterprise, he expects it to pay financially and that the herd will pay its own way from the standpoint of milk production.

Mr. Jermyn is highly respected in his own community. His business affairs have prevented him holding office although he is influential in politics and one of his brothers has been Mayor of Scranton. The workmen at the Jermyn mines hold him in high esteem and many of the old employees, men whom he worked with in earlier days, are now on his pension list. They call him Joe, both to his face and behind his back. And, Girls, a word in your ear, He is a bachelor.

Our story would not be complete without a brief reference to herdsman Dean Harris, who was formerly with E. C. Schroeder at Moorhead, Minn., and the Wilco Farms at Willisville, Illinois. The Wilco Farms have the largest Holstein establishment in Southern Illinois and put up Holstein milk of high quality which is sold in St. Louis. The experience that Mr. Harris has had with purebred cattle and the "quality" milk business, makes him a valuable man for his present position.

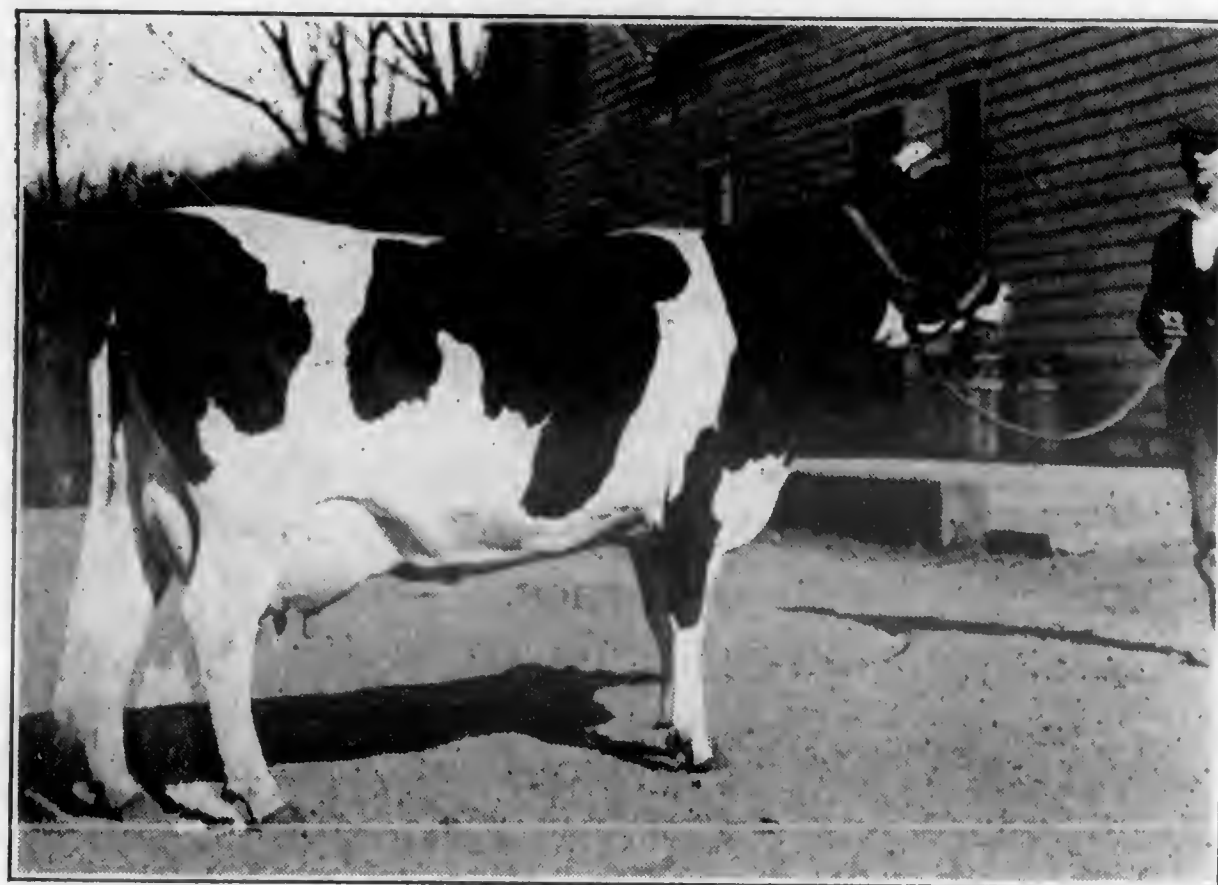
In his latest enterprise, Mr. Jermyn has something of the philanthropic aim that he had when he brought the prize-winning jack, Ben Hur, from Kentucky. He is anxious to benefit the farmers of Lackawanna and surrounding counties and plans to sell most of the bull calves to dairymen of this section at prices that will be

below the value of animals of such breeding and quality in the open market. Mr. Jermyn figures the surest way to improve dairy production is through the purebred bull and the better the bull the greater the possible improvement. As the milk of every cow in the herd is weighed daily and recorded on milk sheets which are displayed prominently in the barn, it is possible for anyone to tell what the mother of any bull calf in the herd has done and is doing. Thus the path to herd improvement and financial betterment is wide open to any investigating dairyman.

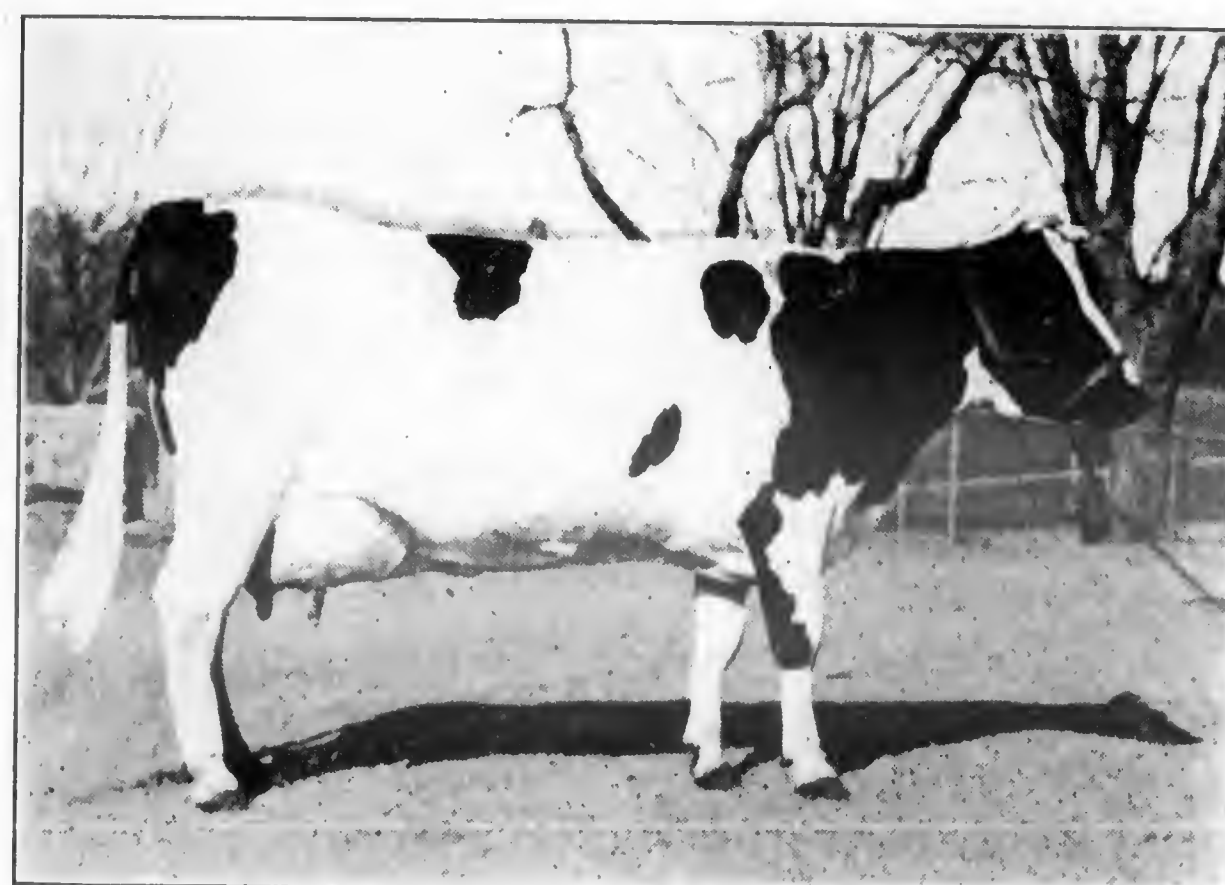


ONACO SIR LUCILLE JOLIE BEAUTY
His dam and sire's dam were former World Champions for butter production and average 1,233.93 lb. butter in 365 days as four-year-olds.

Four Daughters of King Pontiac Beryl Pohlcrest and their Home



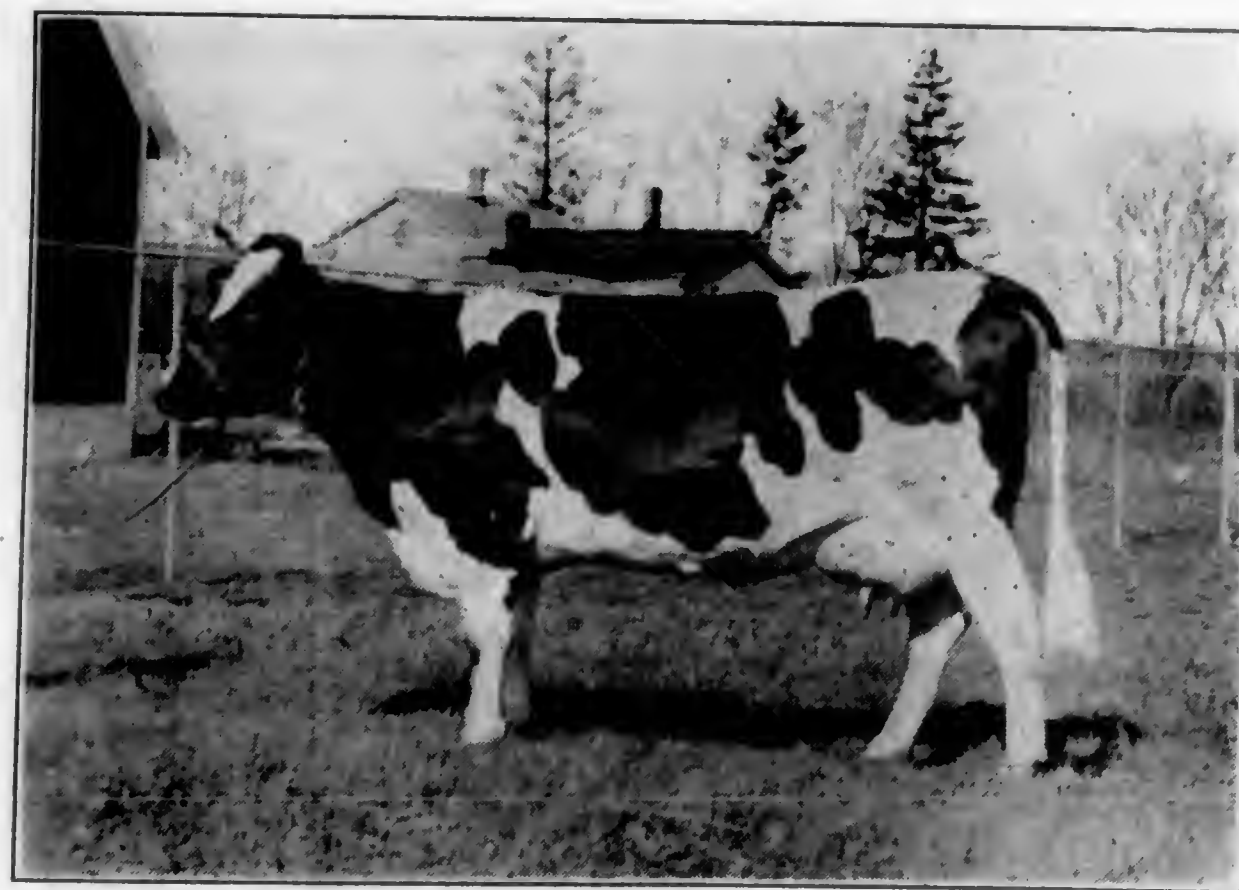
K. P. B. K. FLORA HARTOG POHLCREST



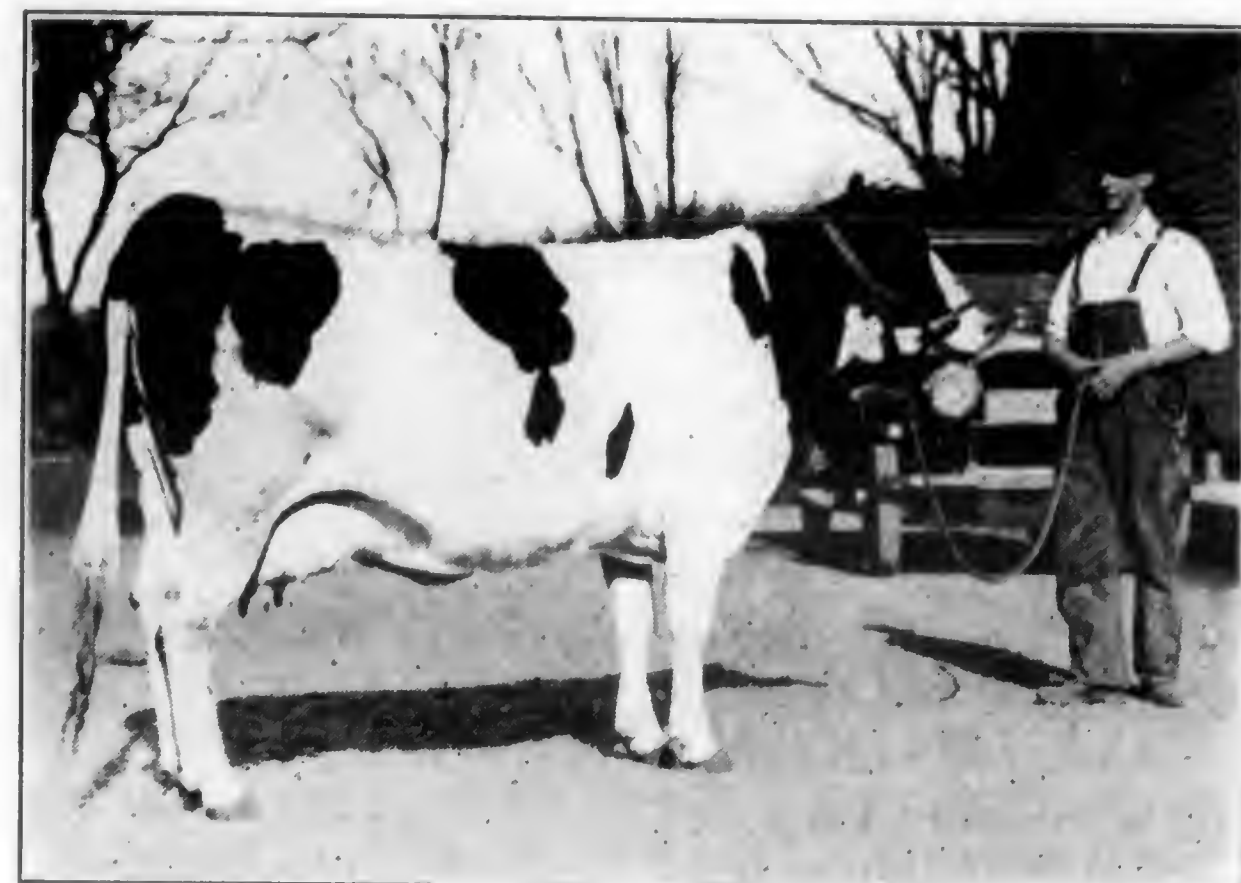
K. P. B. K. PRINCESS ABBEKERK POHLCREST



THE MAIN BARN AT DENNINGTON STOCK FARM



K. P. B. K. HELFN AAGGIE POHLCREST



K. P. B. K. KENWOOD HIJLAARD POHLCREST

A Typical Holstein Farm in Iowa County, Wisconsin

By J. H. Lewis

THE dairy farmer who is located near an all-weather state trunk highway holds an admirable advantage in thus being enabled to market his product promptly, at all times of the year. Such an advantage held collectively insures larger purebred development among dairy interests, and a more notable example of this fact does not exist anywhere in the State of Wisconsin than is patent here in Iowa County, located well toward the extreme southwest corner. Indeed it might be stated with a considerable amount of truth that the progress made in road construction has been one of the main incentives toward a larger development of the dairy business.

The Holstein-Friesian breed predominates in Iowa County and because of this fact it is important as a cheese center. It is one of five comprising what is

the Association. Both reside at Mineral Point. In looking over the membership list it is learned that the Dodgeville district of Iowa County has the greatest number of members of any one district, fifty, and by the same token there are that many fine Holstein herds in close proximity to the county seat, Dodgeville.

Dodgeville is in the very center of the county, in a district known for its model farms and the most productive soil in south-central Wisconsin. Most of the farmers in here are of Welsh, Cornish and English descent, their ancestors being a hardy race of people many of whom came first to engage in the mining of zinc ore and lead ore for which the district is famous. The farm folk of the present time are progressive and well posted.

It would be an almost insurmountable task to even briefly describe the Iowa County herds or their outstanding features. One must take into consideration that a well-balanced dairy project not only consists of a well bred, high type herd but to make a consummate perspective there must be up-to-date equipment and the achievements of good care, feeding, weeding and testing. As a sample of what most of the fraternity idolizes in Holstein-Friesians, the herd found on the farm of T. R. Vincent near Dodgeville is a fair criterion of

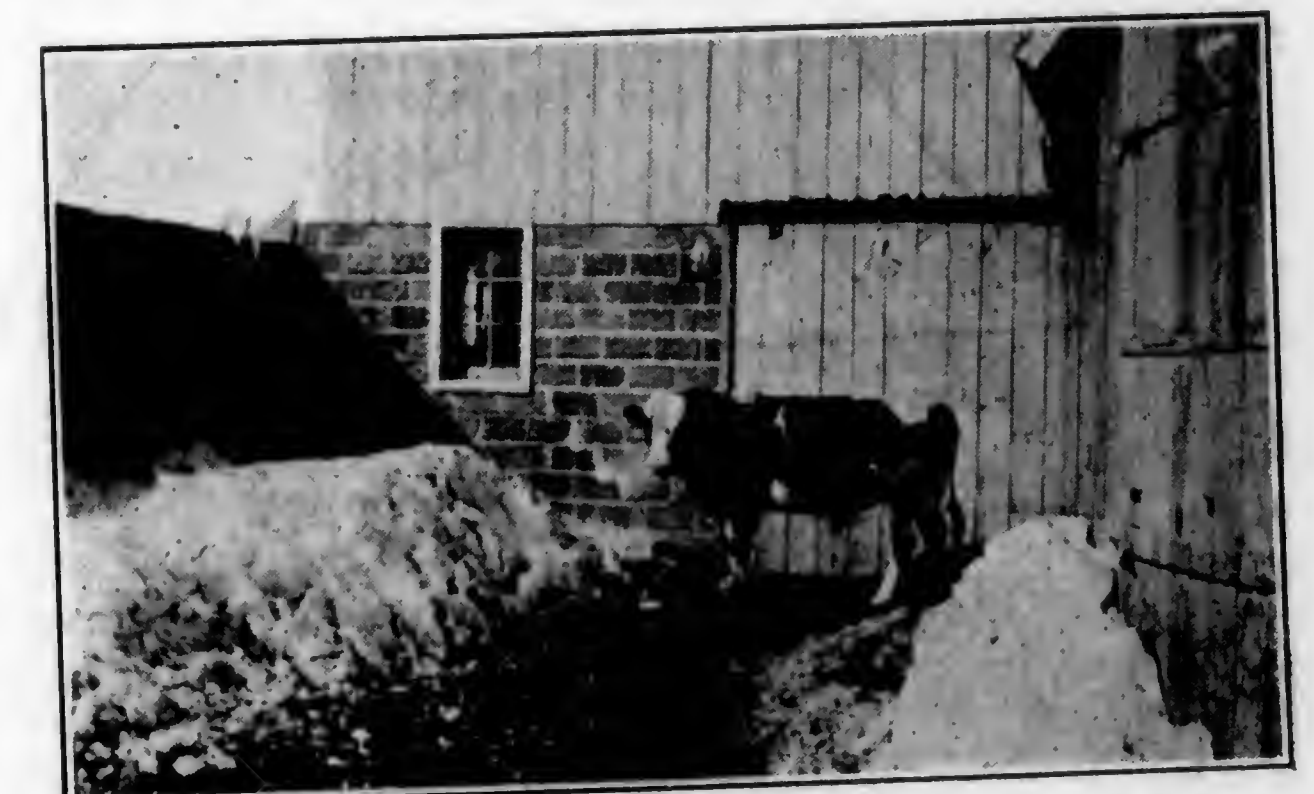


THE T. R. VINCENT BARN

Built with an eye to comfort and efficiency. It was nice and cool when this picture was snapped.

known as the "Monroe District," the others being Dane, Dodge, Green and LaFayette. This district, largely predominated by the "Black and White" made in 1922, 48,500,000 pounds of foreign types of cheese, Swiss, Limburger and Brick. This represents 75 per cent of the foreign type of cheese made in the State of Wisconsin, and 64 per cent of the foreign type of cheese made in the United States. Dodge County leads with a production of 20,200,000 lb., Green County is second with 12,500,000 lb., Dane and LaFayette Counties each receive credit in the official reports for 6,300,000 lb. and Iowa County is on the rear with a production of 3,200,000 lb.

Although outclassed in production of cheese, Iowa County takes precedence, however, over the counties in the Monroe district in the matter of butter making, being one of seven high counties in the state so that combined, the butter and cheese products place her well alongside of the other counties in the matter of market values. Also, it may be said for Iowa County that its Holstein breeders are better organized, for the Iowa County Holstein Breeders' Association is composed of 160 members with as many fine herds, and is an active as well as potent organization. J. Harry Bennett is the President and J. Roy Gordon, Secretary of



COLANTHA CHANGELING JESSIE PRINCE, No. 285042
A bull of high class individuality and breeding. Senior sire of the Vincent herd.

what is found in a general way on most Iowa County, Holstein dairy farms.

The Vincent herd of Holsteins is composed of an average of 30 head or more. The milking cows have all been in cow testing association work until about two months ago, when work was suspended for the summer months and will be resumed early this coming autumn. Through this work it has been easy to cull out non-productive cows and those in the present herd are earning their board and keep.

The Vincent senior herdsire, Colantha Changeling Jessie Prince, No. 285042, was born September 20, 1918. He is both son and grandson of Colantha Changeling Lad whose daughters are not only every day producers but have also made some very fine official and semi-official records. This bull is from a 30

lb. daughter of Paul Hengerveld Burke De Kol and was sired by Dutchland Colantha Changeling Boy, a good son of Colantha Johanna Lad. Colantha Changeling Jessie Prince is from a 15 lb. senior two-year-old, a daughter of Colantha Changeling Lad and a 20 lb. cow who has three A. R. O. daughters one of which, a full sister to the dam of the bull, has two different years made over 30 lb. butter and 600 lb. milk in seven-day test.

One of the best cows on the Vincent Farm is Madrigal De Kol Rue Canary. When just over four and one-half years old she made a seven-day butter record



The junior herdsire. A son of the senior sire and Madrigal De Kol Rue Canary.

of 22.69 lb. averaging better than 80 lb. milk a day. She is a large, light-colored cow with a square udder and splendid mammary and udder veining. Her son by Colantha Changeling Jessie Prince has been selected as the junior herdsire, partly on account of his indi-

The Summer Silo

SILAGE has found a wide use in this country as a palatable, succulent, and economical roughage for use during the winter. Many of the advantages of its use in winter apply equally well in summer, and there are additional ones that apply alone to the latter season.

The use of a summer silo is particularly applicable on high-priced land. If the land is pastured it will require from one to three more acres a season for each cow, while one acre of corn put in the silo will supply succulent roughage for several cows for a like period. It is true that grain will be necessary in addition to silage, but the great problem on high-priced land is to raise a sufficient quantity of roughage.

As has previously been said, soiling crops have been used to a great extent either in place of or in addition to pasture. The greatest disadvantage in their use is that much labor is required. In order to use these crops they must be cut and hauled from day to day. This work is expensive because only small areas are cut at one time, thus making it impracticable to use the harvesting machinery of the farm to advantage and entailing considerable loss of time in harnessing and unhitching the team. Considerable inconvenience also is occasioned by the fact that the field work is pressing

viduality and partly because of the quality and producing capacity of his dam.

Animals from Vincent herd have been shown at the local fair with a considerable degree of success. Two yearling daughters of the senior sire were shown at the Mineral Point fair, one standing second and the other fourth in a class of seventeen. A short time ago, Mr. Vincent purchased a show calf from the Jefferson County Asylum herd, a 36 lb. son of a 26 lb. cow.

Not the least interesting part of the Vincent "Black and White Dairy Farm" is the big cow barn, in itself the latest and best there is in the way of a James structure. It contains running water, electric lights, concrete floor, and the big silo on the south end of the structure is so built that it empties its contents as required into the barn. The lower section is a supporting wall of concrete, on which is superimposed a short wall of fire-brick. It is comfortable, roomy, and reflects a most abiding generosity on the part of the owner toward those things on his farm entitled to good care and gentle attention.

In addition to his industry in establishing and maintaining a purebred Holstein-Friesian dairy farm, Mr. Vincent is also well known throughout southwest Wisconsin as a successful breeder of big type, Poland China Hogs. Many good dairy farmers have learned that the raising of purebred hogs and the breeding of purebred Holsteins work well together and supplement each other. The experience of those who till the soil, raise and maintain good herds of hogs in connection with dairy farming enterprise has been an example to many of the exclusive dairy farmers who are now meeting with better returns from the allied industries, farming, dairying and stock-raising.

at that season of the year and both man and horse-power are badly needed in the fields. Silage, on the other hand, is cut at one operation when the work in the field is not pressing. The crop ordinarily grown for silage is corn, which is a part of the regular farm rotation and consequently fits in well with the regular routine of work.

With a silo for summer feeding, the dairyman always has an abundant supply of feed that is easily handled. By using silage the necessity of cutting and hauling the supplementary roughage during rainy weather is eliminated. Another advantage as compared with the soiling system lies in the fact that with the latter it is often necessary to feed a portion of each crop after it has matured too much to be palatable, and probably to start on the succeeding one while it is still a little too green. It is difficult to plan exactly so as to prevent these conditions. With silage, however, the crop can be cut at the best stage for feeding and preserved at that point.

One of the most important uses of silage in the summer is as a supplement for short or poor pasture. This condition frequently occurs as a result of long-continued dry weather. Under such circumstances even the most carefully planned soiling system may fail.

It is then that the greatest value of the summer silo is realized for with the silo full of well-matured silage grown in the previous season, an abundant supply of succulent feed for the cows is available, regardless of weather conditions.

When it is not necessary to use the silo during the summer, it can be sealed up and the silage preserved for winter use. This prevents any waste in feed.

One point, however, must be kept in mind in planning the summer silo. This is the diameter of the silo in relation to the number of cows to be fed and the quantity to be fed to each cow. Silage enough must be fed daily to prevent excessive surface fermentation. As a general rule, a cow under summer conditions will consume about 20 pounds a day. On this basis the diameter of the silo in reference to the number of cows to be fed in summer will be as follows:

20 cows	8 feet in diameter.
30 cows	10 feet in diameter.
40 cows	12 feet in diameter.

Inasmuch as eight feet is about the minimum diameter of a silo in best practice, it will be seen that the summer silo for supplementing pasture has its best application in herds of 20 cows or more.—*Bulletin No. 743, United States Department of Agriculture.*

Ads I Have Met

BY ONE WHO WRITES THEM

THE advertisement is no longer an agency foreign to the farmers' needs. There are countless ways in which it may help increase the profits. At the same time, the average breeder and farmer has not sufficient publicity business to attract the attention of the advertising agency and in that way secure the services of the skilled ad writers. As a natural result, breeders' ads are either put up by the men themselves or by amateur ad-men in the employ of the papers. As a still further natural result, these efforts of the inexperienced often lack force and fail to such an extent that he breeder loses confidence and criticizes all publicity, from his own viewpoint.

The writing of an ad is not the easiest thing in the world but there are a few simple suggestions that help. An advertisement should emphasize one point, although others may be brought in. Catch the eye with one outstanding fact and leave it with that fact clearly stated. Too many try to crowd too much in a given space and leave the reader with a hazy idea of what is being said or trying to be said. With the volume of publicity carried by every good paper, an ad that lacks this clearness is lost. The one next to it states the case plainly and life is too short to spend time trying to solve the puzzle of what the other would like to imply. That is one class of ads that I have met—the crowded, small type display that jams a whole chapter in an inch of space. I do not read them and I am not different from a thousand others in this respect.

Another is the one that does not tell fundamentals. Not long ago, a half page hog sale ad appeared in a general farm paper and not one word would give the reader an idea as to whether Polands—Durocs or Berkshires were to be offered. There was a tremendous effort to pull the reader to the sale but it's too busy a

season to travel a long way just to learn if they are selling your pet breed. The breeder paid good money for his space and then told only the men who knew him personally and are posted as to his success as a breeder, what he had to sell. So when you write that ad, do not fail to make it say definitely the fundamental facts. There are not enough of these to crowd the space, but do not overlook them.

When writing an advertisement that will sell a calf, forget to attract attention to yourself. It is the other calf you want the reader to want. One man conceived the brilliant idea of putting his face in every ad he wrote. He was young and probably thought he was handsome. He took a half page in a weekly for a year, and his catch line—next to his smiling face was "James says," only it was not "James." Following was probably some bit of choice wisdom though I never read it through and once more, I am not different from thousands of others. Few of the mass of readers know who James is, even though the ad was signed in script. Also few can remember whether he had Holsteins or Hampshires. If we wanted a Holstein, we would turn to the ad that offers our strain. Advertising space is a trifle expensive for portrait work unless it is the portrait of the calf you are selling. Incidentally, James' contract was not renewed.

The ad should be definite. Do not make statements with double or uncertain meaning. One firm tells the dear public that "One hundred per cent of our customers are satisfied," neglecting to say whether there were two or three customers. "One hundred per cent" looks good but does not say much that will induce you to buy a calf. It would be more to the point to say something about the calf's pa and ma.

Still another breeder shouts in large type "Don't buy a bull" and I am perfectly willing to mind him and do not wait to read the next line of small type which says "until you have seen ours." Instead, I turn to the man who has an A. R. O. record calf and read interestedly. That ad is weakened by the negative appeal and the money spent for the space is poorly invested.

These are just a few of the things to remember when you want to sell through an ad. Do not crowd. Do not leave fundamentals unstated. Avoid roundabout statements or matter foreign to the point. Do not make statements of uncertain meaning. Do not make negative statements. Study the other fellow's ads. Find one that appeals to you forcibly and improve upon it in any way you can.

Is Your Cow A Dope Fiend?

IN MONTANA, a recently passed state law provides that a cow or any other animal that becomes addicted to narcotics may be arrested and confined in the state sanitarium until pronounced cured by the physicians in charge.

No, the legislators were not crazy at the time this was passed! During the closing days of the session an amendment intended to strengthen the anti-narcotic law was, by a clerical error, tacked onto the law providing for the condemnation of locoed stock, that is, stock gone insane from the effects of eating loco weed which is quite prevalent in that state.

Milk by-Products

CASEIN is produced from skim milk and butter-milk, both of which are by-products of butter-making; however, much casein is made from milk skimmed in the production of cream for city trade. California makes the most skim milk casein, with New York second and Vermont third.

Ice cream is made in all cities and many villages, and is shipped from the larger cities to places where the local supply is insufficient. However, much more ice cream is made in the Northern States than in the Southern. In addition large quantities are made in the home.

Milk chocolate—Milk products are used extensively in the manufacture of milk chocolate and other confections. The principal States making these products are New York and Pennsylvania.

Milk powder, cream powder, and skim milk powder are made chiefly in New York, California, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Michigan, Washington and Wisconsin. The greatest quantity of malted milk is made in Wisconsin. However, there are also factories in New York, Colorado, Ohio and Illinois.

Condensed and dried buttermilk are made principally in Nebraska, California, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota and Missouri. These are States where there are large creameries.

Milk sugar is usually made from cheese and casein whey from factories located in New York, Vermont, Ohio, California and Michigan.

Just a Plea for a Little Friend

SOMETIMES we have a few spare moments which we generally spend looking over some of our contemporaries. In such an occupation we find lots of amusement, as well as information, and sometimes misinformation. For instance, a recent issue of an illustrated weekly with a national circulation among farmers by proxy, has a Rogue's Gallery showing ten of the pests that were designed by Satan to prevent life on the farm from being a bed of roses and, listed and pictured with the ten enemies, we found that friend of our childhood, the spotted ladybird or ladybug. Now we must confess that we have not kept up our studies of economic entomology except so far as pertains to the horn fly, the ox warble and a few similar torments of our bovine friends. So we wondered what our little friend had been into now.

There was no long list of offences quoted, no record of millions of plants destroyed, no evidence whatever, submitted she was simply condemned, sentenced, black-listed with the army worm, the potato beetle and that insidious enemy of the gardener, the cut worm. Ah! woe, woe!

But never let it be said that an old friend, one whom we cherished in childhood days and adjured to fly home to save her children because her house was burning, one whom we thought was always working in our behalf, never let it be said that she was classed with those relentless foes who are to be killed on sight and even exterminated if possible, without at least one who dared to say nothing in her behalf. So we call to the

attention of the lady who drew the illustrations and selected the censuring title, and of the editors of that journal printed for the uplifting of rural dwellers, that not every authority classes the ladybird with the condemned. *Somebody* errs—we are not saying or insinuating who that somebody might be. But list to what M. A. Palmer, who teaches entomology at the Colorado Agriculture College says on the subject:

Lady beetles, also called ladybirds and sometimes ladybugs have always attracted more or less attention and have even figured in nursery rhymes.

It is quite important to be able to recognize these insects because they are among the most important enemies of plant lice. Since they are found on badly infested plants and are more easily seen than the lice, they are often mistaken for the cause of the trouble, whereas they are doing their best to exterminate the real offenders.

The adult insects are oval, dome-shaped beetles, red or yellowish red in color with black spots. The older individuals are of a rather bright red, while the younger ones are from pale yellow to orange. There are a few species that are black with red spots and one kind about the size of the head of a pin that is entirely black.

These insects feed on plant lice in both the larval and adult stages. They seize the louse by the most convenient part and suck out its juices, leaving only the empty skin. They have been observed to consume from 100 to 200 aphids apiece in 24 hours. Severe infestations of plant lice are often completely wiped out in this way.

Tom, Dick and Harry

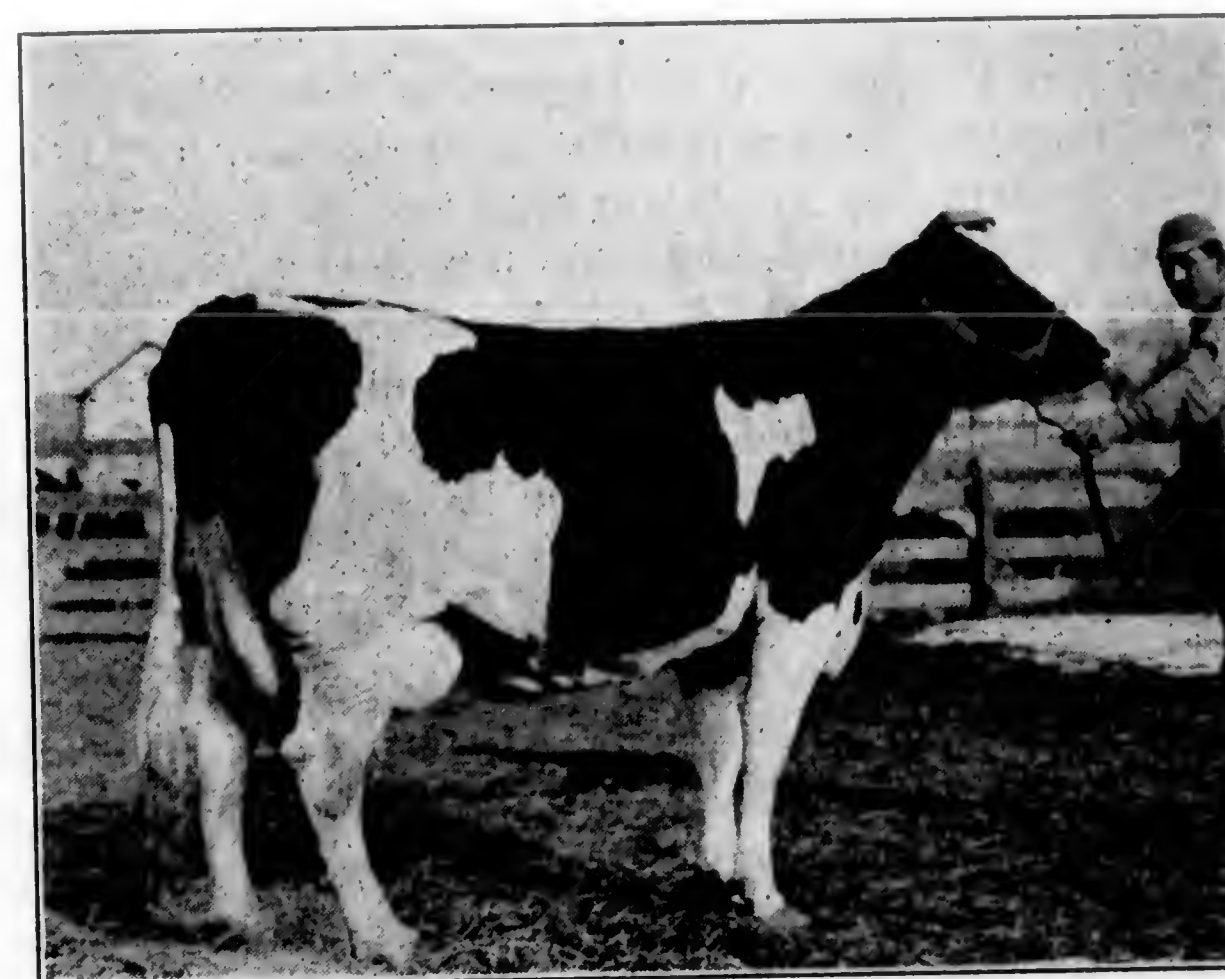
TOM, Dick and Harry were brothers, owned by the food economics and nutrition department of the Kansas State Agricultural College. In the course of a series of lectures on the nutritive value of foods to a class of school children, the three brothers were fed different rations. Tom got bread and coffee, Harry got bread and milk, while Dick got bread and candy with water to drink. Each had all he wanted of this particular food. But young rats need the same kind of food to make them grow as do children. At the time they were weaned Tom weighed 39 grams, Dick 40 grams, and Harry 44 grams. At the end of the six weeks experiment, Tom weighed 42 grams Dick 57 and Harry 204 grams or five times as much as he was first weighed. Photographs of these animals were taken by nutrition specialist Jessie G. Adey and the enlarged photos are now being distributed in Kansas for use in classroom work.

Pictorial Purebred Poster

A NEW pictorial poster, illustrating the superiority of purebred livestock over animals of common blood has just been issued by the United States Department of Agriculture and can be obtained on application without cost as long as the supply lasts. The poster is printed on cardboard and measures fifteen by eighteen inches. It tells six reasons why purebreds excel. The reasons are: Better conformation and quality; more products for the feed; greater uniformity; earlier maturity; more salable, and offspring more valuable.

Jessie Maida Ruth

JESSIE MAIDA RUTH, owned by the Robertson Farms, at York, Pa., is now state champion of Pennsylvania in the mature class for both seven-day and thirty-day milk production. Jessie freshened February 24th and went on year test March 5th but did not finish her new official record until June 8th, in some of the hottest weather Pennsylvania has ever had at that time of the year. Her official records, which were made nearly four months after freshening, are 742.5 lb. milk, 29.76 lb. butter in seven days and 3,118.8 lb. milk, 121.48 lb. butter in thirty days. Both of her milk records lead all Pennsylvania cows in the mature class. The previous champion was Susie Abbekerk Colantha, the famous "White Susie" of the Bell Farms. Susie's records were 737.1 lb. milk in seven days and 3,010.8 lb. milk in thirty days.



JESSIE MAIDA RUTH
742.5 lb. milk in seven days; 3,118.8 lb. milk in thirty days. Pennsylvania State records. Owned by H. E. Robertson, York, Pa.

In the first 140 days of her year test, Jessie Maida Ruth has produced over 14,000 lb. milk. She is a daughter of Spring Farm King and her dam is an A. R. O. daughter of Spring Farm Pontiac Cornucopia. Spring Farm King, whose daughters have made splendid records, was by King of the Pontiacs from the 34-lb. cow, Tweede De Kol Lass, and so is full brother to K. P. Pontiac Lass, 44.18 lb. butter in seven days, the first 44-lb. cow and therefore a former world's champion. Spring Farm Pontiac Cornucopia, who also has a number of high record daughters, was by Sir Korndyke Cornucopia from K. P. Pontiac Lass herself so that Jessie Maida Ruth traces through both her sire and dam to Tweede De Kol Lass, the first cow to have a daughter make 44 lb. butter in a week.

Dairying In Palestine

THE World's Dairy Congress Association has received a letter describing dairy conditions in Palestine. This was written from Jerusalem and reads in part:

"The raising of livestock has always been an industry of local importance, owing to the existence of much land which is unfit for other purposes and to the nomadic element in the population. The flocks and herds were greatly depleted during the war and the local de-

mand for meat is adversely affecting the natural increase and a restoration thereby of the pre-war number of animals. It is certain that Palestine will be dependent for many years upon considerable importations of meat and dairy supplies.

"Many of the nomads, who are the principal livestock owners, live on the frontier. They shift backward and forward with the grazing seasons and this presents an obstacle to an accurate animal census. Figures obtained from various sources indicate that at present there are in Palestine probably 350,000 goats and 100,000 cattle. The goats are of milch strains and more than half the cattle are draft animals. Blooded stock is now being introduced from Europe."

Ninety-Nine Times in a Hundred

THE livestock owner will, in 99 cases out of a hundred, find that purebred animals will return more and larger profits than will common stock, seems to be the opinion among the owners themselves.

More than a year ago the United States Department of Agriculture attempted to ascertain the opinion of livestock owners regarding the comparative utility value of grades and purebreds. The result of these investigations indicated an average superiority of 40.4% in favor of purebreds over unimproved stock.

Questionnaires were sent this year to nearly 500 practical stockmen. In it this question was asked, "Do you find that livestock of improved breeding make greater gains or produce more than scrubs or common stock when fed in the same way?" There was almost unanimous agreement that better results were obtained when feeding improved livestock. The figures varied widely with an average superiority of 39.6% for the improved stock. In general purebred stock exceeded the grades and the grades greatly exceeded the scrubs.

No matter how strong the consensus of opinion may be, there are generally a few on the negative side. Of nearly 500 experiences, five, or about 1%, for one reason or another, had failed to succeed with improved stock. This fact, taken into consideration with the foregoing data, points to a 99% probability that purebred and other improved livestock will aid greatly in solving economic feeding problems. Details of the department's recent study of feeding questions may be obtained from the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

A Stitch in Time Saves Nine

THE silo should be inspected and necessary repairs made before the rush of corn cutting and silo filling arrives. Each door should be set in its place and made to fit properly. The doors and door frame should be thoroughly cleaned, all scales of rust removed from the bolts and metal frame work to which a coat of mineral paint should be applied, and all crevices in the masonry filled with cement.

Tons of silage spoil each year because of broken and otherwise improperly fitting silo doors and crevices in the masonry about the base. Air is allowed to enter and liquid from the silage escapes, resulting in moldy and decayed silage. A few hours' work will prevent this loss.

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Published in the interest of the breeder and dairyman everywhere.

HOWARD C. REYNOLDS, *Managing Editor*
G. H. TRUCKELL, *Associate Editor*

Published semi-monthly by the Breeder and Dairyman Publishing Co., Inc., Evangelical Building, North Third Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Subscription price for the United States, 75 cents per year, (two years \$1.50) payable in advance.
Copy for the publication should be received not later than the 12th or 27th of each month preceding date of issue.

August 8, 1923

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman was established for the purpose of promoting the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle and to protect the interests of the men who breed purebred cattle, basing the value of the cattle on their ability to produce and reproduce.

We stand for progressive yet conservative administration of the National Association. We stand for Honest Records, Honest Advertising, and Honest Sales. We will at all times endeavor to promote any interests that have for their purpose the advancement of the Holstein cow, the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, and the breed and breeders generally.

Words from an Authority

THE article "Breeding Dairy Cattle for Production and Type" which was written by R. R. Graves and appeared in our issue of July 22d was part of a speech made by Professor Graves to the Jersey breeders at the time of the annual meeting of the American Jersey Cattle Club held in Kansas City, early in June. Professor Graves is in charge of the government breeding experiments at Beltsville, Md., and therefore speaks from experience. We know of no better authority on breeding questions. We all are very much in the dark in trying to work out the many problems that confront the livestock breeder, and we never expect to be able to solve all of them. Perhaps some of the fascination of livestock breeding is due to the uncertainty of the business and to the fact that no one knows how soon he may develop a prize.

Better read the article over again, it is full of good things and food for thought.

The Breeder's Show Window

TIME and time again we hear it "I can hardly afford to advertise my stock. Cattle are not selling very high and I have only a few that I would spare." Let's talk over the matter a little.

It is not necessary to buy half of a paper to advertise a herd. If there ever was a time when such a proceeding was necessary, that day is past, we hope, never to return. Such advertising is not conservative, legitimate business, it smacks too much of the Jewish dry goods storekeeper who has a sale every week.

A clean-cut, attractive advertisement, large enough to show a cut of your herd or of some of the best animals in your herd, with room for a short descrip-

tion, is paid advertising enough for an ordinary herd. Copy should be changed frequently. Take a suggestion from the ladies, they know that frequent change of dress adds to their attractiveness, that the eye passes by the same attire, worn all day and every day, but that something new or fresh instantly draws attention.

There is one form of advertising that every man who owns stock can take advantage of and that won't cost a cent while it will add materially to the value and pulling power of his paid advertising. It is merely the fixing of a nice show yard along the road, a lot in which he can place a few nice calves, some heifers, or even the herd bull if he is securely tied. Don't make the mistake of using it for a hospital. A show lot in a prominent place, right at the front of the farm, is a show window for the stock breeder. If he puts a nice display in that window, customers are going to turn in at the gate just the same as a tastily arranged display in a dry goods window helps to make sales.

Can you imagine a prettier picture than a luxuriant, green pasture, sloping to the road, backed by shady trees, perhaps a cool, inviting brook meandering through the pasture which is dotted with black-and-whites, grazing or chewing their cud. Then have well painted buildings with the farm name and Holstein-Friesian cattle painted on the roof or high up on the side facing the road. Then you have a signboard that will bring you business while it will not want rebuilding every year.

These are the days when men travel, far and swiftly. Many interested in stock will travel quite a few miles off the beaten highway to see a Holstein herd they have heard or read about. They may not be in need of stock at the time but they like to see what you have and they and their friends are always prospective customers. When your show window contains attractive goods, they are going to look, admire, stop and thus you enlarge your acquaintance and circle of friends. Your advertisements in the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN make them feel that they know you, they do know something about the cattle you keep and, after they have seen your stock, they naturally think of you when they know of anyone wanting such animals as you may own.

McLaury Resigns

DORR W. McLAURY who for the past six years has been head of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the New York State Department of Farms and Markets has resigned his office, the resignation to be effective September 1st. His successor has not yet been announced.

Mr. McLaury has had charge of tuberculosis eradication work in New York State since the work was first started in 1919. In May of that year 526 head of cattle were under supervision while June, 1923, there were 437,455 head in 14,927 herds under state and federal supervision, besides a number on the waiting list roughly estimated as 200,000. In New York State at the present time there are 1,429 herds containing 28,611 head that are on the accredited list with 130,133 head in 11,095 herds that have passed one free test.

A New Undertaking

THE United States Department of Agriculture is inaugurating a special reporting service in the leading dairying states. A tentative plan of reporting has been drawn up and is to be tried out in an experimental way in New England, New York and Wisconsin. An effort will be made to forecast as far in advance as possible the number of dairy cows on farms and prospective milk production.

Thousands of dairymen in the various states are to be requested to report each month to the department the number of dairy cows and heifers on farms at the end of the month, together with the number of heifers and calves under a year old being raised for dairy cows. Information will also be obtained regarding the number of dairy cows and heifers bred each month, the number of heifers freshened with their

first calves and the number of other cows freshening each month.

An effort will be made to obtain information as to sales of dairy cows and heifers for slaughter, as well as the number of deaths monthly. Figures will be obtained on the production of milk and the number of cows milked. It is expected that a sufficiently large number of dairymen can be induced to cooperate in the work to provide the basis for state-wide estimates.

The new service is in response to a long-felt need for more complete information concerning the trend of the dairy industry.

The first recorded shipment of milk by rail was made as an experiment in 1842 from Chester, Orange County, New York to New York City. The experiment was satisfactory.



Fairs and Expositions

Aug. 11-18—Davenport, Ia., Mississippi Valley Fair and Exhibition.
 Aug. 11-18—Vancouver, B. C., Vancouver Exhibition.
 Aug. 17-25—Aurora, Ill., Central States Fair and Exposition.
 Aug. 18-25—Sedalia, Mo., Missouri State Fair.
 Aug. 20-25—Erie, Pa., Erie Exposition.
 Aug. 21-25—South Bend, Ind., Interstate Fair Association.
 Aug. 22-31—Des Moines, Iowa, Iowa State Fair.
 Aug. 25-Sept. 1—Sherbrooke, Quebec, Canada's Great Eastern Exhibition.
 Aug. 25-Sept. 8—Toronto, Ont., Canadian National Exhibition.
 Aug. 26-Sept. 1—Danville, Ill., Illinois-Indiana Fair.
 Aug. 27-Aug. 31—Wilmington, Del., Delaware State Fair.
 Aug. 27-Sept. 1—Lexington, Ky., Blue Grass Fair.
 Aug. 27-Sept. 1—Columbus, Ohio, Ohio State Fair.
 Aug. 27-Sept. 1—Milwaukee, Wis., Wisconsin State Fair.
 Aug. 31-Sept. 9—Detroit, Mich., Michigan State Fair.
 Sept. 1-8—Hamline, Minn., Minnesota State Fair.
 Sept. 1-8—Quebec, Que., Quebec Provincial Exhibition.
 Sept. 1-9—Sacramento, Calif., California State Fair.
 Sept. 3-6—Worcester, Mass., New England Fair.
 Sept. 3-6—Lewiston, Me., Maine State Agricultural Society.
 Sept. 3-7—Aberdeen, S. D., South Dakota State Fair.
 Sept. 3-7—Lincoln, Nebr., Nebraska State Fair.
 Sept. 3-7—Hartford, Conn., Connecticut State Fair.
 Sept. 3-8—Timonium, Md., Maryland State Fair.
 Sept. 3-8—Rochester, N. Y., Rochester Exposition Association.
 Sept. 3-8—Wheeling, W. Va., West Virginia State Fair.
 Sept. 3-8—Indianapolis, Ind., Indiana State Fair.
 Sept. 3-8—Spokane, Wash., Spokane Interstate Fair and Livestock Show.
 Sept. 4-9—Staunton, Va., Staunton Fair.
 Sept. 7-17—Ottawa, Ont., Central Canada Exhibition.
 Sept. 8-15—London, Ont., Western Fair Association.
 Sept. 10-14—Huron, S. D., South Dakota State Fair.
 Sept. 10-14—Chippewa Falls, Wis., Northern Wisconsin State Fair.
 Sept. 10-14—Kankakee, Ill., Kankakee Interstate Fair.
 Sept. 10-15—Syracuse, N. Y., New York State Fair.
 Sept. 10-15—Jackson, Tenn., West Tennessee District Fair.
 Sept. 10-15—Louisville, Kentucky State Fair.
 Sept. 10-15—Topeka, Kans., Kansas Free Fair.
 Sept. 10-15—New Westminster, B. C., Provincial Exhibition of British Columbia.
 Sept. 11-14—White River Junction, Vt., Vermont State Fair.
 Sept. 11-15—Reading, Pa., Reading Fair.
 Sept. 11-18—Douglas, Wyo., Wyoming State Fair.
 Sept. 15-21—Hutchinson, Kans., Kansas State Fair.
 Sept. 15-22—Springfield, Ill., Illinois State Fair.
 Sept. 16-22—Sioux City, Ia., Interstate Fair.
 Sept. 16-22—Springfield, Mass., Eastern States Exposition.
 Sept. 17-22—Nashville, Tenn., Tennessee State Fair.
 Sept. 17-22—Yakima, Wash., Washington State Fair.
 Sept. 17-21—Grand Rapids, Mich., West Michigan State Fair.
 Sept. 18-21—Billings, Mont., Midland Empire Fair.
 Sept. 18-22—Allentown, Pa., Allentown Fair.
 Sept. 22-29—Memphis, Tenn., Tri-State Fair.
 Sept. 22-29—Oklahoma City, Okla., Oklahoma State Fair and Exposition.
 Sept. 24-29—Knoxville, Tenn., East Tennessee Division Fair.
 Sept. 24-29—Salem, Ore., Oregon State Fair.
 Sept. 24-29—Trenton, N. J., Interstate Fair.
 Sept. 24-29—Pueblo, Col., Colorado State Fair.
 Sept. 24-30—Waterloo, Ia., Dairy Cattle Congress.
 Sept. 24-Oct. 6—Wichita, Kans., International Wheat and Farm Products Exposition.
 Sept. 25-29—Helena, Mont., Montana State Fair.
 Sept. 28-Oct. 6—Chattanooga, Tenn., Chattanooga Interstate Fair.
 Oct. 1-6—Richmond, Va., Virginia State Fair.
 Oct. 1-6—Muskogee, Okla., Oklahoma Free State Fair.
 Oct. 1-6—Salt Lake City, Utah, Utah State Fair.
 Oct. 1-7—Wichita Falls, Texas, Texas-Oklahoma Fair.
 Oct. 2-5—York, Pa., York Fair.
 Oct. 2-6—Brockton, Mass., Brockton Fair.
 Oct. 6-13—Syracuse, N. Y., National Dairy Exposition.

Oct. 6-13—Little Rock, Ark., Arkansas State Fair.
 Oct. 6-13—Atlanta, Ga., Southeastern Fair Association.
 Oct. 8-13—Meridian, Miss., Mississippi-Alabama Fair Association.
 Oct. 13-18—Dallas, Tex., State Fair of Texas.
 Oct. 15-19—Raleigh, N. C., North Carolina State Fair.
 Oct. 15-20—Columbia, S. C., South Carolina State Fair.
 Oct. 15-20—Jackson, Miss., Mississippi State Fair.
 Oct. 15-20—Savannah, Ga., Savannah Tri-State Exposition.
 Oct. 17-27—Macon, Ga., Georgia State Fair.
 Oct. 18-28—Shreveport, La., State Fair of Louisiana.
 Oct. 20-Nov. 4—Waco, Tex., Texas Cotton Palace.
 Oct. 24-26—Madison, Wis., Wisconsin Junior Livestock Exhibition.
 Oct. 30-Nov. 8—Beaumont, Tex., South Texas State Fair.
 Nov. 3-10—Portland, Ore., Pacific International Livestock Exposition.
 Nov. 2-12—Houston, Tex., Houston Fair.
 Nov. 15-24—Jacksonville, Fla., Florida State Fair.

A CITY MAN'S DREAM

Some day I'm going to have a farm,
 With cozy cottages and little barn,
 With pigs and chickens and a cow or two,
 With just enough work that one can do.
 Somewhere, I am sure, there's a place for me,
 Where water's pure and air is free,
 Where wild flowers grow, where the wild bird sings,
 Where hope eternal in the bosom springs.
 Away from the city's toil and strife,
 Away from the care of the daily life,
 Away from the vice it's sure to breed,
 Away from its grasping, growing greed,
 Away from the factory's dust and smell,
 Away from life that's worse than—well,
 Away from the job that lasts a day,
 Away from the wage that's under pay;
 But a chance to work to protect my own
 And, however humble, I want a home.

A Clean Herd—

**My Herd Combines Production
 With Breeding and Individuality**

It is essentially a Dairyman's Herd.
 It's a Healthy Herd, is under State
 and Federal Supervision and the
 latest test was CLEAN.

**Just keep this in mind when looking for
 Good Holsteins.**

A. CONRAD SLIFER

Union Co. R. D. 3, Lewisburg, Pa.

CLUB ACTIVITIES

CALENDAR OF HOLSTEIN DOINGS

July 24—Aug. 11—Michigan Holstein Tours.
 July 30—Aug. 3—Storrs, Conn., Farmers' Week at Connecticut Agricultural College.
 Aug. 8-9—Jeffersonville, Ind., Indiana State Dairy Association Picnic.
 Aug. 10—Dairy Tour of Mercer County Association.
 Aug. 11—Baraboo, Wis., Sauk County Holstein Association Field Day.
 Aug. 11—Amherst, Mass., Hampshire-Franklin Club, Annual Field Day.
 Aug. 15—Sunbury, Pa., Susquehanna Valley Farmers' Picnic.
 Aug. 15—Homeworth, Ohio, Third Annual Picnic of Columbia County Holstein-Friesian Association at the home of Ben Saffell.
 Aug. 15—Orangeville, Ohio, R. H. Morrison's Farm, The First Annual Dairy Show and Basket Picnic of the Sharpville-Orangeville Cow Testing Association.
 Oct. 2-3—Washington, D. C., World's Dairy Congress.

COLUMBIA COUNTY ASSOCIATION PICNIC

An enjoyable time was had by upwards of 400 dairymen and friends who attended the annual field day and picnic of the Columbia County Holstein Breeders Association which was held June 6 at Kitchen's Grove, Pa.

The chief event of the day was the judging of the calf club heifers which were apportioned to the members last year. These now met in competition. The first prize was a registered Holstein bull calf given by H. R. Paulhamus of Williamsport of whom seven of the club heifers were purchased a year ago. The Columbia County Association donated five money prizes. Nine new calf club members were enrolled, each of which started with fine type heifers, all from tuberculin tested herds. The visitors had the pleasure of looking over a very nice display of Holstein cows. Then after the noon hour a cow judging contest was staged in which a large number took part. After the contest Dr. E. B. Fitts of Pennsylvania State College, placed the animals and expressed his reasons for so doing. His talk and his answers to the questions asked by the dairymen were greatly appreciated and enjoyed.

The speakers of the day were Dr. E. B. Fitts of State College; R. B. Kester, editor of the *Pennsylvania Farmer*; C. B. Dorsett, past lecturer of Pennsylvania State Grange; and C. R. Gearhart, who is in charge of the cow testing association work at State College. All the speakers commended the splendid spirit shown by the gathering as well as the interest in calf club and dairy work as expressed by the number present. Ice cold Holstein milk was on draft free and everybody partook liberally. The Ladies' Aid of Kitchen's Church had a number of stands at which were sold candy and Dairymen's League ice cream. They were well patronized.

The officers and members of the Columbia County Holstein Breeders' Association are more than pleased with the success of the picnic. They feel that much good is accomplished through these get-together-picnics as well as the calf club work in which the progress made by the boys and girls is much greater than was expected.

Wm. J. Fairchild of Berwick is president of the Columbia County Holstein Breeders' Association; County Agent P. G. Niesley is secretary; and Clarence Reece of Berwick is treasurer as well as being in charge of the publicity department.

WILL FORM BULL ASSOCIATIONS

Purebred Holstein bull associations will be organized in Ada and Canyon Counties reports Ralph H. Musser of Boise, Idaho, who was reelected secretary-treasurer of the Boise Valley Holstein Breeders' Association at a meeting at Nampa, June 25th. Other officers elected were: President, T. J. Killen, Boise; and Vice-President, Herman Weick, Notus.

COLANTHA CLUB MAKES RESERVATIONS

The Colantha Club, since Frank T. Fowler has taken a hand, is a real live organization. Mr. Fowler, on behalf of the club, has made reservations for next year's meeting, the Richmond committee in charge of arrangements reports. As long as Fowler is at the head of things, the other cities might just as well take a back seat and give way to Illinois for 1925.

BURLINGTON COUNTY FIELD DAY

The first annual picnic of the Burlington County Holstein-Friesian Breeders Association was held at the Fair Grounds, Mt. Holly, June 19th. There was an attendance of several hundred dairymen and their friends.

State extension work director A. F. Baker spoke on the co-operation possible between the breeders and the state extension workers. Mark Keeney now superintendent of the Holstein herd at the Essex County Hospital at Overbrook gave some ideas on the keeping of black and white herds. Mr. Keeney is well known to New Jersey dairymen and spoke from experience. Allan Crissey, district secretary for the National Association spoke on the Holstein cow while short talks were given by county farm agent, C. W. Clemmer and club agent Charles A. Thompson. Music was furnished by the band from the Four Mile Colony for the Feeble Minded near New Lisbon.

Following the speaking there was a baseball game between the members of the Holstein Association and the Guernsey Breeders Association while there was a number of horse races run around the fair grounds track.

LEAGUE PRICE FOR JUNE MILK

The Dairymen's League Coöperative Association, Inc., announced a net pool price to its members for June milk, of \$1.915. This is the price paid for 100 pounds of 3% milk at the base zone of 201-210 miles from New York City. The price which individual dairymen will receive will vary as usual according to butterfat and other established differentials.

This price practically establishes a new record for June milk since it is \$.57 above the net pool price of June, 1922, and \$.495 above the price paid in June, 1921. It is \$1.015 above the price received by dairymen in this territory for June milk in the pre-war year of 1913.

The principal reasons for this favorable return to dairymen pooling during June is the large percentage of milk handled as fluid milk and sold in the form of sweet cream, condensed and evaporated milk, and ice cream, for all of which there has been a big demand during the hot weather.

D. J. Carter, editor of the *Dairymen's League News*, remarks that while the price realized doesn't yet represent the cost of production, nevertheless it is considerably nearer than was the price realized a year ago.

CACHE VALLEY HAS HOLSTEIN CLUB

Cache Valley now has its own Holstein-Friesian Association. The organization was completed at a meeting held at Richmond, Utah, where the Association adopted a constitution and by-laws. These provide for the support of cow testing associations, bull associations and calf clubs; and will attempt to bring to its members the most scientific and practical methods of feeding and caring for dairy animals. The new organization plans to work in coöperation with the state, county and local farm bureaus for the advancement of the dairy cattle interests in the Cache Valley. Those eligible for membership must own at least one purebred bull and two cows.

There are thirty-five charter members. N. K. Nelson of Richmond was chosen president; John T. Quayle of Logan, vice-president; H. P. Anderson of Hyrum, secretary and treasurer; Clarence Meikle of Smithfield and F. W. Durant of Franklin, Idaho, directors.

STAGE BIG CALF SHOW

A County Calf Day was held at Sparta, Monroe County, Wis., recently and was attended by more than 5,000 people. Proud young owners to the number of sixty-three led Holstein, Guernsey, Jersey, Shorthorns, and Brown Swiss calves in a parade. One of the main business streets of the city was closed to traffic immediately after the parade and the animals were judged for their individuality and development. Prizes to the amount of \$146 was awarded to the youthful dairymen.

GROWING PUREBRED CENTER

Independence, Kansas, is rapidly growing as a purebred dairy cattle center. Right around this city there are more than twenty herds of purebred Holsteins; nearly as many herds of Jerseys and several herds of Guernseys. The Independence Chamber of Commerce is interesting itself in providing a market for the surplus milk products of this section and it is very likely a condensery will be in operation before a year. A dairy meeting was held at the City Hall early in June and was attended by nearly one hundred farmers. Dr. B. A. Robinson, who for years has been an advocate of the dairy business, was made chairman of the meeting. While there was some variation of opinion regarding the breeds of cattle the general consensus was that the breed was not of so much importance as the quality of the animals.

TURN OUT TO BOYS' SHOW

About four hundred attended the exhibition and cattle judging contest held June 23d at the county agricultural school at Wauwatosa, Wis., under the auspices of the Milwaukee County Holstein Breeders' Association. Between fifty and sixty head of cattle were shown. Addresses on phases of cattle breeding were made by Roy T. Harris of the state agricultural college; R. B. Becker of Kansas state agricultural college; and J. F. Thomas, county agent for Waukesha County. Arthur J. Rust, president of the Milwaukee County Holstein Breeders Association was chairman. In addition to the speeches there was a musical program, games and a picnic dinner.

ESSEX COUNTY FIELD DAY

The first field day ever held in Essex County was staged June 18th at the county farm establishment, Overbrook Hospital at Cedar Grove. Fully 500 were in attendance.

The high-class herd at the Hospital was greatly admired as well as the sanitary dairy barns. Mark H. Keeney, who is now in charge of the herd, did the honors. The visitors were much interested in Chesney Frieda Lothian a cow that has given over 100 lb. milk a day. During the recent hot weather with the thermometer hanging at 90 degrees, she made a seven day record of 26 lb. butter, 640 lb. milk. As a junior three-year-old this cow made over 18,000 lb. milk, 837 lb. butter in a year.

College Senior: "I would give \$5 for just one kiss from a nice little innocent girl like you."

Innocent Freshman: "Oh, how terrible."

"Did I offend you?"

"No, I was just thinking about the fortune I gave away last night."

POINTERS IN FITTING AND SHOWING

By C. S. RHODE,

Assistant Professor in Dairying, University of Illinois.

Many times I have been in the dairy barns at county fairs and have observed the visitors looking over the exhibits. I have seen them stop before certain animals and exclaim, "Isn't she a beauty?" I have also seen them pass others with the remark, "I have better cattle at home." This might be true and it might not be, but it means that some exhibitors, who probably had good cattle, did not make an effort to get them in condition. Too many exhibitors lead their cattle out of the pasture and take them to the fair without much attempt being made to get them ready. Such men are advertising their cattle and their breed, but is it the kind of advertising they want? Exhibitors must be willing to spend some time in preparation.

The animals to be shown this fall should be selected immediately. Some of the old showmen like to have a year's time to get the herd in shape. Cows that have freshened just previous to the show and have the fever and cake out of the udder usually show to the best advantage, although cows are shown in all stages of lactation. If one is showing year after year it is advisable to breed the cows about the first of November.

It is desirable that the showman and his animals understand each other. Begin early to teach the animals to lead readily and stand squarely on their feet, so they will pose to best advantage in the show ring. Frequent handling is necessary in order to properly train the animals.

One month before the show clip the animals all over. From this time on it is advisable to keep them in a comfortable stall and not allow them to be out of doors in the hot sun. If possible, darken the barn and keep out the flies. Just before the show, the head, neck, withers, belly, udder, and tail should be clipped as close as possible. After the clipping, a thorough rub-down with sand paper will cause the hair to lie close to the body. Braid the switch the night before the show and comb it out just before entering the ring.

Trimming of the horns and feet is quite important. In trimming the horns, first use a rasp with a rounded side. Take the rough scaly portion off in this manner. Next, scrape the horn with broken glass or a steel scraper, following with common sand paper to make the horn smooth. After this use emery paper. Strips of cotton flannel may be used to finish the job. With the first strip see-saw the horn three or four minutes, using pumice stone and a little sweet oil; on a second strip apply oil and see-saw as before; with a third strip, using the dry cloth, continue rubbing until the proper polish is obtained.

In preparing the feet it is necessary to do the job in such

SPOTTED COWS and SPOTTED SOWS



The best combination on earth from both points of view—beautiful to look on—profitable to the uttermost.

Every feature of the spotted cow may be learned from THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN. Likewise, every feature of the old fashioned Spotted Poland China sow may be learned from the *Spotted Poland China Journal*, 600 Wulsin Building, Indianapolis, Indiana, Fred L. Obenchain, Managing Director. One year, \$1.00; three years, \$2.00. The same address brings you all the information in regard to recording the old-fashioned Spotted Poland China Breed in the National Spotted Poland China Register formed during the fall of 1913; incorporated under the laws of Indiana early in 1914.

The assets of the Association to-day are around forty-five thousand dollars. They do not owe one single dollar. They have a publicity department for the benefit of their breeders free to all members. They give a twenty-four hour service

of recording pedigrees. They appropriate all of their profit for prices in county, district, state and national shows, so far as we have been able to ascertain, this is the only swine record in the United States that has done a greater business in 1921 than they did in the year 1920. In 1922 their gain over 1920 was 53%. Their membership fee is \$5.00. Write for full particulars. Address The National Spotted Poland-China Record, FRED L. OBENCHAIN, Secy.-Treas., 600 Wulsin Bldg., Indianapolis, Indiana.

a manner that the animal will stand with natural ease. The feet should be cleaned and polished before the show.

About two weeks before the show, give the animals a good washing, then get some tincture of green soap, put a teaspoonful in two gallons of lukewarm water and with this sponge the cattle every day or so. After each sponging rub them down thoroughly with a good hair brush. From this time on they should be groomed every morning. Go over them with a dampened sponge and rub dry. About a month before the show season opens, blanket the animals heavily until the skin becomes mellow. The heavy blankets may then be replaced with lighter ones. Milk out clean the night before the show and not again until after the show.

A satisfactory grain mixture is ten parts bran, five parts oats, two parts corn, two parts oil meal. One peck of salt may be added to every ton of this mixture. Feed about ten to fifteen pounds daily to the cow. The young stock may be fed according to their size. Before the show the grain allowance for the cows may be slightly increased. Feed plenty of alfalfa or clover hay. Beet pulp may be used for a succulent feed. Cut down the feed when the animals are in transit. Give them plenty of water from your own containers. Do not give them all the water they want the night before the show, but give them all they want an hour before going into the show ring.

If numerous fairs are to be made, get a good roomy box car for shipping. Put the bull at one end of the car and pen him off from the other stock. Place the young stock together and tie the cows side by side. Be sure that there are no bolts, ends of boards, or nails that the cattle can injure themselves on. Bed the car down heavily and take a supply of bedding, feed, and water along. The doors should not be closed tightly. Boards may be nailed across the opening. A man should be in the car at all times.

As soon as the cattle arrive at the fair grounds they should be placed in clean, well bedded, comfortable quarters. Feed may usually be secured on the grounds, or one may take his own feed if he so desires. Keep the stalls neat and clean at all times, as it will give your exhibit a better appearance and the visitors will appreciate it.

The exhibitor should do all the advertising he can. Place a sign over the exhibit, giving the name of the farm and the owner. Have some one near at all times to show the herd to the visitors and answer questions that may be asked. Be sure to take plenty of pedigrees and advertising material along. Work hard to win, but if the decision goes against you, do not complain. Find the faults of your animals and go back the next year with a better herd.

URGE DAIRYMEN TO CO-OPERATE WITH HEALTH BOARD

Each farmer should consider himself in the light of a health agent and should be interested in New York City receiving pure milk said Dr. Frank J. Monaghan, the New York City Commissioner of Health, at Cooperstown, New York, June 28th, where he addressed an audience of dairymen most of them belonging to the Dairymen's League. He said that when the regulations are stringent enough to exclude poor milk it means that the New York market is retained for dairymen living in nearby states as milk produced at a distance, however cheaply, cannot come in and compete. The Doctor urged the farmers to coöperate with his department in keeping New York's milk supply the best in the world.

Mr. Ole Salthe, Director of foods and drugs of the Department of Health, said that the Board of Health wishes to work with the farmer in producing the milk supply and will be glad to listen to any complaint that a farmer may wish to make against any regulation imposed by that Board.

C. R. Fitts, Chairman of the League's Board of Health Committee, told of the fine coöperation between the Co-Operative Association and the city's health authorities.

Prior to the meeting Dr. Monaghan was the guest of the League's Board of Health Committee, at a banquet in the new Fenimore Hotel. Others present at the dinner were John D. Beardslee, League Director for Otsego County, several County Presidents, and members of the Association.

WILL STAGE SECOND BULL CAMPAIGN

Several months ago the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN carried an account of a successful purebred bull campaign in Sonoma-Marín Counties, California, in which Sam H. Greene, secretary-manager of the California Dairy Council took a prominent part. The campaign was remarkably successful, one hundred and sixteen animals being sold. Since that time several similar bull campaigns have been held in various parts of the country, particularly in several Minnesota counties.

So pleased are the dairy authorities in the counties of Sonoma and Marin that they plan another campaign this fall which will last for thirty days with the idea of selling at least one hundred bulls. The campaign will open September 1st.

Breeders of purebred bulls throughout the state will be asked to furnish photographs and descriptions of the bulls they have for sale so that these pictures can be shown to the dairymen.

The Farm Bureau premium heifer plan is also being adopted in these two California counties. Under this plan calves dropped by cows having a production of 350 pounds of butterfat in the year and sired by bulls out of dams with a production record of 400 pounds butterfat per year, are eligible for registration under the following conditions:

The Farm Bureau Inspector calls immediately after the birth of a calf, looks it over and inserts a Farm Bureau ear tag. The Inspector calls a second time when the calf is six months of age, and if it has been grown out in accordance with the standards of the California College of Agriculture Animal Husbandry Division, then the heifer is registered and listed for sale.

THE WISCONSIN DAIRY SPECIAL

The Wisconsin Dairy Special is receiving lots of attention. Among the Holsteins is the famous Wisconsin Aaggie, former grade cow champion of the world. She produced in a year of cow testing association work, 20,932 lb. milk, 1,022 lb. butter. One of the purebred Holsteins has a year record of over 1,200 lb. butter with 25,442 lb. milk. The five animals in the Guernsey and Jersey exhibits are also from herds noted for production. The Ayrshire exhibit included Highland Polly, champion A. R. O. cow at the 1920 National Dairy Show. The Brown Swiss exhibit includes both purebred and grades and is also high quality. There were also some good dairy Shorthorns among the exhibits with the Wisconsin Dairy Special.

This DAIRY SPECIAL is travelling over the railroad lines to many of the non-dairy districts of Wisconsin and states farther west and is attracting lots of attention. Its purpose is to preach the gospel of better dairying and purebred livestock. The railroads, the State College, and the various breed and dairy organizations are coöperating to make the tour a success.

CITY MAYOR PROVES GOOD CATTLE JUDGE

Mayor Alfred H. Dougherty who was a guest of the Central Michigan Holstein-Friesian Association at its recent annual picnic held at Sycamore Farm, owned by Col. F. E. Shubel, surprised his hosts by his ability to score cattle. There was a judging contest and the Mayor took a score sheet and gave the animal a rating of 94.7. Her score as scored by Samuel Young, W. S. Kellogg, and Myles F. Gray, the official judges of the contest, was 95.5.

Wm. Balduf gave the animals the same rating as the judges and was declared the winner while his father, Geo. F. Balduf won second place with 95.25. In the scoring of the yearling Lyman Freshour won first place and Mrs. Wm. Black was the nearest to the official score placed upon the calf by the judges.

After a basket luncheon, a program was presented. Besides Mayor Dougherty's address, Col. Shubel gave a report of the Cleveland Sale. There was an address by John Orr of the Lansing Dairy Co., and a short talk by John F. Crotty of Lansing. Interspersed was a number of Scotch songs by Marc Cutler of Dewitt, an imitator of Harry Lauder.

"Golly, but the farm ain't what it used to be," sighed Uncle Sol Adkins as he switched off the electric lights in the barn and climbed into his new sedan.

NEW YORK STATE FAIR

The New York State Fair premium list shows that \$1,243 has been appropriated for Holstein-Friesian cattle prizes. In addition the Holstein-Friesian Association of America will add 30% providing the prize-winning animal is registered and that the records of the association show the animal is owned by the exhibitor. There are no additional money prizes for championships, ribbons only being awarded.

Cattle from an accredited herd or from a herd in the process of accreditation will be provided with special sections so that they will not be exposed to contact with other cattle. Cattle from herds not under state and federal supervision must have a properly endorsed tuberculin test certificate not over sixty days old.

In addition to the regular prizes there will be \$2,000 equally divided among the Holstein, Jersey, Guernsey, and Ayrshire breeds, to be competed for by county exhibits. The Dairy-men's League has donated \$150 of this amount. In addition the New York Holstein-Friesian Association offers special prizes amounting to \$250 to the four best county herds, the first prize being \$100; second, \$75; third, \$50 and fourth, \$25.

The fee for each entry is \$1 and the date of closing of the entry is August 22. The usual herdsmen's prizes will be given.

The New York State fair authorities are emphasizing the importance of children as an economic asset to the state. The old-fashioned spelling bee which has attracted so much attention and created so much interest since its adoption as a state fair event will be again featured this year. Valuable prizes will be given in junior judging contests in which dairy and beef cattle will be used. Prizes amounting to \$100 will be given in a competition restricted to students of agricultural colleges. Another \$100 competition will be between students of secondary schools of agriculture or students taking an agricultural course in a New York State high school. Then, an additional set of prizes amounting to \$100 will be given in a competition restricted to New York State farm boys and girls between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one who are not eligible to compete in the other two classes.

The attention of the New York State Holstein-Friesian Association should be directed toward the certified milk competition which calls for exhibits of milk testing between four and five per cent and so practically bars out the natural product of the Holstein-Friesian herds. We are of the opinion that if the minimum was made 3.5% fat there would be more entries from Holstein-Friesian exhibitors and that the natural excellence of the product of the black and white cows would result in Holstein herds having greater opportunities to capture prizes in this competition.

The date of the Eighty-third New York State Fair is Sept. 10-15 and premium lists can be obtained by applying to the Secretary, New York State Fair, Syracuse, N. Y.

INSPECTING THE FLASHER HOLSTEIN CIRCUIT

South Dakota farmers interested in dairying organized a tour which started from McIntosh, South Dakota, June 12 bound for Carson, N. D. where they were met by auto delegations from every North Dakota County together with a liberal representation of Montana and Minnesota farmers. The objects were the inspection of the Flasher Holstein circuit on June 12 and the New Salem circuit on the following day.

Arriving at Carson at noon, the caravan was welcomed by John Steen, former North Dakota Dairy Commissioner. The first farm visited was that of Wm. Vogel at Lake where a light lunch was served. Mr. Vogel was formerly a workman in the Pullman carshops near Chicago but commenced farming in a sod shack on his claim in 1905. Eight years ago he purchased a purebred sire, two purebred and three grade Holstein cows from the New Salem circuit. After a few years of hard work and the usual setbacks experienced by the settler, Mr. Vogel and his wife found their efforts crownel with success and now there are eight hundred acres of the Vogel farm and six of the seven grown children are with their parents, each having a financial interest in what he produces which is possibly the secret of their staying. To-day the Vogel farm carries twenty-one head of cows and ships an average of fifty gallons of milk daily to market. There are sixty-six head of dairy cattle on the farm or one for every twelve acres. The principal crops are alfalfa, corn, oats and barley.

One of the exhibits was an eight-year-old cow with four of her daughters, a five-year-old, a three-year-old, a two-year-old, and a yearling, showing how fast it is possible to build a herd when luck favors.

Flasher is a typical prairie farming village in the North Dakota slope county. The Flasher circuit was organized March 2, 1920 with nine charter members, eight of whom remain in the circuit. The foundation purebreds and many of the grades were purchased from the New Salem circuit. The principal points in building the Flasher circuit was similar to the one used at New Salem which is thirty-five miles away. Flasher was settled about twenty years after the New Salem colony located. The building up of the Flasher circuit is credited to the work of the county agents without any other assistance from the agricultural college. The first superintendent was Geo. Ritter who served for nearly three years and then last January accepted a position with the state department of agriculture.

The second stop was made at the farm of Lew Havens, who started in 1903. Besides his Holstein herd the visitors were shown samples of the W. F. Reynolds herd. Mr. Reynolds, who is now Commissioner of Dairying, still remains a member of the Flasher circuit.

Havens and Vogel frequently own bulls together. Mr. Havens had the first A. R. O. cow in Grant County. He owns a half section on which he maintains thirty head of cattle and in addition he keeps sheep, hogs and chickens.

Chas. and Jesse Cotner are both from Illinois. They came to North Dakota in 1904 and now jointly farm 960 acres with two good sets of buildings. The Cotner family, when they first came to North Dakota, brought with them two common cows, three horses, a sow and fifty hens and about \$1,000 in cash. They have practiced mixed farming and now besides their Holsteins they have a herd of purebred Poland China hogs and a good flock of chickens and last winter had a high-class Poland China sale. In the first eight years the Cotners depended upon grain production but during the past ten years their strongest source of income has been cream. This year the Cotner farms have 350 acres of field crops, twenty acres of alfalfa and twenty-five acres of sweet clover pasture, while each man has a silo. Chas. Cotner is president of the Flasher circuit and three of the young Cotners, two girls and one boy, are members of the Grant County Calf Club.

Sawtell and Stowell form a partnership dating from 1920. Each man was a charter member of the circuit and each has a good herd of purebred cows. Their Indi Pauline Surprise is one of the best daughters of the well-known New Salem bull, Indi Pense Surprise. Mr. Sawtell purchased four purebred and three grade heifers in 1915 from New Salem and in 1917, he purchased nine more purebred females from New Salem parties. Frank Stowell has animals of Skylark breeding and in his herd there are three cows that have averaged better than a pound of butterfat a day for 365 days in ordinary dairy work.

Sawtell and Stowell's first partnership venture was a herd-sire. The present herd bull, Sir Pietertje Ormsby Bess Burke, is a royally bred Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes bull. The firm operates eight hundred acres but do not sell any grain. Besides the dairy they own a herd of Poland China hogs.

At Flasher, the speakers were Gov. Nestos of North Dakota, Dairy Commissioner W. F. Reynolds, Prof. J. H. Shepperd, North Dakota Experiment Station, Horace Jones, South Dakota Dairy Specialist, and Chas. C. Cotner, president of the Flasher circuit, who told how the circuit had grown until it now owns 460 cows, 305 heifers and 19 purebred sires and how the cows were all tested and the poor ones eliminated.

Upwards of 3,000 inspected the herds of the New Salem circuit. They were sent out in caravans of thirty autos each at half hour intervals, each caravan being headed by a speaker and a policeman. The speaker called attention to the interesting features of the farms visited while the policeman kept the autos in line, saw that they were properly parked and that road rules were obeyed. The sending of the autos under supervision and limiting the number added materially to the value of the tour. Generally there are so many cars and people that very few gain any real information.

The educational feature of the day was brought to a close by a stock judging contest. A ring of aged cows were placed from the standpoint of production and type while four year-

ling heifers were judged for type and promise. The prize was a purebred bull calf, New Salem Judge Champion, and was won by Jack Nelson of McIntosh.

June 14 many of the South Dakota tourists visited the field station at Mandan, N. D. and looked over the forage crop experiment plots; the grazing experiment pasture and the tree planting area.

SYRACUSANS HONOR RIDER

William M. Rider, former extension director of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, has been appointed executive-secretary by the Syracuse Dairy Show committee which is looking after some of the details attached to the forthcoming holding of the World's Dairy Congress and the National Dairy Show at Syracuse, New York, in October. Mr. Rider will have office rooms at the Syracuse Chamber of Commerce.



WILLIAM H. RIDER

Executive Secretary of Syracuse Dairy Show Committee.

sued by the extension department. During the time Mr. Rider was extension director he did not confine his activities to the meeting with organizations already functioning but went into the south and there did missionary work with Chambers of Commerce, dairymen's meetings, and influential breeders. He was engaged as extension director at the time the transfer fee was twenty-five cents per transfer. This fee was increased to

\$1 per transfer at the meeting in Philadelphia in June, 1919. After the transfer fee was cut to fifty cents at the Syracuse meeting, June, 1921, the extension committee and board of directors, on the plea of economy, decided to dispense with Mr. Rider's services retaining his subordinate Fred A. Koenig, who later was appointed director.

Professor Rider has many friends in the Holstein industry who will be pleased to hear of his present appointment and to meet him again at Syracuse in October. Mr. Rider has always been an advocate of exhibiting cattle at the fairs and his list of ten reasons for showing at fairs is as true to-day as they were when written and are as follows:

1. Helps to improve and increase your knowledge of Breed type, a very essential factor in gaining success with the breed.
2. Broadens your acquaintance among Holstein owners and others, interested in the best of dairy stock, this proves of great advantage in many ways.
3. Introduces your Holsteins to large number of prospective buyers.
4. Secures for your Holsteins recognition among the leading owners and breeders of Holsteins.
5. Showing of Holsteins at fairs is one of the best ways of gaining publicity for them and their owner through the press and otherwise. The accounts of your fair are sent broadcast all over this country and in some cases abroad.
6. It is often in the case of beginners or others who have not shown very much, the turning point up the road to success.
7. Helps to increase interest in your particular breed. A large showing of fine type Holsteins in the best of condition at a given fair, is often the starting point of individuals, and even whole communities being convinced of the popularity and value of Holsteins as dairy cattle "In numbers there is strength."
8. Increases interest and appreciation of your Holstein herd by your own family, particularly your boys, and further by your community, county and state.
9. Helps your fair to be more successful as an educational and commercial enterprise, thereby bringing credit and prosperity to your county, state and the section of our country in which it is held.
10. Showing of Holsteins at fairs increases the money possibilities of your herd. It is a good way to advertise typy Holsteins of sound and good condition, and "It Pays to Advertise."

Doris was radiant over a recent addition to the family, and rushed out of the house to tell the news to a passing neighbor. "Oh, you don't know what we've got upstairs?"

"What is it?" the neighbor asked.

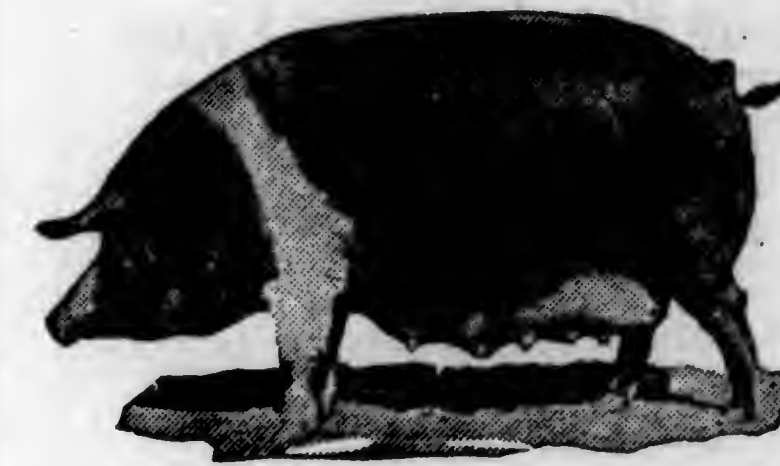
"A new baby brother," said Doris, and she watched very closely the effect of her announcement.

"You don't say so!" the neighbor exclaimed. "Is he going to stay?"

"I think so," said Doris. "He's got his things off."

FOR FIVE YEARS IN SUCCESSION Hampshires have won grand championships over all breeds, all ages and all weights of hogs in the carload lots at the International Live Stock Show 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922.

FOR FIVE YEARS IN SUCCESSION Hampshires have shown the youngest, yet the heaviest spring pigs at this show.



HAMPSHIRE ARE THE PRACTICAL FARMER'S PRACTICAL HOG, because of—their meat type—their grazing qualities—their activity, health and vigor—their highly developed mother instinct and milking qualities—their early maturity and economical gains, and **Because They Are Recognized Market Toppers.**

For information about Hampshires or for names and addresses of breeders near you, address

HAMPSHIRE RECORD ASSOCIATION

E. C. STONE, Secretary

Dept. 35

409 Wisconsin Ave., Peoria, Ill.

GET READY FOR THE FAIRS

The time of the fall county and state fairs is rapidly approaching. Are you planning to show some of your best heifers, sired by your present herdsire this fall? If so, they will show to better advantage if a little extra care is given them, to put them in the best of condition.

A little extra grain will help to put them into good condition, but dairy cattle should not be shown fat as beef cattle. Some fat makes them smoother, and helps to make the hide more pliable, hair more glossy. Teach them to lead well, and to stand squarely on all four legs. Later, about three or four weeks before the fair, it may be well to clip the head, udder, tail, and belly on either side of the veins. This helps to make them look more clean cut, and to make the udder and veins stand out. If you do not show, this year, go to the fair and get acquainted with the men who are there.—*Kansas College News Letter.*

DOMESTIC DEMAND FOR EVAPORATED MILK

Domestic demand continued to be the chief support of condensed and evaporated milk markets during July, and there was very little to differentiate the month's market from that of previous months. Prices showed practically no change during the month, and while they ran materially higher than last year, goods cleared well regardless of export business being of no consequence. Early in the month some elements of strength appeared here and there, principally due to the fact that stocks had not piled up as was anticipated, and production had not reached expectations. These conditions led some of the trade to the belief that the market was due for an advance and resulted in some speculative buying. Current production, however, took care of this demand to such an extent as to prevent an advance. While trading resumed normal activity, it is apparent that numerous operators are expecting prices will go up a little later. The possibility of a future shortage appears likely to enough of the trade that the general tone of the market has been held steady to firm. Prices to producers have already advanced some in the important producing sections.

There is considerable speculation as to the outlook for production. This has been regulated to some extent by demand, but it appears likely that a decrease in the milk flow may possibly cause an involuntary reduction in the output from some sections. The ability of many condenseries to turn from one product to another introduces an element of uncertainty aside from natural influences, but at the same time serves as a check in averting any unusual accumulation. During the past month or so, demand for sweet cream has absorbed some of the milk which might have otherwise been condensed, and it is quite probable that this demand will become lighter with

the passing of hot weather. Already the demand for sweet cream in Wisconsin is reported to be declining. On the whole, manufacturers are optimistic regarding the outlook for production, and a shortage of canned goods rather than a surplus is considered a reasonable possibility.

The July 1 stocks held by manufacturers were slightly heavier than on July 1st a year ago and also showed an increase during June of about 10%, but at the rate goods have moved and in view of the future, this is of no apparent concern.

Export trade is not relied upon as a probable means of support. The latest available figures, which are for June show a further falling off in amount. For the first half of the year the total exports of condensed and evaporated were 30,000,000 pounds or approximately 25% less than the same period in 1922. Foreign manufacturers are offering competition which American manufacturers cannot meet, and have entered some nearby markets such as Cuba. Offerings to American buyers, principally of bulk goods have been received, but while prices were lower than domestic prices, the duty made such purchases prohibitive. The fact that offerings were made explains why American export trade is limited at present.

GLEIM NOW IOWA SECRETARY

Harrie W. Gleim, well-known Holstein breeder and manager of the Western Holstein Pedigree Co. of Webster City, Iowa, was, early in June, appointed field secretary for the Iowa Holstein-Friesian Association. He succeeds J. P. Eves of Des Moines. Z. C. Thornburg, president of the Iowa Association made the announcement, July 4th. Mr. Gleim has been prominent in Iowa Holstein sales circles for a number of years, is a graduate of Ames Agricultural College, and is a son of Le-Grand Gleim, of Arlington, Iowa.

NOT ESSENTIAL

Buddy was up before the disability board. The pompous alienist was asking him a long string of questions to determine his mental condition and Buddy was rapidly getting disgusted. "Quick," shouted the celebrated doc, tell me this: "How many legs has a lobster?"

Buddy looked at him crushingly before replying, "For the luvva Mike," he said, "is that all you got to worry about?"

Here's a bit of real boy. Archie, five years old, had found a cat and given it the name of Mary.

"Why did you give it a girl's name?" "Well," replied the youngster, "I saw her washing her face and she washed her ears and she washed behind her ears, and nobody but a girl cat would wash behind her ears."

King Beauty Sylvia Lyons

the bull heading

SPRINGDALE HERD

is a grandson of Belle Model Pietje, a cow that three successive years made over 33 lb. butter in a week, while she is from a cow that twice made over 37 lb., three times over 32 lb. Then he is a superb individual and is from a great young cow.

B. F. JONES & SON

South Montrose, Pa.

B. F. JONES W. HUGH JONES

Spring Farm Butter Boy

our senior sire, has a score of good record A.R.O. daughters one of which tested for a year, made 971 lb. butter, 21,305 lb. milk. He is from the 34.39 lb. cow Tweede De Kol Lass and so is brother to the former World Champion, K P Pontiac Lass, the first cow to make 44 lb. of butter in 7 day official test.

OAKS DAIRY FARM

C. Lewis Taylor, Proprietor
Wyalusing, Pennsylvania

Accredited Herd

Thoughtful Breeders

are recognizing the importance of the 305-day tests.

The dam and sire's dam of

Origin Sir Napol Cornucopia

my junior herdsire, have 305-day records that average 832.055 lb. butter, 16,924.45 lb. milk and both animals were tested as four-year-olds. Few can equal that showing.

A. W. DOWNTON

STARRUCCA PENNA.

Cow Testing Association Reports

WISCONSIN TESTING

William Meisegeier of Barron, owned the high herd as well as the high cow in the Almena Testing Association for the month ending June 5th. His herd of eleven registered Holsteins averaged, 1,587 lb. milk, 50.3 lb. fat during this period. A herd consisting of thirteen registered Holsteins owned by Osterkamp Bros., was second for high herd average, having 1,226 lb. milk, 42.16 lb. butterfat per cow as their average. Andy Mae, a member of the Meisegeier herd, with 2,100 lb. milk, 67.2 lb. fat was high individual. Johanna, her stablemate, was third with 64.5 lb. fat from 2,184 lb. milk, thus carrying off the high milk production.

Four hundred and eighty cows were tested in the Ladoga Association during June and seventy-one of these were on the honor roll. The leader was a grade Guernsey with 1,007 lb. milk, 64.2 lb. fat to her credit. A grade Holstein was second with 1,364 lb. milk, 62.7 lb. fat. She was owned by Albert Bruins. The high herd in the association was owned by J. A. Warber and consisted of seven purebred Holsteins. Their average production was 1,301 lb. milk, 43.1 lb. butterfat.

Kit, the champion grade Holstein owned by Rockwell and Katterhenry of Beloit, has proven a consistent producer. She has 2,619 lb. milk, 82.8 lb. butterfat to her credit for the month of June in the Beloit Association. She has produced 23,374 lb. milk, 804.2 lb. butterfat in a year.

Grade Holsteins composed the high herd owned by L. Walmer, they producing an average of 40.2 lb. butterfat from

1,091 lb. milk. Arnold Bros. owned the second high herd, their grade Holsteins averaging 35.6 lb. fat from 883 lb. milk.

The herd of six grade Holsteins owned by Geo. E. Schmidt, led the Allenton-Kohlsville Association for the month of June with an average of 1,695 lb. milk, 54.1 lb. butterfat. The leading individual was a registered Holstein owned by Fred Pamperin. She is credited with 2,154 lb. milk, 81.9 lb. butterfat in the month.

There were 518 cows tested in the Rochester-Racine Association for the month of June. Seventy-seven of these produced more than 40 lb. fat; twenty-one produced more than 50 lb. fat; while three exceeded 60 lb.

The two highest producing cows were registered Holsteins and were both owned by Dr. Byron O. Nobles. Johanna Pauline held first place with 1,524 lb. milk, 83.2 lb. fat and Bowman was second with 1,461 lb. milk, 73.1 lb. fat. Dr. Nobles owned the high herd in the association. His fifteen registered Holsteins produced an average of 1,090 lb. milk, 41.4 lb. fat.

Only 66 of the 450 cows tested in the Merton-Oconomowoc Testing Association produced more than 40 lb. butterfat. Grandma, the eleven-year-old grade Holstein, owned by Henry Schlicher of Merton is holding the high place for the third consecutive month. In June she produced 1,494 lb. milk, 68.7 lb. butterfat.

The high herd average belongs to twenty-two grade and purebred Holsteins in the herd of N. Weber & Sons, their average being 1,149 lb. milk, 32.6 lb. fat. Eighteen Holsteins, grades and purebreds, in the herd of Henry Schlicher was second with an average of 39.1 lb. butterfat. This herd had an average of 39.6 lb. fat for the first six months of the testing year while the Weber herd has an average of 39.3 lb. for the same time.

Four hundred and four cows were tested in the Chili Association during June. Seven of these produced more than 60 lb. butterfat; twenty-seven more than 50 lb.; while ninety-five produced more than 40 lb. fat.

A grade Holstein was the leader for the month, having produced 1,895 lb. milk, 68.4 lb. butterfat. She is owned by Dick Downer and is a member of a herd of ten grade Holsteins that stood in second place with a herd average of 1,230 lb. milk, 43.6 lb. butterfat. The high herd was composed of registered Holsteins and their average for the month was 1,257 lb. milk, 43.9 lb. fat.

The members of the Washington Testing Association held a meeting on June 29th to consider purchasing the winter's supply of feed. Ten members fed grain to their herds during June, one feeding

both silage and grain, one silage only, and one alfalfa hay. The records show this month's production to be the heaviest in the history of the association.

The leader was a grade Holstein owned by L. A. Knudson, her production being 1,908 lb. milk, 66.8 lb. butterfat.

Cornucopia De Kol Lotta, a five-year-old registered Holstein, owned by L. J. Larson, led the Shirley-Denmark Association for the month of June. She produced 2,157 lb. milk, 79.8 lb. butterfat on three times a day milking. Kate, a grade Holstein, owned by Herman Peterson, produced 1,971 lb. milk, 74.5 lb. fat on twice a day milking. The eight registered and grade Holsteins, owned by Henry Benecke, carried off the high herd average, their production being 1,491 lb. milk and 52.9 lb. butterfat per cow.

The Cedarburg-Grafton Association held their quarterly meeting July 3d. They decided to hold their annual picnic of all the Testing Associations of Osaukee County. There were 284 cows tested during June and their average was 973 lb. milk, 33.6 lb. butterfat.

The association started its second year of testing on April 1, 1923 with twenty-three members owning 307 cows, of which 125 are purebred Holsteins, 140 are grade Holsteins, five are purebred Jerseys; 2 grade Jerseys; 13 grade Ayrshires; 19 natives and 3 registered Poll.

Geo. Wittenberg is president of the association; Wm. Buth is secretary; E. A. Behrens, treasurer; Art Marron, Otto Kohlwey and John Gall are directors; Gust Wilde is official tester.

Twenty-six herds containing 335 cows completed the half year's work in the

A REAL BULL

AT A

Slaughter House Price.

Born December 4, 1922

Sire: The Monarch Ormsby 325204, whose dam is a 29.19-lb. sister to Ormsby Korndyke Lad., and whose sire's dam made 34 lb. butter in a week and over 1,100 lb. in a year.

Dam: Mercedes Pappoose 2d. At first time of testing, tested at ten years old and by an amateur, she made 24.60 lb. butter, 520.8 lb. butter in 7 days. She has a 24-lb. daughter and is sister to a 35.94-lb. cow. She is a choice individual as well as a real dairy cow, is sired by a son of King Pontiac Champion and her dam has 20.16 lb.

This young bull is a little more black than white—BUT—he is the right kind, deep middle, long hip, and a straight top.

Price, F. O. B., \$50

ALLENHURST FARM

Route 82 Jamestown, New York

The Nine Nearest Dams of King Royal Konigen Pontiac

have seven day records that average 31.35 lb. of butter.

The cows in Merryall Herd are backed by the best known blood lines of the breed and are producers. Nearly all have both official and long time records.

Naturally you can obtain good Holsteins here.

A. L. Burlington, Prop.

Merryall Farms
Wyalusing, Pennsylvania

Eau Claire No. 1 Testing Association on June 30th. The high six months average goes to the herd of Olker Bros. at Fairchild. These sixteen grade Holsteins averaged 209 lb. fat.

A purebred Holstein was high individual for the month of June. She produced 66.8 lb. butterfat from 1,965 lb. milk and is owned by Sam. A. Wilson. Second high cow was also a purebred Holstein, owned by Cook and McDonell, her production being 62.8 lb. fat, 1,902 lb. milk.

Four hundred and eighty-three cows were tested in the Wrightstown-De Pere Association during June. Of these, 110 produced more than 40 lb. butterfat. The leader was a grade Guernsey with 84.5 lb. fat. Next to her was a grade Holstein owned by the St. Joseph Orphanage, with 73.8 lb. fat, 1,758 lb. milk.

The leading herd for fat production consisted of twelve grade Holsteins, owned by Albert Kussow, of West De Pere, their average being 49.5 lb. fat; while the fifteen-cow dairy belonging to Gus Zittlow had the high milk average of 1,508 lb.

Three hundred and fifty-three cows were tested in the month of June in the Weyauwega-Baldwin Mills Association. Fifty-six of these produced more than 40 lb. butterfat. The leader was a grade Holstein owned by F. Bauer & Son, she producing 1,761 lb. milk, 68.7 lb. butterfat. Messrs. Bauer had two other cows both registered Holsteins that produced more than 55 lb. butterfat. The Bauer herd was high with an average of 42.1 lb. fat. Holsteins carried off all the honors.

Seventy-four of the 443 cows tested in the Delafield Association during June produced more than 40 lb. butterfat. The leader of these was a purebred Holstein owned by George H. Gibson with 1,602 lb. milk, 68.9 lb. butterfat.

Typewritten Pedigrees

4 generation, 3 copies \$1.00
SALE CATALOGS
F. G. Johnston, 37 W. Lane Ave., Columbus, Ohio

BALED SHAVINGS

The best BEDDING for cows
Write for delivered price in Car Lots
Oscar Smith & Son, Albany, N.Y.



Stronger, Larger Calves—Less Abortion.

Increased milk flow, longer production, improved health and general condition, correction of mineral deficiency result from feeding U-C-O-P-C-O Special Steam Bone Mineral Meal. Write for free booklet. Order from this ad today. Price in 125 lb. sacks

F. O. B. our plant: 125 lbs., \$5.00; 500 lbs., \$20.00; 1000 lbs., \$37.50; 2000 lbs., \$70.00.
United Chemical & Organic Products Co., 4200 So. Marshfield Ave., Chicago, Ill.

TEST WORK IN LAWRENCE COUNTY

During June twenty-four herds containing 272 cows were tested by Paul J. Stonebraker, tester in the Volant Cow Testing Association operating in part of Lawrence County, Pennsylvania. Fifteen cows each produced over 50 lb. fat in the month and 35 cows exceeded 1,200 lb. milk.

The leader was a four-year-old purebred Holstein owned by T. S. Minor. She is credited with 1,880 lb. of 4% milk making 75.2 lb. butterfat. Mr. Minor has eight other cows, purebred and grade Holsteins, that have exceeded 40 lb. fat in a month, including a two-year-old daughter of the leader that is credited with 1,212 lb. milk, 44.8 lb. fat. Other Holstein owners with cows on the honor roll are: C. M. Hartzell, R. B. Stoner, A. E. McCreary & Sons, Piedmont Farm, W. M. McMillin & Son, and R. B. & E. R. Reynolds.

The Minor herd of thirteen cows is high for butterfat production with an average of 42.97 lb. and 1,083 lb. milk. The Stoner herd is high for milk with 1,218 lb. milk, 38.99 lb. butterfat as the average production for eight cows. The McCreary herd of eighteen milkers average 1,085 lb. milk, 38.1 lb. butterfat while the ten-cow dairy of C. M. Hartzell average 1,056 lb. milk, 30.82 lb. butterfat.

Tester A. Koocker reports that twenty-six herds containing 277 cows were tested in the Westfield Association. Three cows made over 50 lb. butterfat in a month and 40 exceeded 40 lb. The leader was the purebred Holstein, Ruhanna, owned by H. F. Freed with 2,129 lb. milk, 61.74 lb. butterfat. A grade Holstein owned by E. R. Rader was second with 57.85 lb. butterfat, another grade of the E. B. Vensel herd was third with 53.52 lb. fat as a three-year-old.

Holstein herds occupied the five leading positions for butterfat production as well as milk production, the herds of H. F. Freed, H. A. Freed, E. P. Rader and E. B. Vensel, being especially prominent.

GOOD OHIO PRODUCER

One hundred and ninety-one cows were tested in twenty herds in the Licking County, Ohio, Testing Association during June with an average of 824.9 lb. milk, 37.2 lb. butterfat. The leader was a registered Holstein with 3,472 lb. milk, 104.8 lb. butterfat to her credit. She was a member of the herd of sixteen registered Holsteins, owned by B. G. Dawes. This herd stood in second place with a herd average of 1,632 lb. milk, 41.4 lb. butterfat, a Jersey herd of five purebreds holding first place with 1,016 lb. milk, 61.3 lb. fat.

SHOWS THEM IN MISSOURI

A Holstein cow owned by the Okino Dairy Farm was the leader in the Green County, Mo., Testing Association for the month of June. She is credited with 81.12 lb. butterfat.

IN ALL WISCONSIN

Black and White cows carried off the leadership in seventy-seven of the 126 cow testing associations reported in the monthly news letter for June. In thirty-eight instances the leader was a purebred, grade Holsteins led thirty-six associations and in three instances the leader was reported as just Holstein. Then in two cases the leader is reported as being a Holstein and Jersey cross, a blending of breeds which is often tried and rarely successful. Grade Guernseys led twenty-five of the associations and purebred Guernseys five others. All the dairy breeds are represented among the remaining leaders, while one is a grade Red Poll and another a native cow. The Black and Whites however, lose one of their usual honors for the highest producer during the month was a grade Guernsey in the Ripon Association. She produced 108.5 lb. fat. A registered Holstein owned by L. Doernsfield in the Fenimore Association is second with 103.4 lb. fat. Holsteins both purebred and grades are well represented in the leading association herds.

The highest Wisconsin Cow Testing Association herd consists of eleven grade and registered Holsteins. They belong to Wm. Jaehnig of Fredonia, Washington County and are enrolled in the Farmington Association, their production figures for the year was 504.3 lb. fat, 14,243 lb. milk. A registered Holstein herd of twelve cows owned by Leo Kuhl and Son of Hazel Green and enrolled in the Hazel Green Association stands second, the figures for this herd are 14,265 lb. milk, 500.2 lb. fat.

The average Wisconsin cow testing Association animal is credited with an annual production of 6,882 lb. milk and 269.7 lb. fat. These figures are derived from the records made by 47,174 cows enrolled in 103 associations. The average Wisconsin cow is credited with an annual product of 190 lb. butterfat and less than 5,000 lb. milk.

WISCONSIN JUNE TESTING

Grade Holsteins led the Suring-Klon-dike Association for June. The leader produced 72.8 lb. butterfat, 1,401 lb. milk and the second high cow produced 66.3 lb. fat, 1,164 lb. milk. These two animals were members of the high herd, all grade Holsteins, owned by Thomas Hougaard, their average production being 1,053 lb. milk, 46.6 lb. butterfat. Second high herd was owned by F. Hoffman and also consisted of grade Holsteins with an average of 870 lb. milk, 40 lb. fat.

Eighty-five cows in the Oconto County Association produced more than 40 lb. butterfat. The high cow was a purebred Holstein owned by E. B. Dutton & Son, she having 1,510 lb. milk, 64.9 lb. butterfat to her credit. She was closely followed by another member of the Dutton herd with 1,597 lb. milk, 62.3 lb. butterfat. The high herd average was won by seventeen registered Holsteins in the Dutton herd, their average for the month being 49.2 lb. butterfat, 1,268 lb. milk. Three purebred sires were pur-

chased making the association 100% purebred sires.

Three hundred and four cows in thirty herds were tested in the South Eaton Association for the month ending June 13. Of these, sixteen produced more than 50 lb. butterfat while thirty-six made more than 1,250 lb. milk.

A Guernsey was the high butterfat producer with 65.8 lb. fat, 1,218 lb. milk; a registered Holstein was second with 61.2 lb. butterfat, 1,655 lb. milk. She was owned by Claude Reeder, who also owned the highest milk producer, a registered Holstein with 1,823 lb. milk, 58.3 lb. butterfat.

Helena, a purebred Holstein, belonging to Jay F. Morse, led the Mount Hope-Lancaster Association for the month of June for both milk and butterfat. She is credited with 2,280 lb. milk, 91.2 lb. butterfat, produced on twice a day milking. This is the second month she has led the association.

A registered Holstein, belonging to Harvest Farms led the 362 cows enrolled in the Northeast Dodge County Association for the month of June. She is credited with 2,598 lb. milk, 83.1 lb. butterfat, high figures for both milk and fat production. Eleven purebred Holsteins in the dairy of Fred Kemmel took the high herd average by producing 52.3 lb. fat, 1,578 lb. milk. Second high herd was owned by Willard Ehrharde, his thirteen grade Holsteins having an average of 50.2 lb. fat, 1,373 lb. milk.

Ida, a registered Holstein led the Spring Green Association for the month of June in the production of butterfat while she was second for milk production. She produced 70.8 lb. butterfat, 1,971 lb. milk, while the leader for milk production was also a member of the Peek herd. Matilda, a registered Holstein produced 2,004 lb. milk, 59.3 lb. butterfat. Mr. Peek's herd of twelve registered Holsteins carried off the high herd average, their production being 1,303 lb. milk, 42.9 lb. butterfat. Second high herd was composed of twenty registered and grade Holsteins. They produced an average of 1,244 lb. milk, 40.6 lb. butterfat and were owned by Albert Lins.

"The wisest men that e'er you ken
Have never deemed it treason
To rest a bit—and jest a bit,
And balance up their reason;
To laugh a bit—and chaff a bit,
And joke a bit in season."

OLGA LEADS IN WEST VIRGINIA

Olga, a registered Holstein, owned by the Hotel Kanawha Company, led the Cabell, W. Va., Testing Association for the month of June, reports R. B. Brooks, official tester. She is credited with 1,866 lb. milk, 70.9 lb. fat. Sylvia, another member of the same herd was third on the honor list with 62.6 lb. fat, 1,566 lb. milk.

SOUTH CAROLINA TESTING

For the first time in many months a purebred Guernsey leads the South Carolina cows tested for butterfat with a record of 1,812 lb. milk, 81.8 lb. butterfat. Representatives of the three great dairy breeds follow her closely bunched. A purebred Guernsey three-year-old is credited with 62.8 lb. fat while Clintonia De Vries Queen owned by J. T. Willard of Spartanburg, has 62.7 lb. fat. O. K. L. Mamie owned by V. M. Montgomery also of Spartanburg is credited with 2,040 lb. milk, 62.3 lb. fat while a purebred Jersey owned by Clemson College has 61.5 lb. fat. Three other Guernseys are credited with more than 60 lb. fat while Nellie Pet Pontiac of the Willard herd has 60.8 lb. fat to her credit. Mr. Montgomery has seven above 44 lb. while Princess Ona Magician, the great two-year-old owned by Clemson College produced 1,577 lb. milk, 52.5 lb. fat in the seventh month of her lactation period. Mr. Willard has eight cows that have made over 40 lb. fat in the month.

During the month eighty-nine purebreds were tested in the state of which forty-four made the honor roll. There were twenty-eight Holsteins tested of which sixteen made the honor roll. The average production of the honor roll Holsteins exceeds that of the honor roll Guernseys by exactly two lb. fat and the average of the honor roll Jerseys by 5.4 lb. fat.

TESTING INCREASING IN IOWA

In 1922 there were twenty-two cow testing associations in operation in Iowa; this year, 1923, there are at present forty-six, and more will be organized when high grade testers can be secured. In Worth County Association an average of 244.5 lb. butterfat was produced during the year. The high cow was Zip, a grade Holstein, owned by C. J. Hill of Manly. Her fat production was 429 lb. Mr. Hill's herd of nineteen grade Holsteins averaged 337.2 lb. fat for the year, an average net profit of \$113.04.

Eleven purebred sires were purchased by members of the association during the year. Twenty-five of the twenty-eight sires in service are purebred, one is a high grade and the remaining two are scrubs.

LEAD FOR MILK AND FAT

Three hundred and sixty-seven cows in twenty-eight herds were tested in the St. Clair County, Mich., Testing Association for the month of June. Their average production was 775 lb. milk, 27.55 lb. butterfat. The high herd average went to eight Holsteins, belonging to Ed. R. Berk with 994 lb. milk, 41.01 lb. butterfat. The leader for butterfat was a Holstein owned by P. M. Stein, her production being 66.19 lb. fat, 1,697 lb. milk, while the high milk producer also a Holstein was owned by Chas. Stevenson with 62.37 lb. butterfat, 1,891 lb. milk.

Cynicisms are the curds that follow when the milk of human kindness sours.

PENNSYLVANIA TESTING

Twenty-three Pennsylvania Cow Testing Associations report that 7,860 cows were tested during the month of June. Of this number 1,227 gave more than 40 lb. fat and 322 exceeded 50 lb. while 1,276 exceeded 1,000 lb. of milk in the month.

The leader for milk was a registered Holstein owned by W. A. Lathrop Est., and enrolled in the Montrose-Great Bend Association. Another member of this herd was second with a yield of 2,400 lb. milk, 55.2 lb. fat. A grade Ayrshire owned by H. B. McDowell of the Mercer No. 3 Association was first for butterfat with a yield of 88.6 lb. with a Holstein owned by A. N. Lehman of the Cumberland County Association in second place with 83.2 lb. fat. The highest ten-cow average was 64.4 lb. fat made in the Cumberland County Association while the Volant Association operating in Lawrence County was second with an average of 63.9 lb.

KANSAS HOLSTEIN HERDS

Eight purebred Holsteins owned by Fred McMurray averaged 1,206 lb. milk, and exactly 41 lb. butterfat, leading the Reno County, Kansas, Testing Association for high herd average. A grade Holstein herd of seven animals belonging to A. C. Flottman headed the Cowley County Association with an average of 767.7 lb. milk, 33.44 lb. butterfat.

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Measure from base of tail to 6 inches in front of shoulder. Illustrated Catalog Free.

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Brattleboro, Vermont

DEYSHER HERD PASSES CLEAN TEST

Berks herd, the property of that good Pennsylvania Holstein enthusiast, Abner S. Deysher, on July 10th was tuberculin tested and the entire herd, numbering fifty-eight animals, passed clean.

Both Mr. Deysher and herd manager Clark F. Berry are feeling good over this, but good things never come singly. Scarcely was the test over when the news came that Adirondac Wietske Dairy Maid had finished her third consecutive year of test work and so became the first cow in the world to make 30,000 lb. milk in a year, three different years and the first cow to make three yearly records each above 1,000 lb. butterfat. The Berks herd contains a daughter of Adirondac Wietske Dairy Maid, a very handsome heifer that shows indications of developing into a great producer. She has inherited the size, build and apparent capacity of her world's champion dam, which many believe to be the greatest dairy cow the world has ever seen.

Dairy Maid Prilly, the daughter of the champion, has been bred to King Tweede Spring Farm, the splendid bull at the head of the Deysher establishment. One daughter of this bull made over 32 lb. butter and nearly 700 lb. milk in a week in official test as a four-year-old while others, all tested as heifers, have made seven-day records ranging from 20 lb. to over 28 lb. butter. Another daughter of this bull, in fact, his first daughter to be tested in semi-official work, exceeded 475 lb. butter, 11,000 lb. milk in six months as a junior two-year-old with the test still in progress. There are fourteen cows on longtime under the care of Mr. Berry and some of these will finish their year records this fall. We expect to report some very creditable performances.

It is well known that Mr. Deysher is considerable of a philanthropist and he has always been interested in the Lutheran Orphans Home at Topton, Pa. Readers of the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN may remember that nearly a year ago, Mr. Deysher interested the trustees of the Orphans Home in Holstein-Friesian cattle by representing to them the value of Holstein milk as a food for children as well as the profitability of the Holstein cow was a dairy animal. Recently Mr. Deysher presented the Home with the cow Laura Savoy Korndyke, an animal that last winter made an A. R. O. seven-day butter record of 23.91 lb. butter and 450.3 lb. milk.

Holstein men everywhere will commend the act of the generous donor and the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN takes the greatest pleasure in making known a deed which the gentleman himself thought would never be told.

A Word Spoken in Season

may mean many dollars for you at your Holstein sale. The man who can speak that word when it is advisable or necessary is

Donald T. Graves, Alden, N. Y.

PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

Aug. 18—Belleville, Pa., Lancaster County Holstein-Friesian Breeders Consignment Sale. H. Elvin Herr, Sec'y.
Aug. 22—Neshanic, N. J., S. S. Hastings Dispersal.
Aug. 23—Finderne, N. J., Finderne Stock Farm Sale, E. M. Hastings, Mgr.
Aug. 30—Montrose, Pa., Susquehanna County Breeders' Second Annual Sale.
Sept. 1—Troy, Pa., Bayard G. Bradford Dispersal Sale, R. Austin Backus, Mgr.
Sept. 26—Watertown, N. Y., Northern New York Breeders Sale.
Sept. 27—Baton Rapids, Mich., Second Annual Sale, Grand River Stock Farms.
Oct. 3—Monroe, Wis., Cheese Day Sale of Quality Holsteins, J. W. Keating, Sec.
Oct. 3—Howell, Mich., Tenth Annual Sale of the Howell Sales Company of Livingston County, W. Griffin, Sec'y.
Oct. 4—Eureka, Mo., Dispersal Sale of C. E. Driver.
Oct. 4—Marshfield, Wis., 18th Semi-Annual Sale, Central Wisconsin Holstein Breeders' Association.
Oct. 9—West Chester, Pa., Chester County and Eastern Breeders' Consignment Sale.
Oct. 9—Wayland, Mich., F. D. Cutler Dispersal Sale, R. Austin Backus, Mgr.
Oct. 10—Syracuse, N. Y., National Dairy Show Sale.
Oct. 12—Mexico, N. Y., A. C. Kiefer Dispersal Sale, R. Austin Backus, Mgr.
Oct. 15—Baldwin, Wis., John Wynveen & Sons Dispersal, F. H. Everson, Mgr.
Oct. 17—Watertown, Wis., National Homestead Sale, Francis Darcey, Mgr.
Oct. 18—Howell, Mich., Howell Sales Company of Livingston County.
Oct. 20—New Douglas, Ill., Holstein Breeders' Consignment Sale, S. E. Gehrig, Mgr.
Oct. 22—Adrian, Mich., R. P. Clement Dispersal.
Oct. 22—Zanesfield, Ohio, W. W. Brundige & Sons First Annual Sale.
Oct. 23—Diamondale, Mich., G. F. Balduf & Son Dispersal.
Oct. 23—South Montrose, Pa., B. F. Jones Dispersal.
Oct. 31—Lapeer, Mich., R. V. Cutting Dispersal.
Nov. 5—Elkhorn, Wis., Walworth County Breeders' Fall Sale.
Nov. 7—Monroe, Wis., Green County Holstein Breeders Semi-Annual Consignment Sale, J. W. Keating, Secretary.
Nov. 12—Elkhorn, Wis., Walworth County Breeders' Bull Sale.
Nov. 13—Waukesha, Wis., Waukesha County Holstein Breeders Fall Sale.
Nov. 14—Watertown, Wis., Watertown County Holstein Breeders Fall Sale.
Nov. 14—Watuton, Wis., Watuton County Holstein Breeders Fall Sale.
Nov. 15—Lake Mills, Lake Mills Holstein Breeders Sale, F. H. Everson, Mgr.
Nov. 19—Kansas State Association Sale, W. H. Mott, Mgr.
Nov. 21—Des Moines, Ia., Second K. P. O. P. National Sale.
Nov. 22—Des Moines, Ia., Corwin Farms Dispersal.

THE GLENWOOD HERD DISPERSAL

The Glenwood Stock Farm herd was sold June 27th-28th at Riverside, Cal. Thirty-six buyers took nearly 220 head. Eighty unblemished cows and heifers of milking age averaged \$278.20; bred heifers averaged \$177.69 while heifer calves from a few weeks old up to nearly a year old averaged \$100.16. The grand total was \$38,255, an average of \$179. Rhoades and Rhoades did the selling.

The animals bringing \$300 or more with names and addresses of their purchasers are:

Purchased by Fred Hartsook, Lankershim, California	
K. S. P. Buckeye Segis	\$310
Purchased by Paul A. Chadwick, Riverside	
K. S. P. May Joy	330
Pearl May Beets	425
K. S. P. Maple Knoll Blackberry	370
K. S. P. Lady Copia	460
Aralia Rowena Princess	750
Nuevo Aralia Rowena Ormsby	425
Rockanna Johanna Rauwerd	300
Rosamaines Duchess Gerben	575
K. S. P. Janzen Colantha	350
Pearl Veeman Beets	375
Dairyland Sadie De Kol Jewel	310
Purchased by A. F. Zurilgen	
Johanna Beauty Korndyke Ormsby	385
Purchased by Ferie E. Penrose, Pomona	
Nuevo Zozo Ormsby	365
Colantha Maud Sir Johanna	470
Colantha Aaggie Hengerveld Wayne	335
Ita Aralia	330
Dairyland Hazel Gierstein Ormsby	455
Purchased by A. M. Dunn, Los Angeles	
Colantha Piche Inka De Kol	335
Purchased by L. S. Pratt, Lynwood	
Glenwood Pontiac Lass	405
Nuevo Artis Pontiac	310
Daniel Hiske Mead	410
Purchased by C. R. Farnsworth, Riverside	
Wapata Duchess Rixon	325
Bonnie Vale Cornucopia	345
K. S. P. Clorinda Artis	360
Purchased by Los Angeles County Farm, Hondo	
Pearl Hilltop	300
Pearl Maud Pontiac	360
Mamie Pearl	350
Purchased by W. B. Gemmill & Son, Ontario	
Rosamaines Oronis Ormsby	405
Purchased by L. L. Richmond, Arlington	
Pearl Johanna Osma	300

THE SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY HOLSTEIN BREEDERS CLUB AND SALE

By CHARLES P. FAGUE

The Susquehanna County Holstein Breeders Club presents a good example of cooperative marketing of purebred cattle. The success of its operations has been due to careful foresight and management, not to any element of chance or luck.

Susquehanna County is the leading county in Pennsylvania for purebred Holsteins. During the period of high prices of purebred cattle a number of dispersal

sales were held that were highly successful financially because of the strong demand for stock. Buyers from all parts of Pennsylvania also came to buy carloads from breeders at private sale. Then came the slump in prices and hard times to the farmer. The demand for purebreds dropped off due to lack of money on the part of buyers and also due to the fact that buyers were buying carefully and with a careful regard to the health of the animals. Inquiries were coming for only tuberculin tested cattle.

After a vacancy of several months the Farm Bureau secured a new county agent to assist in the problems confronting the farmers of the county. He found only 14 herds in the county under Federal Supervision. There was much opposition to the tuberculin test due to the preaching of outsiders who have since tested but have never returned to undo the harm they did. Tuberculin testing was pushed by the county agent in every possible way and soon a number of good herds were tested. However, buyers did not appear because they had no way of knowing what had been done in the county to clean up the herds. The breeders were then advised to advertise collectively and plan some system of sales.

It was decided to hold a cooperative consignment sale and at the breeders annual meeting a sale committee was appointed. This committee proceeded to show its good judgment by planning a sale in which the buyer would be safeguarded in every way they could devise. They realized they were dealing with a buyer's and not a seller's market. Cattle were to be consigned only from herds under Federal Supervision. A retest was granted to all who wished it. The cattle had to come up to standards of breed type and no culls were to be consigned. To make certain of this D. P. Honeywell, a recognized judge of good Holsteins and O. G. Schaefer of the Dairy Extension Department of Pennsylvania State College were selected as a committee from outside the county to select cattle of such good individuality and type that it would be an excellent advertisement for the county breeders. That they did their work well is shown by a conversation overheard later in which a buyer said "Everything looked so good that I bid on every animal that came in the ring." Further evidence of their type and quality is proven by the showing of these cattle at later fairs. One of the cows was grand champion Holstein female at the Susquehanna County Fair on the day before the sale. One two-year-old heifer, having sisters in last year's sale and this year's coming sale also, was shown at Allentown, Trenton and Richmond and at the latter State Fair she was grand champion. Her picture appeared in the breed magazines on different occasions.

A further guarantee and one that was entirely unusual was a signed statement from the consignors that they would neither bid on their own cattle nor allow anyone else to bid for them. This eliminated by-bidding which has often created fictitious values and forced buyers to pay above the real value fixed by honest competition.

The sale to be held this year takes place August 30th at Montrose and much the same plan has been followed. Of course much was learned from last year. The cattle were selected earlier. This enables the advertising and catalogues to appear earlier. Herds recently placed under Federal supervision and failing to secure a clean test must have their consignments retested within 45 days of the sale. The rule against by-bidding was continued and the consignors further guaranteed that they would not bid on or buy any animal consigned to the sale. This prevents the buying back and forth that takes place at many sales, and it does insure the cattle going to some one who is really in need of cattle. A few objections were made to this rule because some choice heifers from a new bull were being entered that had never been offered at private sale and some had hoped that if they sold within reach of their means they could buy them, but, for the benefit of outside purchasers and the reputation of the sale, they withdrew their objections. The individuals offered are of as high quality as last year and will all be better fitted because they were selected earlier, thus giving the consignor a longer fitting period.

It was also learned that fresh cattle and springers sold best and in this respect the sale this year will also be remarkable. There will be 35 head freshening around sale time or springing. Last year a few excellent animals were sacrificed because their dates of freshening were not favorable. This year, with the great scarcity of milk, there should be an excellent demand for new milkers.

A certain standard was set for bull entries, limiting them to dams with records as follows: 20 lb. two-year-olds; 23 lb. three-year-olds; 25 lb. four-year-olds; and 28 lb. mature records.

While individuality came first in consideration of the selecting committees pedigrees were not forgotten. About 16 head are daughters of 30 lb. bulls having up to 22 A. R. O. daughters and eight are daughters of a young 37 lb. bull already possessing A. R. O. daughters. One cow is a daughter of a 35 lb. bull having sixteen A. R. O. daughters. The cows last year having the A. R. O. records averaged \$72 per head above those without records. This year there are cows entered with records up to 26 lbs. There are daughters of cows with records up to 28 lbs. Excellent bulls have been used on the bred cows and heifers. Five are bred to a 40 lb. and 38 are bred to bulls with dams' records from 27 lbs. up to 32 lbs. The breeders are learning that bulls of good individuality from high record dams are siring heifers that always sell above others of just as good individuality but out of less well-known bulls.

ASK BREEDERS TO STAGE SALE

The Lancaster County Holstein-Friesian Breeders will hold a consignment sale at Belleville, Mifflin County, Pa., on August 18, 1923.

A rather unique situation is the reason for this sale. The section around Belleville is called the Big Valley and the dairymen of the Big Valley turned out in a

(Concluded on page 548.)

SOME WISCONSIN ASSOCIATION FACTS

On the first day of July, 1923, there were 151 active cow testing associations in Wisconsin, about one-quarter of the number in the entire country. The Wisconsin July news letter says that 69,119 cows owned by 4,090 members were tested during the past year; that 49 of the 71 counties in Wisconsin have cow testing associations and that practically 3.5% of all the dairy cows in Wisconsin are enrolled in the associations. In the average Wisconsin cow testing association herd there are seventeen cows and the average association has twenty-seven members who test 458 cows. Denmark has 25% of its cows under test while in the United States there are less than one-half of 1% of all the cows enrolled in the cow testing associations. The average Wisconsin cow testing association cow now produces 6,882 lb. milk and 269.7 lb. fat while the average cow in the state produces less than 5,000 lb. milk containing 190 lb. butterfat.

The Allenton-Kohlsville Association in Washington County has the highest butterfat average with 328 lb. fat and 9,037 lb. milk. The Cedar Grove Association operating in Sheboygan County is second with 320 lb. fat per cow from 9,247 lb. milk.

BETTER WATCH OUT

A milk producer and dealer in Redwood City, California, was charged with operating an insanitary dairy and retailing raw milk. After being notified by an agent of the California Department of Agriculture that the sale of milk produced by cows which had not been tuberculin tested was a violation of the Pure Milk Law.

The defendant was found guilty and the court imposed a sentence of thirty days in jail with the alternative that the accused establish sanitary conditions in and around his dairy by constructing a milk room in which he should install sterilizing and cooling equipment.

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TENNESSEE HERD CHANGES OWNERS

A half million dollar transaction in which a Holstein herd figures is reported from Memphis, Tenn. Thornton Newsum and his associate Dr. Louis Leroy recently sold the famous Newsum Farm to S. Rees Lee, accepting from Mr. Lee in part payment, valuable property in the business district in the City of Memphis.

The Newsum Farm consists of 821 acres of gently rolling land upon which is a fine old colonial mansion which has been modernized by the installation of hardwood floors and up-to-date plumbing. It is claimed that the Newsum barn is the finest one that was ever built anywhere in that part of the country. There is also a cottage for the farm manager; about twenty houses for laborers and a water works system, equipment houses; in fact, a complete system of farm buildings.

Previous to the World War, the Newsum herd of Holsteins was regarded as one of the greatest herds in the South and exhibits were made at many fairs with a considerable degree of success. During the war most of the herd was dispersed but there are still a number of choice individuals left. Mr. Lee obtains these together with a number of saddle horses, bred on the Newsum Farm and it is hoped that he will rebuild this breeding establishment and again make it famous.

CALF EXCEEDS DAM IN WEIGHT

The Nebraska Agricultural College in its herd at Lincoln has a twelve-months-old calf from a grade Holstein cow. The calf just twelve months old weighs 1,030 lb. The young animal is largely white in color, is of a good beef type and might be graded as a choice steer on the market. The sire is Royal Dale, the splendid bull at the head of the Shorthorn herd belonging to the University, a bull that weighs in ordinary condition 2,200 lb. The importance of the selection of a good sire is pointed out in this experiment.

GOOD PRODUCTION IN COUNTY HERD

Chesney Frieda Lothian, one of the cows owned by the Overbrook Hospital at Cedar Grove, N. J., produced 101 lb. milk a day on July 5th which is said to be the highest one-day milk record ever made in Essex County. Chesney Frieda Lothian is a six-year-old. As a three-year-old she produced 837 lb. butter, 18,300 lb. milk in a year.

A "Go-Getter" — "Mead's the Man"



Who thinks of things to do for you—extra things that are not expected but which help a heap toward making your sale successful. Write for one of our Folders on Successful Auctions and How to Promote Them.

GLENN R. MEAD
The Live-Wire Auctioneer
EAST AURORA, N. Y.

PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

(Concluded from page 547.)

body at a meeting called by the management of the Belleville Condensery. Realizing the need of purebred cattle and also the advantages of a public sale held in their own home town, the Big Valley dairymen appointed a committee to visit Lancaster County, see how the Lancaster County Holstein breeders managed their herds and the success they were having and then they made a proposition to the Lancaster County breeders which H. Elvin Herr, secretary of the Association, says, "We simply could not refuse." The Lancaster County breeders will meet the situation by consigning some very choice cattle. More particulars will appear later but we understand that among the offerings is a granddaughter of Colantha Johanna Lad, bred to the well-known Robertson Farm bull, King Piebe of York, who is a brother to May Walker Ollie Homestead, 31,610.6 lb. milk, 1,523.23 lb. butter in a year, which is the highest record ever made by a cow developed in the United States.

BURNING OF FINDERNE BARN FORCES SALE

For many years the Finderne stock farms have ranked with the leading Holstein establishments of the country. On this farm was developed Finderne Pride Johanna Rue, for a time the world's champion cow for year butter production. This great cow is the only one to have two sons each with daughters that have made over 30,000 lb. of milk in a year. The junior three-year-old champion for yearly butter production as well as the only junior two-year-old with a record of 1,200 lb. butter in a year were bred, developed and tested at Finderne farms. It must not be forgotten that Valdessa Scott 2d, the first cow to make a 40 lb. seven day butter record, was developed at Finderne being purchased by Mr. Bernhard Meyer when she was merely a heifer. Her son, King Valdessa, sired many of the younger members of the herd.

During recent years less official testing has been practiced at Finderne and the cows have been handled more from an every day, commercial, dairy standpoint. Mr.



PART OF THE FINDERNE HERD AT PASTURE

Meyer has never lost his interest, has been a liberal bidder and buyer at sales during the past years and was a purchaser of high-class stock at the recent national sale at Cleveland.

Late in June two of the large cattle barns at Finderne were burned to the ground and in addition over 100 tons of hay was completely destroyed. While Mr. Meyer is planning to rebuild as soon as conditions permit, in the meantime it will be necessary to reduce the herd to stabling capacity and to accomplish this, arrangements have been made to sell some sixty head of high-class Holsteins of which a considerable proportion will be cows in milk. The sale will be held at the farm which is between the villages of Finderne and Somerville, New Jersey, on Thursday, August 23d. This sale will be under the direction of E. M. Hastings, the veteran sale manager of Pulaski, New York, who has had a long experience in sale business. The event will be held on the day following the S. S. Hasting's dispersal sale which will be staged at Neshanic, New Jersey, a very short distance from Finderne farms. Any one in search of high-class Holsteins will have the opportunity to pick from a large number by attending these two sales.

THOSE DEADLY NAILS

John M. Dewey of Turin, N. Y., suffered a severe loss Sunday afternoon, July 8th, when his valuable cow, Scenic Wellsland Korndyke 2d died from a punctured stomach caused by a nail which the animal is believed to have swallowed with its feed. Scenic Wellsland Korndyke 2d was a daughter of Korndyke

Gladi. As a senior four-year-old she produced 671.8 lb. milk, 33.06 lb. butter in seven days, standing fourteenth in her class in the honor roll for 1922-23. Her thirty-day record is 2,854.5 lb. milk, 123.8 lb. butter, sixth largest record reported in the class last year. She stands sixteenth for milk in the seven days division and second in the thirty-day division.

PROFESSOR WICKSON DEAD

The older members of the New York Dairymen's Association will regret to learn of the death of Professor Edward J. Wickson, which occurred at his home in Berkeley, California, July 16th.

Although Professor Wickson has long been associated with California dairy interests, he was born in Rochester, N. Y., in 1848. Though he specialized in the classics and chemistry at Hamilton College, immediately after he graduated he became interested in agriculture and first worked in his father's implement factory. After this was destroyed by fire he was engaged in newspaper work but in 1871 was chosen secretary of the New York Dairymen's Association. Then he was elected president of the Utica Dairymen's Board of Trade, a selling organization of cheese producers that did an extensive export business. He developed considerable executive ability, was a good speaker, and this combined with his previous journalistic experiences caused the publishers of the *Pacific Rural Press*, published in San Francisco, to make him an offer to become editor of that paper, a position he held from 1875 until a short time before his decease.

While in California he interested himself in horticulture in which he became an authority. This led to his appointment on the faculty of the agricultural college of the University of California. In 1907, he was made dean of the college and director of the experiment station, positions he held until he retired on account of age in 1912.

Professor Wickson wrote many articles for the agricultural and horticultural press but perhaps his best known works are his two standard books, "California Fruits and How to Grow Them" and "California Vegetables in Garden and Field."

CHEAP FLY SPRAY

A reasonably cheap but quite effective spray can be made by mixing:

- 4½ quarts coal tar dip
- 4½ quarts fish oil
- 3 quarts coal oil
- 3 quarts whale oil
- 1½ quarts oil of tar
- 3 pounds laundry soap

Dissolve the soap in water and add the other ingredients, mixing thoroughly. Bring the whole up to 30 gallons by adding luke-warm water. This spray will not injure the coats of the animals as many other sprays do. It is recommended to spray twice daily, once in the morning after milking and again in the afternoon. It can be applied with an ordinary spray pump, a large barrel spray pump being the most efficient, as with it two men spray 40 cows in 5 minutes.

Thirty gallons will spray 40 cows twice daily for 10 days with a cost of 1 cent per head per day.

Mary had a little dog.
It's pedigree was tony.
It ran across the street one day.
Honk! Honk! bologna.

HADLEY TO FIGHT JAPANESE BEETLE

Charles H. Hadley was appointed July 23, 1923 as director of the Pennsylvania Bureau of Plant Industry.

For the past three years, Director Hadley has been federal entomologist in charge of field operations against the Japanese Beetle in southeastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey, where he has had twenty-five to thirty men under his direction.

His early education was obtained in the Manual Training High School and the Polytechnic Preparatory School in Brooklyn, N. Y. In the fall of 1908, he entered Yale University and two years later transferred to the New Hampshire College of Agriculture, receiving the degree of bachelor of science in 1912.

While at the New Hampshire state college he assisted in the insectary and laboratory. For three years after graduation he was assistant in entomology in the college experiment station and in 1915 took a year of study in advanced entomological subjects at Cornell University where he was part time member of the experiment station staff. From 1916 to 1919 Professor Hadley became thoroughly acquainted with conditions in Pennsylvania farming and was engaged in agricultural extension work as the only trained entomologist at that time an employee of Pennsylvania State College. Just prior to his entrance into federal activities he was placed at the head of entomological research work at State College. He is the author of a number of bulletins and articles on injurious insects.

The Japanese beetle is admittedly one of the worst insect pests that has ever invaded this country. No control measures or exterminating agencies commonly used with success against other insects have been of any avail. The beetle has safely withstood all of the most common, practical, and economical means of control at present known to the scientist. The Federal Government is coöperating in the fight against the pest.

ANOTHER OVER THIRTY THOUSAND POUNDS

Steilacoom Inka Posch, the great young cow owned by the Western State Hospital at Steilacoom, Wash., is credited with making a state record in the year as a junior four-year-old. She has produced 30,688 lb. milk, which is the largest record ever made in Washington by a junior four-year-old. Until word is received from Superintendent Gardner's office, it will not be known whether Steilacoom Inka Posch becomes butter champion in her class as she has produced practically the same in the year as the present champion, Cascade Piebe whose record is 1140.87 lb. butter.

Steilacoom Inka Posch is a daughter of Donnybrook Posch Colantha and Sir Fayne De Kol Inka who was by Sir Johanna Ruth Fayne a sire selected eight years ago to head the grade herd at the Hospital as a means of greatly increasing the average production of the members of the herd.

"Berkshires on Every Farm"

The Berkshire World

Devoted to the best interests of the swine industry, particularly to the Berkshires, the hog that won **Grand Championship** over all breeds in the dressed carcass classes at the late International.

Easy feeders, meat of unsurpassed quality, profitable. The Berkshire hog and the Holstein cow are the best farm animals today.

Full of practical information. All the news of the American Berkshire Association. Every number is worth more than a year's subscription to any farmer or swine breeder.

\$1 gets it for a year.
A good investment.
Subscribe today.

Write for free booklet entitled

"Berkshire Profits"

The Frost Publishing Company

Springfield, Ill.

PROGRESS IN FAIRFAX COUNTY

The annual report of the Fairfax County, Va., Testing Association shows an average of 665 cows tested in twenty-six herds. Their average production for the year was 7,726 lb. milk, 305 lb. butterfat. This association has one hundred per cent purebred sires; one hundred per cent tuberculin tested herds; and forty-nine silos. One hundred and nine cows were killed for beef during the year because they were unprofitable.

The leader for the year was a grade Holstein owned by Ben Middleton of Herndon, Va., with 18,490 lb. milk, 729.6 lb. butterfat to her credit. This is the highest record made by a grade cow in the South and is also the highest record made during the year 1922 by any cow in the state.

The high herd average was made by a herd of forty-seven grade Holsteins owned by J. R. McMillan of Herndon, Va., their average being 9,914 lb. milk, 892 lb. butterfat.

The first annual report of the Fairfax County Testing Association, made three years ago, shows an average butterfat production of less than 250 lb. per animal but by continued selection and the elimination of unprofitable cows during the three years this association has been in operation, the average production of the cows in the association has been raised over 55 lb. per animal or approximately 20%. Expressed in terms of money this production increase is worth nearly \$2,000 to each member. Then the records show that 305 heifers are being raised by members of the association so that there is every reason to expect that the herds now being developed will in capacity and production exceed those now in operation.

PROPERLY PREPARED

Teacher—"What became of the swine that had the evil spirit cast into them?"
R. Dieter—"They made them into deviled ham."

WHEAT FOR STOCK

The present low price of wheat is awakening an interest in its value as a feed for dairy cows. Wheat is a nutritious, palatable and desirable feed when price is not prohibitive. In comparison with corn it is somewhat higher in mineral matter and in protein. In practical feeding work it can be substituted for either corn or barley without materially effecting the value of the ration. It should not be fed whole but should be ground or, preferably, rolled. Neither should it be fed alone as it has a tendency to form a sticky or pasty mass in the animal's stomach. Use it in a mixture with oats, bran or other bulky feeds and a sufficient amount of high protein concentrate to obtain the proper balance.

The hay crop in Pennsylvania is reported to be at least one-third short. This indicates high prices for next winter. Dairymen who will need more hay will probably save money by buying very soon. Clover or alfalfa hay will produce much more milk than mixed hay or Timothy.—*Pennsylvania News Letter.*

NEW MICHIGAN RECORD

Charlevoix Ormsby Zwellle, owned by the Loeb Farms, made a new Michigan state record by producing 103.01 lb. butter in 30 days from 1,842.2 lb. milk, displacing Traverse Echo Sylvia Walker of the Traverse State Hospital herd, which formerly held that honor, Sylvia's figures being 100.57 lb. butter from 2,300 lb. milk. In seven days Zwellle produced 25.15 lb. butter. She is a daughter of Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes 40th and her dam, Maple Lane Zwellle Riblet, is a 31 lb. daughter of a 34 lb. cow.

"Thank you so much for your song, my dear," said the perfectly well-meaning old lady. "It took me back to my childhood days on my father's farm. When I shut my eyes and listened to your singing I seemed to hear the dear old gate creaking in the wind."

TESTING IN THE WESTERN STATES

Nearly one-quarter of the cows enrolled in cow testing association work in the ten states under the supervision of the Western Office of the Dairy Division, made the honor roll, the exact figures being 10,136 animals of the 41,082 tested in forty-eight associations. Oregon is well in the lead for high average, the 3,354 cows averaging 41.45 lb. butterfat while more than half or 1,719 cows made the honor roll. Washington is second with an average of 35.97 lb. butterfat for 4,205 cows. New Mexico is third with an average of 32.20 lb. from 501 cows while Utah is in fourth with an average of 32.10 lb. butterfat. The 26,975 cows enrolled in the nineteen California Associations averaged 31.35 lb. fat.

A grade Jersey herd of twenty cows shows the high average in the larger herd division with 60.9 lb. butterfat from 1,287 lb. milk. Nineteen cows of mixed breeding, Holstein and Jersey, enrolled in the Ferndale, No. 2 Association, averaged 1,645 lb. milk, 58.5 lb. butterfat. Five grade Holsteins in the Tillamook, No. 3 Association, Oregon, averaged 1,600 lb. milk, 60.9 lb. butterfat, leading the division for herds consisting of fifteen cows and under.

Four cows exceeded 100 lb. fat in the month, the leader being a registered Holstein owned by Helm Farms of Corcoran, California. She is credited with 2,793 lb. milk, 110.5 lb. butterfat. A grade Holstein is in third place with 2,202 lb. milk, 103.9 lb. fat while a grade Holstein owned by the Los Angeles County Farm, Hondo, Cal., is in fifth place with 2,376 lb. milk, 99.5 lb. butterfat.

SIGNS OF GREATNESS

Two boys were quarreling about whose father was the greatest. One boy said, "My father is greater than yours. He has got George Washington's watch."
"That's nothing," said the other. "My father has Adam's apple."

HOLSTEINS AND ICE CREAM

The Cream Rose Dairy Products Company are building a high class herd of Holsteins at Livermore, Pa. The Cream Rose Farm consists of 700 acres of good Indiana County land. To handle the products from the dairy the management have built a creamery which uses the milk from near-by farmers' herds as well as that produced in the Cream Rose herd. This milk was made into butter but an ice cream business has gradually been built up that promises to be more extensive as well as more profitable than butter. The product is sold in Altoona and Pittsburgh while some is being shipped to Philadelphia and other distant places. The ice cream is of high quality contains considerably more butterfat than the law requires and brings a very satisfactory price. Skimmilk is fed to hogs of which there is a large herd. The feeding hogs carry a Berkshire-Duroc cross but in addition there is a herd of 160 Berkshires on the farm, a large proportion of which are purebred and are kept for breeding purposes.

The proprietors of the Cream Rose Dairy Products Company are Cunningham Brothers and McPheeters, contractors and coal operators, young men who are in the cattle business both for pleasure and profit. W. W. Blake Arkcoll, who is well known among cattlemen, is at the head of the establishment and this statement insures that the herd will henceforth be developed along lines of individuality as well as production. Mr. Arkcoll has been connected with several high class breeding establishments and for several years was at Emblagaard. At one time he owned a herd of Ayrshires, several members of which made world records for production while others took the highest honors at important fairs including the National Dairy Show. Some of our readers may be surprised to learn that Mr. Arkcoll is fully as well posted in the Berkshire industry as he is about cattle, but such is the case.

The Holstein men in Indiana County

are taking considerable interest in the National Dairy Show which will be held at Syracuse next October. They have selected a committee of which Mr. Arkcoll has been appointed chairman to promote Indiana County interest in the show and its possibilities.

A number of good records have been made at this establishment, including a state record made by Miss Ormsby Alcartra Prilly, a daughter of King Segis Alcartra Prilly and Ormsby Mechthilde Pietertje. Tested as a senior two-year-old she made 21,862 lb. milk, 979.91 lb. butter in a year, over 100 lb. more than the record made by the previous champion.

J. R. Shepherd who has a wide acquaintance in the Holstein industry is now in charge of the test cows. Mr. Shepherd is not only a cowman but is also a student and writer and one of the best posted men in the country on sale statistics. At the 1917 National Dairy Show which was held at Columbus, Ohio, Mr. Shepherd, then a student at the University of Nebraska, won the \$400 scholarship for Holstein judging given by the Holstein-Friesian Association of America and the University of Nebraska team of which he was a member, won the silver loving cup which was given by the National Association to the team making the highest score in Holstein judging. Mr. Shepherd graduated from the Nebraska College of Agriculture and then used his scholarship for a post graduate course at Cornell University. He is a great favorite with Holstein fans in the southwest and they and his many friends in the east wish him success in his new position.

ACCREDITED MILK

The Holstein herd owned by the State Hospital at Yankton, South Dakota, has been placed on the Federal Accredited List. The present herd consists of 141 head of all ages, fifty of which are in milk and producing an average of 2,387.5 lb. milk a day. The patients enjoy Holstein milk from one of the best accredited herds in the country.

THREE GOOD RATIONS

Rations should differ for different purposes. The ration suitable for growing calves is not the one that would be most suitable for animals being fattened. The Pennsylvania State College have tried a number of rations in their own herd and recommend the following for the purpose indicated:

For growing calves:

Bran	100 lb.
Ground oats	100 lb.
Corn meal	100 lb.
Oil meal	75 lb.

Total

For general dairy purposes:

Peanut meal	200 lb.
Gluten	150 lb.
Oil meal	50 lb.
Hominy	300 lb.
Bran	200 lb.
Ground oats	75 lb.

Total

For fitting:

Bran	200 lb.
Hominy	250 lb.
Ground oats	250 lb.
Oil meal	300 lb.
Peanut meal	150 lb.

Total

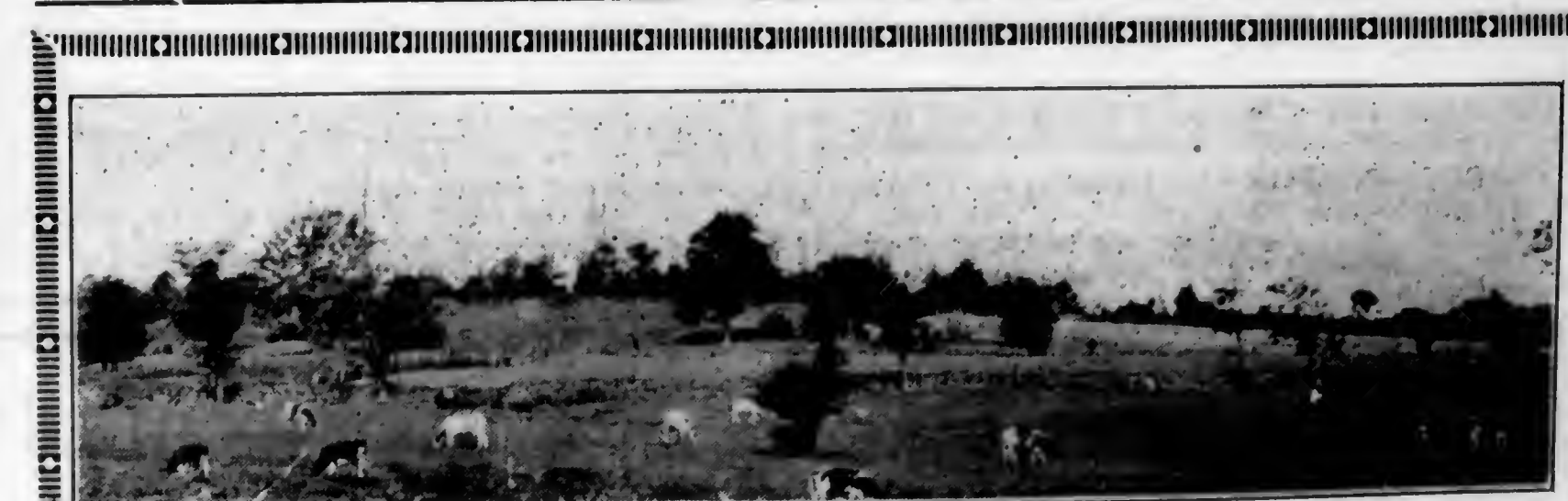
WESTERN STATES MAKING PROGRESS

Dairymen in the States of Idaho and Utah are adopting the bull association plan and have made rapid progress during the past year. Idaho now has 29 bull associations owning 129 purebred bulls, which are used on nearly 1,000 herds. Utah has eight associations owning 51 bulls that are used on 336 herds. Each of the 160 purebred bulls in these two states replaced on an average two and one-half scrub or inferior bulls.

WHY WORRY ABOUT THE KIDDIES?

(Bargain sale ad from Kewanee, Ill., Star Courier.)

Children's Box Purses, combination patent leather with grained leather covers, fitted with powder, rouge and lipstick.



YOUNG STOCK FOR SALE AT DAIRYMEN'S PRICES

HARRY C. REYNOLDS, SCRANTON, PA.

Herd under Accredited Plan

The Oldest Herd in Northumberland Co.

My herdsire is from a 23.7 lb. daughter of a 31.44 lb. cow and his sire is by King Aggie Segis from a 31.78 lb. cow that made 28.67 lb. butter in a week as a two-year-old.

He is being bred to a herd of PRODUCERS; the daily milk sheets and the Cow Testing Association records PROVE they are. Come and see my herd. It is under State and Federal Supervision

Murray A. Miller

R. 3

Milton, Pa.

The Desirable Combination

HEALTH PRODUCTION INDIVIDUALITY

is found in Crestmont Herd. Crestmont Herd is Accredited. Crestmont Heifers make State and World Records. Crestmont Type and Quality is self-evident.

HARRY C. GATES
CANTON, PENNA.

Buy Your Bull from an Accredited Herd

WANTED A Breeder of Holsteins

to use this space, every issue, for a full year. The cost is *surprisingly low* and you will be telling your message, *twice-a-month* to the thousands of buyers who read

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Men who are building herds for Production and Profit.

Holsteins that Will Please and Pay



Write your needs—or better—come and see our stock.

BLAIR COUNTY
HOLSTEIN ASSOCIATION

S. F. ZOOK, Sec'y
Curryville, Pa.

The Breeder and Dairyman Exchange

Copy must reach us by the 1st or 15th of each month to appear in the current issue.

Advertisements for this department set up without display type or illustration, accepted at the rate of five cents per word, one insertion, minimum of twenty words. Three insertions, ten cents per word. Every word or abbreviation in name and address must be counted as a word.

In all cases, cash must accompany order. Other rates on application.

MISCELLANEOUS—FOR SALE

VINEGAR—White and Red—50 gallon barrels, 16c gallon. L. E. HARRISON, DUBLIN, GA.

LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN SEED IRISH POTATOES \$1.25 a bushel.

T. P. BETHSHARES, HUMBOLDT, TENN.

QUEENS. Book your order now. 1—\$1. No diseases. Catalogue free.

P. C. TANGEN, OSSIAN, IOWA.

DAIRYMEN, try a ton of our ROCO FEED (Ground corn and oats.)

SOUTHERN WAREHOUSE CO., ROCKMART, GA.

LATE CABBAGE PLANTS \$1.75 per 1,000. 75c per 100 postpaid. Varieties: Danish Ball Head; Late Flat Dutch.

WARREN SHINN, WOODBURY, N. J.

ANGORA CATS. KITTENS—BEAUTIES. Raise Angoras. Big demand. Prices reasonable.

MRS. W. H. TOWNE, DOVER, ME.

10,000 Blightless Pineapple Pear Trees for Sale—Booking orders now for fall delivery. Write for particulars. B. PARKER, LUDOWICI, GEORGIA.

SMOKING TOBACCO—10 lbs. Best Kentucky Burley, \$5; 10 lbs. best Penn. Red, \$3.50; 10 lbs. smoking, \$2.75, prepaid.

FARMERS' ASS'N., DUKEDOM, TENN.

NAME YOUR FARM—And use Printed Stationery. 100 Letterheads and 100 Envelopes \$1.50. HICKSVILLE PRINTING CO., HICKSVILLE, OHIO.

LUMBER AND SHINGLES—at reduced prices. Farmers' trade our specialty. Best quality. Robert Emerson Company, Box 1156-E, Tacoma, Wash.

O-TWO-TAN BEANS—New seed, far superior to any other legume for improving land, makes 2 tons cured hay per acre. \$2.50 peck; \$7 bushel. J. W. GUYTON, NEW ALBANY, MISS.

CANVAS COVERS 6 ft. x 10 ft., 13 oz. Brown Waterproof. Price \$5.95. Express prepaid; Hay Caps, etc. Samples and prices upon request. W. W. STANLEY, 62 WHITE ST., NEW YORK.

OUR WHITE PAINT cuts your paint bill in half. \$2.50 per gallon. Agents wanted.

LOYD CO., 1009 LIBERTY AVE., PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA.

\$2 per 1,000. CELERY PLANTS \$2 per 1,000. Varieties, Golden Self Blanching, Easy Blanching, Giant Pascal, Golden Heart, White Plume, Winter Queen. 75c per 100 and \$2 per 1,000. One hundred lots postpaid. WARREN SHINN, WOODBURY, N. J.

CHO-SECO INK PELLETS produce better ink for less money. Always writes right with fountain and all pens. Last word for quality, convenience, economy. Sample postpaid six cents.

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TOBACCO—NATURAL LEAF 4 YEARS OLD satisfaction guaranteed. Chewing 5 pounds, \$1.50; Smoking 5 pounds, \$1.25. Second grade smoking, 6 pounds \$1.00. Pay when received, including postage. Cob pipe free. HANCOCK POOL, HAWESVILLE, KY.

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PLEASE SOUND PHONOGRAPH COMPANY, 204 EAST 113TH ST., NEW YORK, N. Y.

CABBAGE AND CELERY PLANTS READY for field, \$1.25 per 1,000. Beet, Onion and Lettuce Plants, strong, \$1.00 per 1,000. Tomato Plants, all kinds, \$2.00 per 1,000. Cauliflower, Pepper and Egg Plants, \$3.00 per 1,000. Send for list. J. C. SCHMIDT, BRISTOL, PA.

Please mention THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN when writing to our advertisers

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SOUTH CAROLINA BEANS, \$1.50 Bushel Hamper. South Carolina Cucumbers, \$1.50 Bushel Hamper. Famous South Carolina Cantaloupes, \$1.50 per Standard Crate, 45 loaves to crate, F. O. B. Blackville. Cash with order.

THE GROCERY SHOP, BLACKVILLE, S. C.

DOGS

BEAGLE PUPS, 3 months, farm raised. ELMWOOD KENNELS, BRIDGEWATER, CONNECTICUT.

SHEPHERD PUPS—Guaranteed from heel working stock.

FAIR OAK FARM, NORWOOD, MINN.

COLLIE PUPS; good ones, \$5.00 and \$3.00; Airedale Pups; Full blood, \$7.50 and \$5.00.

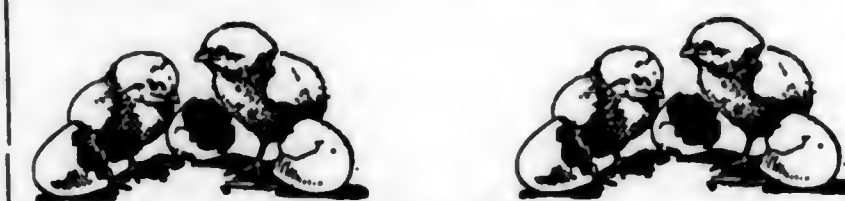
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FOR SALE—Airedale and Boston Terriers. Excellent breeding. Pedigrees on request.

F. J. CHAMPLIN, R. D. 3, JEFFERSON, N. Y.

COCKER SPANIEL PUPPIES—Champion stock; Blacks and Reds, with pedigrees; at low prices.

LAKE-MOUNT KENNEL, STUART HUBBELL, ODESSA, N. Y.



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PULLETS—The kind that lay the coldest day. S. C. W. Leghorns, \$1.

L. HARDAWAY, BRANDENBURG, KENTUCKY.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS for hatching.

ELSIE HALLOCK, WASHINGTON DEPOT, CONN.

EVERLAY BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, day-old chicks.

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CHICKS 7c up, C. O. D., Rocks, Reds, Leghorns, and Mixed. 100% delivery guaranteed. 18th season. Pamphlet. C. M. LAUVER, McALISTERVILLE, PA., Box 67.

WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS. Selected Stock guaranteed to be right. Shipped on approval. Address F. M. REYNOLDS, FACTORYVILLE, PA.

HATCHING EGGS, BABY CHICKS AND stock, all varieties poultry, Bantams, Waterfowl, Rabbits, Pigeons, etc. Winners 10 State Fairs, Madison Square and Boston.

MYOWN POULTRY FARMS, ELLENVILLE, N. Y.

S. C. W. LEGHORN COCKERELS, 3 months old from 250 to 280 egg strain hens, sired by 255 to 300 egg strain cockerels, \$2.50 apiece. These are not culls but in the \$10 and \$25 class.

STORMERS POULTRY FARM, EBENSBURG, PA.

POULTRY

WHITE COLLIES: Pedigreed White Collie Puppies. Ready to ship, \$10-\$15.

ROBERT HAGEBERGER, ANNA, OHIO, R. R. 2.

PUREBRED COCKERELS FOR SALE—From S. C. White Leghorn hens that are bred to lay. Trapnest records 265-312 eggs in one year. Eight to 12-weeks-old cockerels, at \$5 each. THE DAILY LEGHORN YARDS, LYTLE ROUTE, GENEVA, ALA.

1,000 LARGE SNOW WHITE SINGLE COMB LEGHORN BREEDERS at \$1.50 and \$2.00 each. Cocks, \$2.00, \$3.00 and \$5.00 each. Cockerels 8-10 weeks old, \$1.50 each. Order from this ad. Satisfaction guaranteed.

WONDERLAND POULTRY FARM, HAUBSTADT, IND., Box 17.

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TAMWORTH MALE PIGS—Purebred, for sale. D. B. INGE, RUSSELLVILLE, IND.

DUROC PIGS, Scissors, Sensations, cheap. EVERGREEN STOCK FARM, NEW SITE, MISS.

CHESTER WHITES. All Ages. Either Sex. Prices Right. SELLERS FARM, RAYLAND, OHIO.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS. Write your wants. R. I. MUNCK, CANONSBURG, PA.

REGISTERED Big Type Poland-China pigs. Priced right. Satisfaction guaranteed. OTTO O. KENDALL, HARTMAN, ARK.

HOLSTEIN BULLS: three dams averaged 103.8 lb. milk one day. \$125.

ALB. KORNAUS, R. 1, Box 122, PULASKI, WIS.

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULLS—From A. R. O. dams. Soon ready for service.

DAIRYCROFT FARMS, PALESTINE, ARKANSAS.

FOR SALE—Guernsey and Holstein Cows and heifers in carload lots. Write or wire.

JOHN KEENER, AMHERST, WISCONSIN.

HAVE ON HAND two carloads of choice Holstein cows and heifers. Prices right. Write or wire. W. J. SMITH, WEST CONCORD, MINN.

FOR SALE—Entire herd Holsteins, seven milking, aged two to seven years; three yearling heifers; four heifer calves; one herd sire A. R. O. backing.

ALONZO JACKSON, LAGRANGE, OHIO.

IF YOU ARE INTERESTED IN Holstein-Friesian Cattle from an Accredited Herd at reasonable prices, bred by our 34-lb. bull. Clever Model Glista, a son of Model King Segis Konigen, write at once to

MAPLE GROVE STOCK FARM, F. JONES, MGR., CENTERVILLE, PA., R. No. 4.

HOLSTEIN HEIFER and bull calves. Purebred, registered and high grade. Splendid individuals and breedings. Delivered to you, \$25 and up. Your inquiry will be given our best attention. BROWN CROFT FARMS, MCGRAW, N. Y.



Representatives Wanted

The picnic and fair season, when rural people get together, is the time to earn good money at these gatherings soliciting subscriptions to *The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman*. Write to-day for terms. Send references with your letter.

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman, Harrisburg, Pa.

SMITH IS RAISING GOOD ONES

The first purebred Holstein raised by Harold T. Smith of Pinney's Corners, Crawford County, Pennsylvania, was Korndyke Clyde Pontiac Spofford. As a three-year-old this young cow has produced 10,508 lb. milk in seven months and six days and she is due to freshen again in early October. Her best day was 79.6 lb. During the seven months and six days she has given enough milk to bring \$248.13 at the pooling prices in effect during this period. Mr. Smith was offered \$400 for this young cow when she had been in test six months, an offer which was refused. He purchased her sire and dam in New York State paying only \$240 for the pair. In our June 8th issue we presented a picture of the yearling heifer, Crawford County Ona Combination, a well bred young Holstein that had been presented to the Pennsylvania State College herd by the Crawford County Bull Association on December 20, 1922. This animal was the first prize heifer at the Conneaut Lake Fair last fall and her full sister was sold by Mr. Smith for \$400. The dam of this heifer was Granville Elida, No. 221125, and her sire was Jolie Combination, No. 297134. Crawford County Ona Combination was selected from the Smith herd by the Crawford County Bull Association on account of her splendid individuality as well as her high-class breeding.

The *Enterprise-News* of Cambridge Springs is an up-to-date, well printed, newsy little paper which, in one of its July issues, gave a little information about Mr. Smith's establishment. From this we learn that the Smith barns are modern but are not show places and that the present herd contains 22 purebreds which have been raised on the farm in a few years. Animals from this herd have gone into some of the best herds of New York State as well as Pennsylvania.

The following remarks by Mr. Smith are quoted by the *Enterprise-News*.

"There is money in breeding Holsteins intelligently in Crawford County." I believe thoroughly in Holsteins for producing milk for condensaries such as we have in Crawford County." "Go to agricultural college if you can, but if you can't go to college, use your noodle, read good farm papers and get next to all the scientific dope you can." "In this age there is no excuse for any young man making a failure of cattle breeding in Crawford County where everything is in his favor."

SOLD FOR EXPORT

Two heifers and a young show bull have been sold recently by Blossom Hill Farms, Lebanon, New Jersey to parties in Columbia, South America.

The records of the entire Blossom Hill herd averaged 21.7 lb. butter, 520.3 lb. milk in seven day test. Only four of the milkers are not in the Advanced Registry. At the head of the herd is King Echo Pietje whose six nearest dams have seven day official records that average 30.9 lb. butter, 679.9 lb. milk. The herd is fully accredited, the latest test being June 27, 1923.

THE RINGLING SHARE SCHEME

The Ringling community is exerting considerable influence on the Montana dairy industry. Under the plan originated by Richard T. Ringling ten farmers have leased from 400 to 1,200 acres of the Ringling tract in a dairying share system. Mr. Ringling furnishes the land and cows and the tenant furnishes the motive power, machinery and labor. The proceeds—both cash increase and stock increase—are divided equally. Mr. Ringling says that farmers who are milking cows owe no grocery bills and have no overdue notes at the banks. They are becoming financially independent. A creamery which has been erected at White Sulphur Springs handles the products from the Ringling Farms and other dairy farms in that territory.

FLY SPRAY

A good fly spray can be made from: ¾ quarts of coal tar dip, ½ quarts of whole oil, ¾ quarts of fish oil, ¼ quarts of oil of tar, ½ quarts of coal oil, and ½ lb. laundry soap.

Dissolve three lb. laundry soap in water, add the ingredients of the spray and bring the whole up to five gallons with luke warm soft water.—*Pennsylvania News Letter*.

Tourist—Can you direct me to a filling station?

Urchin—For yerself or the car?

A TESTIMONIAL TO MILK

My skin was wan and buttery, my ears were full of buzz, my heart was weak and muttery, my tongue was full of fuzz. Depression weighed upon me, but now I'm feeling fine. My blessings, then, upon thee, oh herds of lowing kine, which give the food sustaining that keeps me thisaway. I'm through with all complaining. I drink a quart a day!

Concerning the Oldest Herd in Northumberland County

Your attention is called to a Bull Calf that should make an *IDEAL* herd sire for someone who keeps cows for the money they earn.

Dam of calf is a showy junior three-year-old with an unusually good topline, middle and udder. Three generations back of her all have good tolines. She is now exceeding 70 lb. a day at two milkings on late July pasture with a light feeding of grain, 80% of which is home grown.

The calf's sire is by a son of Cornucopia Plum Johanna and is from a 23-lb. four-year-old, whose dam is a 27.5-lb. show cow.

Calf is nearly all white, is Straight and Right and PRICED TO SELL AT \$50.

We are under State and Federal Supervision and passed our first test 100% CLEAN.

MURRAY A. MILLER

Milton, Pa., R. D. 3

Come and Inspect us. Buy from a Clean Herd

Be Reasonable

YOU would not expect your Holsteins to produce the maximum yield of butterfat if you did not provide them with a proper balanced ration.

Is It Reasonable

to expect your soil to produce a maximum yield from year to year without the same attention and feeding?

Your Soil Needs A Balanced Ration

For every element taken from the soil by growing plants a like amount must be returned thru the agencies of manures, fertilizers, legumes, etc.

Baynes' Soil Improver

will help you settle your soil problems and will be sent to any address in the United States for 25 cents a year or 5 years for \$1.00 with the valuable 74 page booklet "FEEDING DAIRY COWS" as a premium.

ADDRESS

BAYNES' SOIL IMPROVER,
327 So. LaSalle St., Dept. H Chicago, Illinois

HOLSTEIN ISLAND OF AMERICA

Washington Island at the northern end of Door County, Wisconsin, can be considered as Holstein Island for no cattle excepting purebred and grade Holsteins are found there. The Island Holstein Breeders Association own three purebred Holstein bulls which are operated by a system of blocks and are transferred every two years. Each farmer in the association has the use of a purebred sire for his herd for six years at an initial cost of \$2 per cow and an annual service fee of \$1 per cow. These small charges pay expenses. It is planned to purchase a fourth sire in the near future which will extend the period to eight years.

DEMAND FOR ACCREDITED STOCK

Animals from accredited herds are in good demand. G. A. Deewall & Son of Montgomery, Pa., recently purchased a very fine young bull from Maple Grove Stock Farm at Centerville, an establishment which for some time has been on the accredited list.

The dam of this young herd sire is Maple Grove Marjorie Spofford, she is a daughter of Star Farm Mercedes Elgin Cornucopia and Clear View Marjorie Spofford, and has an official record of 18.36 lb. butter, milking practically seventy pounds a day during the week. The sire of the young bull is Clever Model Glista, one of the splendid bulls

at the head of the Maple Grove herd. This bull is a son of Glista Coreva, one of the greatest cows in the Cornell University herd. She has an official seven day butter record of 34.08 lb. two different years, has produced over thirty pounds butter in seven day official test and each year produced right around 600 lb. milk in the week. Glista Coreva has the third highest record ever made by a Cornell University cow.

Besides purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle, Percheron horses, Berkshire hogs and Oxford sheep are bred at the Maple Grove Stock Farm and these animals are equal in quality with the members of the black and white herd.

SHAKING DOWN KITTY

Mother—What are you shaking the life out of the poor cat for?

Tommy—Well, I heard pa tell Mr. Nexdore that the kitty had 20 dollars in her last night, and I'm trying to shake some of it out.—*Boston Transcript.*

"I see in the paper," said Mrs. Looger, "where it says that lemons whiten the hands."

"Mebbe they does," sighed Mrs. Bumper, "but the one I picked in the matrimonial market has kept mine red ever since."

"Why did Mabel quit going with that young farmer?" "Just before he proposed to her he opened her mouth to look at her teeth."

NO INITIATIVE

The station-master on an East Indian Railway had been given strict orders not to do anything out of the ordinary without authority from the superintendent. This accounts for him sending the following telegram:

"Superintendent's Office, Calcutta — Tiger on platform eating conductor. Please wire instructions."

"Look here, waiter," said the angry customer. "I have just found this trouser button in my soup."

"Oh, thank you," exclaimed the waiter, with a beaming smile, "thank you, indeed, sir, I couldn't think what had become of it."

ROSES, PEONIES, BULBS

Save Money—Order Now

Our collection Everblooming Tea Roses, all colors, 50c or five for \$2. All colors Peonies 50c or five for \$2. Finest Hyacinth Bulbs 20 for \$1, 100 for \$4. Single or double Narcissus 30 for \$1, 100 for \$3. Giant Darwin Tulips, mixed, 40 for \$1, 100 for \$2. Crocus, all colors mixed, 100 for \$1. Iris, all colors, 10 for \$1. All prepaid.

R. J. GIBBINS

MT. HOLLY NEW JERSEY

Important

Have you taken advantage of our Special Introductory Subscription Price of two years for \$1.00? If not, cut out, sign and return the attached coupon and receive The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman regularly twice a month for the next two years. Do not delay. Subscriptions are coming in fast and we wish to include you among our regular subscribers.

Special Introductory Offer

*The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman,
Harrisburg, Pa.*

Gentlemen:

I enclose One Dollar for two years' subscription to "The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman."

Name.....

Post Office.....

State.....

Date.....

Milk Report Sheets

Those who have tried them claim that "Breeder and Dairyman" Milk Report Sheets are just a little the handiest and best they ever used.

Designed for use in either grade or purebred herds, each sheet has room for recording the production of 25 cows for the full month, breeding and calving data, etc., etc.

They are printed on light, strong manila board and are 17 inches long by 22 inches wide. Sample 5 cents. Year's supply, 12 sheets, 50 cents.

Give them a trial. You will like them.

The Holstein Breeder & Dairyman
BOX 110, HARRISBURG, PA.

Fire Sale at FINDERNE Stock Farms

Finderne, New Jersey, August 23

The complete loss of two of the large cattle barns at FINDERNE Stock Farms compels an early reduction of the herd. Some sixty head comprising fully one-half of the present outfit will, accordingly, be sold in public auction at the farm which is located between FINDERNE and Somerville, on Thursday, August 23, the sale commencing promptly at 11 A.M., Standard Time.

Between thirty and forty young cows of milking age, three young bulls of serviceable age, a fine group of two-year-old heifers that have been bred and a halfdozen heifer calves comprise the offerings.

The owner, BERNHARD MEYER, is one of the oldest and best-known Holstein breeders in the East. FINDERNE quality is reflected in World's Year Butter Records that have held first place since 1914 and 1915, also in many of the greatest long-time records of the present day. It was a son of the 35,000-lb. cow, Kolrain Marion FINDERNE, that brought \$3,750.00 in the recent Cleveland sale; it is Kolrain FINDERNE Bess that is making history at Dutchland Farms, both deriving their origin from the FINDERNE Herd.

The herd has been under Federal and State Supervision for a number of years and the usual 60-day health guaranty will apply.

A GOOD PLACE TO BUY YOUR FOUNDATION ANIMALS IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR FINDERNE QUALITY.

E. M. HASTINGS, Sale Manager NEW YORK
PULASKI

HOLSTEINS

Hornless Holsteins have all the desirable qualities and characteristics of the breed you know and love so well.

PLUS HORNLESSNESS

Horns are superfluous in domesticated cattle, and the energy necessary to grow them can be turned more profitably to the processes of growth and production. Sounds reasonable, doesn't it?

GEORGE E. STEVENSON

727 Connell Building, Scranton, Pa.

Herd Under State and Federal Supervision

For Twenty Years

I have been

BREEDING HOLSTEINS,

and, being a dairy farmer, have always had to keep in mind that the true value of Holsteins is based on their ability to return a profit over the cost of their feed and care. Naturally, I have developed a good herd, at the head of which stands

King Artis Waconda,

whose dam is a 30-lb. cow that made a world's record as a three-year-old for butter production in yearly work.

I am pricing his young stock reasonably.



SAM T. WITMER

Dauphin County, Union Deposit, Pa.

Dauphin County Holstein Breeders

solicit a portion of your business.

They offer you
well-grown,
well-bred
healthy
Holsteins
at reasonable
prices and
invite your
inspection.

Dauphin County Holstein Breeders' Association

HIRAM BILLET, Pres., G. H. TRUCKELL,
Bonnymeads Farm, Secretary,
Paxtang, Penna. Harrisburg, Penna.

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The Combined Blood of World Champions

COWS THAT HAVE MADE WORLD'S RECORDS FOR BUTTER PRODUCTION IN YEARLY TEST, FLOWS IN THE VEINS OF OUR HERDSIRE



Onaco Sir Lucille Jolie Beauty

while his conformation and individuality are on a par with his remarkable breeding.

His dam, **Lucille Jolie Pontiac**, became the World Champion senior four-year-old by producing 1,173.15 lb. butter in 365 days, her milk averaging 3.94% fat. Then, as a seven-year-old she made a seven-day record of 33.29 lb. butter, 665.5 lb. milk.

His sire's dam, **Keystone Beauty Plum Johanna**, became the World Champion senior four-year-old by producing 1,294.71 lb. butter in 365 days. This was made in strictly official test in which she produced 25,787.5 lb. milk that averaged 4.02% fat. She made a seven-day record of 665.5 lb. milk, 32.88 lb. butter in the early part of that lactation period while as a junior three-year-old she produced 1,108.08 lb. butter in 365 days, her milk averaging 3.94% fat.

The year records of these two great cows, tested as senior four-year-olds, average 1,233.93 lb. butter,—more than a **hundred pounds a month**. Then consider the average percentage of Butterfat in their milk and that both were splendid individuals.

These are a few of the reasons why we are breeding **Onaco Sir Lucille Jolie Beauty** to the wonderful producing cows, many of them State Champions, at

Dennington Stock Farm

J. J. JERMYN, Owner

Scranton,

Pennsylvania

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Vol. II

HARRISBURG, PA., AUGUST 22, 1923

No. 16

Published Semi-Monthly. Price, 75c. Per Year



PART OF THE HOLSTEIN HERD ON THE POOR FARM, PAXTANG, PENNSYLVANIA

Published in the Interest of Breeders and Dairymen Everywhere



Entered as second-class matter April 8, 1922, at the post office at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, under the act of March 3, 1879.

See What's Coming Your Way!!

A campaign has been started to shift the rural pedestrian from the traditional right side of the highway to the left. This will enable him to see approaching traffic and avoid danger.

It's always wise to know what's coming your way.

Good things are brought your way by the advertisements in every issue of this paper. The Display Columns tell you who will sell stock of the quality and character you wish to own, at prices you can afford to pay.

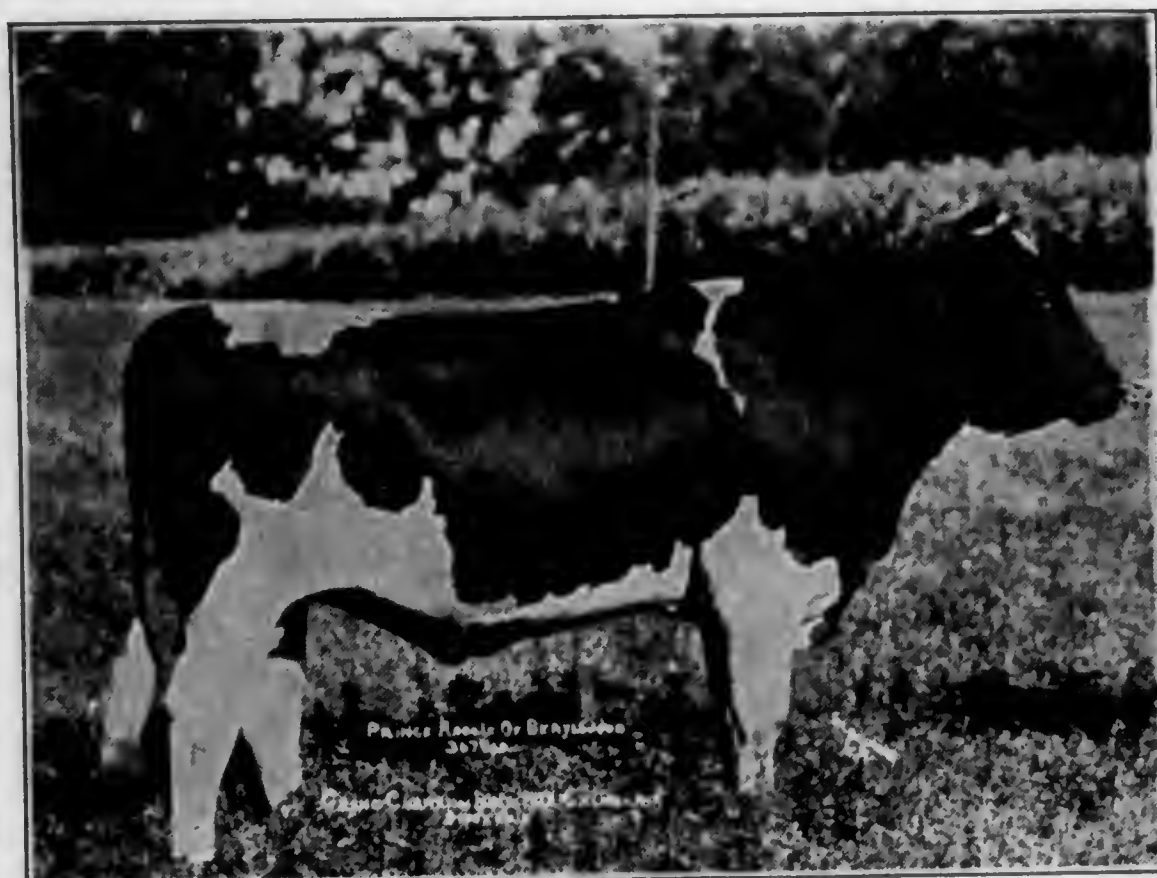
The Classified Advertisements offer you a wide variety of live and pet stock, goods and articles that others have developed for your personal needs, comfort and convenience?

Do you heed the advertisements? Or do you go blithely along, letting them come up from behind and slip past you unnoticed?

It is interesting, instructing and profitable to watch for the good things brought your way in the issues of

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

READ THE ADVERTISEMENTS



PRINCE AAGGIE OF BERYLWOOD

was Grand Champion wherever shown last fall. His seven nearest dams have made 16 year records that average 1,041.93 lb. butter, an unequalled showing.

He sired our young herd bull

Berylwood Prince Aaggie Chicago

who has inherited the superb type and conformation of his Daddy.

In future issues we'll tell you more about our bull and the wonderful producing blood that flows in his veins. Meanwhile we invite you to come and see him and the rest of our herd.

L. L. Allis, Rummerfield, Pa.



King Piebe of York 15th

is a show bull as well as being bred in lines of tremendous production. He was first in his class last fall at the Maryland State Fair and also at York, Penna., where his dam has been Grand Champion two successive years. He heads the herd of 75 head which I have built up during 20 years of constructive breeding for everyday, dairy production.

COME AND SEE HIM

Wm. S. Grimm

York County,

R. 1, Red Lion, Pa.

Please mention THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN when writing to our advertisers

Susquehanna County Holstein Breeders' Second Annual Sale

AT

MONTROSE, PA., AUGUST 30, 1923

50 miles north of Scranton. Can be reached by Lackawanna Trail, D. L. & W. R. R., Lehigh Valley R. R., and trolley. Bus from Binghamton.

66 39 COWS, 20 BRED HEIFERS, 4 OPEN HEIFERS, 3 BULLS **66**
40 Head bred to 26 lb. to 40 lb. bulls. 6 Daughters of A.R.O. dams up to 28 lb. A.R.O. cows up to 26 lb. 20 daughters of 30 lb. to 37 lb. bulls having from 16 to 30 A.R.O. daughters. **HEAD**

All from herds under Federal Supervision for tuberculosis and with a 60-to 90-day retest if wanted. The consignors pledge themselves to permit no BY-BIDDING and NOT TO BID ON ANY CATTLE IN THE SALE. A clean sale guaranteed.

All cattle were selected by a disinterested committee consisting of D. P. Honeywell, a Holstein judge; and O. G. Schaefer, of the Penna. State College. They selected for breed type and individuality.

SHOW STUFF. Several from last year's sale were prize winners, one being Grand Champion female at Virginia State Fair. Same quality this year or better.

MILK MILK MILK
A Fresh Cow Sale. Thirty Head Fresh or Springing at Sale Time.
Remainder to freshen soon.

CONSIGNORS who make a living by producing milk and purebred cattle:

B. F. Jones & Son, South Montrose, Pa.	Fred Scott, Montrose, Pa.	Charles B. Dayton, South Montrose, Pa.
W. A. Lathrop Estate, Montrose, Pa.	D. J. Donovan, Montrose, Pa.	Fulmer Decker, South Montrose, Pa.
Floyd Mack, Montrose, Pa.	John Sheldon, Susquehanna, Pa.	Henry Decker, South Montrose, Pa.
L. N. Mack & Son, Montrose, Pa.	Ellis Ellsworth, Meshoppen, Pa.	L. A. Wells, South Montrose, Pa.
		William Benning, Kingsley, Pa.

For further information and catalogs inquire of the secretary,

J. TERRENCE SHEEN, South Montrose, Pa.
or the Farm Bureau, Montrose, Pa.

A Ton and a Half of Pork from One Litter in 180 Days

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keeps you informed on all things of interest in Big Type Poland-Chinas. \$1.00 for 1 year; 3 years for \$2.00. National Record records your Poland-Chinas.

Life Membership \$10.00

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Combine the cow and sow products. By actual test Big Type Poland-Chinas produce more pork than any other breed of hogs.

Please mention THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN when writing to our advertisers

Keep Kool

Don't get all "het up" about the weather nor about the number of surplus stock you have "eatin' their heads off."

Nothing you can do will affect the temperature, but, at a very low cost you can move all the animals you can spare by attracting the attention of the thousands of readers of

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

the paper which, our readers tell us, they read from "Kiver to Kiver."

Let us tell you how little it will cost you to reach this great, potential, buying market and so turn your surplus stock into cash.

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Box 110, Harrisburg, Pa.

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The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

VOL. II

HARRISBURG, PA., AUGUST 22, 1923

No. 16

Planning and Conducting an Auction Sale

A Few Suggestions by a Well-known Auctioneer

DUE to advancing age, ill-health, or other causes beyond human control, the day comes when the owner of Holsteins wishes to turn all or part of his herd into cash. Sometimes it is necessary to settle partnerships or estates and there is no way in which stock can be turned into money quicker than through the auction ring. A varied experience is responsible for these few suggestions which may be of help to the man who is contemplating a public sale.

First decide on a date and place to hold your sale, then secure your auctioneer. If you hold your sale on your own farm you will probably be your own sale manager and will have a lot of details to attend to on sale day, if so, you will need a pedigree man. Do not make the mistake of getting a ring full of would-be auctioneers, they are only in the way and your visitors and prospective buyers want to see the cattle in the ring and not the men.

An auctioneer of wide experience in selling Holsteins should be selected. The auctioneer who knows little or nothing about the breed or the worth of an animal and does not enjoy the acquaintance of breeders and buyers is dear at any price. This statement also applies to the pedigree man for he must know pedigrees thoroughly and be able to point out the strong points in the animals' breeding and individuality.

The advertising or publicity given is of much importance. Experienced breeders figure that the amount to spend on publicity for a Holstein sale may be roughly estimated at 3% of the expected proceeds. The total expenses of a sale usually runs very close to 10%. Advertising, if properly done, is money well invested. Begin six weeks before sale day with a small write-up of a general nature stating when and where the sale is to be held; and what is to be sold. Two or three weeks before the sale is held take advertising space large enough to give good outlines of what you have to sell with illustrations of some of the choice animals and details of their breeding, etc. If you do not know how to write your advertisement, or are too busy, the papers you use will be glad to do it for you. All they ask is a general outline.

Your advertisement should appear in the leading livestock papers covering the field you wish to reach. You should use one or more papers that specialize in Holstein industry. You should use some farm papers that cover the field you want to reach and spend very little, if any, in papers that do not cover the field or that go to people who are not interested in purebred stock. Local advertising should be used if there is any

interest in the Holstein industry in your vicinity and there is nearly always more than you think. Your work has created it. Good publicity will help to make your sale a success.

Catalogs are a great help and are really essential to a sale. Prospective buyers need the information a catalog contains and sometimes they write in before the sale day for a catalog so that they may figure out before coming to the sale exactly what they want to buy—that is, if the individual on inspection sizes up with the pedigree and the price is within reason—and all catalogs and sale literature should be strictly truthful. By all means have catalogs or at least pedigree sheets to hand out.

Have each animal in the best possible shape as to flesh, finish and cleanliness. Every livestock breeder likes to see and own a good-looking animal and it pays to prepare stock for the auction ring. Preparation should begin at least a month before the time of the sale. Be sure to sell only the good ones and they will bring all they are worth and nine times out of ten more than you expect. The best way to dispose of scrubs or inferior animals is to sell them to the butcher. If you put them in a sale you will hurt the breed and the reputation of your herd and yourself. Sometimes you will not realize as much for the animals as if you sold them to be slaughtered; sometimes you will realize a little more for them but their sale will have a tendency to lower the price of the good ones and you will not realize as much for the whole herd as you would if you had culled it closely. Sell at public auction the ones you want yourself and you will find the other fellow wants them also.

Have the animals in clean stalls or pens and have everything picked up around the premises. A good impression goes a long way with men who come to your place for the first time.

Make the crowd comfortable. Have a well arranged sales ring with seats for the visitors. If your sale is held in the winter time it will be necessary to heat the tent or building. If the place is not comfortable your visitors and prospective purchasers will stay only a short time. Generally it is a good investment to provide lunch. Plenty of hot coffee and plenty of cold milk should be provided and if you have had no experience along this line you will be surprised at the number of men who will drink good, clean, Holstein milk on such occasions.

The size of your sale ring will depend somewhat upon the size of the tent or building in which the sale is

held. There should be room enough to lead the animals around the ring so as to display both sides of them. If you can, arrange to have a lead alley or runway on each side of the auctioneer's box. It is much easier to handle the animals when there are separate runways for ingress and egress. Do not make the mistake of nailing boards or scantlings around your ring. Your prospective customers cannot see through them and a rope, such as a hay rope, is much neater, cheaper and just as safe.

Have your best man lead the animals in the ring and pose them. If you can, get a man that has had experience at the fairs, you will find that he will make the animal look its best. Good posing in the ring often brings an extra bid or two and that means dollars in the day's work.

It creates a good impression to have the registry papers at the ring side and have the clerk of the sale hand them to the purchaser when settlement is made. Your herd book or barn book should be on hand, for questions are asked as to date of last calving, date of breeding, and other things of this kind and it is almost impossible for a man to answer all these questions off hand unless he has access to the records. Transfer applications should be made out before the sale, for each animal offered. Some buyers prefer to take the trans-

fer applications so that they can see that they are sent to the secretary's office at once. The men requiring the papers are men who have had experience in transferring cattle. Of course, the transfer fee of \$1.50 per animal should be allowed for on the purchase price. You should, however, transfer all animals to non-members and also to members if they do not ask you for the papers. This is part of your duty as a breeder and seller of stock. The better service you give your customers the more you will increase your reputation.

Make adequate arrangements for care of animals until shipped especially for buyers from a distance. Some times by getting buyers together you may be able, to combine shipments and so save yourself considerable time and work as well as save your customers money on freight or express charges.

Make the buyer feel at home and make him feel that you are considering his interests as well as your own. Then you have him as a friend, a booster and a prospective customer when you again have stock to dispose of. The merchant would not get very far if he only made one sale to a customer, it is the repeat sales that build up the great department stores. And if you treat your patrons as you would like to be treated, you will have them, with their friends, come to any future sale you may hold.

The Dairy Cow

By HON. MALCOLM R. PATTERSON, *Former Governor of Tennessee*

BLIND HOMER sang of Trojan wars and heroes, Virgil of men and arms, Horace of love and Falernian wine, Dante of the Infernal regions, Milton of Paradise, but if I had the genius of all these old masters combined, a harp with a thousand strings and the world for an audience, I would sing with all my heart and soul of the Cow, proclaim her virtues—and perpetuate her name to the remotest generations. If I was a sculptor and had the power to chisel my thoughts in marble, I would search the quarries of the earth for the purest, whitest stone, and somewhere in an enchanted land, where the skies are bluest, the waters purest, and the birds sing sweetest far into the soft and mellow moonlight nights, I would begin a work of love and duty.

I would bid the cold marble speak for me, as I plied the chisel to its sides until the rough hard surface took the shape I wished, and at last a cow stood revealed, wide and kind-eyed, in a posture of patient waiting to give the rich contents of her swelling udder, and bless the receivers with joy and health and strength.

I would make a base on which this spirit of my dreams would stand, and around its rim I would carve the figures of dear little babes, their hands and expectant faces raised towards their best friend in all the animal world, the friend that never fails them—the one that puts the firm, pink flesh upon their tender frames, the one that brings dimples and smiles like the touch of angel wings, when the sweet, life-giving milk trickles in a velvet sugar stream down their tiny throats—until the bottle falls away and sleep comes to caress and hold them still in its protecting arms.

The cow is an uncrowned queen without a scepter, and her kingdom is all the land between the seas.

Her motto is service, and she always gives more than she receives.

When the children are well, she makes them better and they grow and flourish with her constant benefactions. When they are sick and wasted, she raises them up and starts them right again. Her milk is the one perfect food for the young and old. It holds every element to sustain and strengthen life. The cow works for all humanity without a complaint and was never known to strike for higher wages. All she wants in exchange for the myriad blessings she confers is enough to eat and a place to lie down at night. The cow is a lady among the four-footed creatures, a lady that doesn't need fine clothes, or powder or a lip stick to set off her infinite charms.

She is a thorough democrat in her habits and opinions. She gives to men and women and children of all races and creeds—is kind to all and favors none above the rest. She is dainty, too, in her tastes. She would rather die before she would feed on flesh. Her food is the clover, the grain and succulent things of the vegetable world, the grass with which God carpets the earth in living green as it springs fresh from the heart of nature.

The cow is domestic. She loves home. She knows the place where she lives and is faithful to it.

If she must wander away for food—when the shadows begin to lengthen in the evening she will be standing at the gate asking for admission and the chance to yield her rich burden which she has stored

in the daylight hours. The cow is the poor man's chief reliance, his tried and trusted friend—she is true to him when all the world is cold. The cow does not seek strange society or run after the rich as some of her two-legged sisters do. That is not her ambition. She has higher and different conceptions of life.

Her concern is to help all humanity, and the man who lives in a cabin with seven tow-headed children to bring him joy and poverty is as much the recipient of her bounty as the rich man with three automobiles, two dogs and four servants, without one child to disturb his sleep or bring a smile of joy to his starving soul. I really believe a cow loves a poor man best, for he needs her most. If all the cows in the world would die or dry up to-morrow, it would bring untold calamity upon mankind.

He could get along better without railroads—the

banks or the cotton crop—for without the cow the race would sicken, decay and finally perish. May we honor and praise her as she deserves. I hope as we advance in knowledge, when we cease to be cruel and selfish, that we will quit murdering and eating the cows that have given us strength and comfort and saved our babies' lives. When this happy day comes, I would like to see a large fund collected to build an "Old Cows' Home," surrounded by luscious pastures and running water where these old and tired friends could pass their remaining days and die in peace.

In the fullness of age and the thought of duty well done as they bow their knees in reverence for the last time and settle down for the last repose, may they pass easily and naturally into a better and fairer land, where the grass is forever green, and neither flies nor tiger men can molest them or make them afraid.

Holstein Owner's Generous Gift

JOY MORTON, the owner of Lisle Farms, has donated Arbor Lodge, the home of his father, J. Sterling Morton, to the state of Nebraska. The only conditions imposed are that the property shall be maintained by the state as a museum of natural history; that the adjoining tract, known as Morton Park, now the property of Nebraska City, at the outskirts of which is located Arbor Lodge, shall be transferred to the state by the city and that certain roadways about the property shall be paved. These conditions have been agreed to by the state, acting through the Legislature, while Nebraska City will conform with the contract. Another condition imposed is that there shall be an annual maintenance expenditure of \$5,000 and to this the state has agreed.

J. Sterling Morton was the father of Arbor Day. On January 4, 1872, at his instigation, the Nebraska State Board of Agriculture passed two resolutions: first, that more trees should be planted in the state; and second, that April 10th should be set aside as Arbor Day. It is estimated that on the first Arbor Day, one million trees were planted in Nebraska alone. In 1885, the Nebraska Legislature designated Mr. Morton's birthday, April 22d, as Arbor Day. This day has long been an official holiday in Nebraska and is now generally observed throughout the United States while other countries have followed our example and have an Arbor Day of their own.

In 1854, J. Sterling Morton and his bride started from Detroit, Michigan, and made their home on the present site of Arbor Lodge. Here Mr. Morton erected a two-room log cabin. Most of the pioneer homes of Nebraska were built of sod as there were very few trees excepting along the streams. Mr. Morton, whose home in Michigan was in a thickly wooded section, conceived the idea that more trees would provide fuel, shelter, and shade and add to the value of Nebraska land and so used his influence to have trees planted in his section of the country. Now there are many trees around Nebraska City and its neighborhood, while Morton Park is almost a forest, containing pines, spruces, elms, walnuts and lindens together with many shrubs.

The official transfer of the property which consists of sixty acres with Morton Park, an additional twenty acres, was set for August 9th, the ninetieth anniversary of the birth of Carolyn Joy Morton. This is in accordance with the wish of Mr. Joy Morton, who says that to his mother must be given credit for the establishment of Arbor Lodge more than sixty-five years ago. Mr. Morton also says that he observed Arbor Day in China and dined with the President of the Chinese Republic on that day and he also says that Arbor Day has been observed for many years in South America.

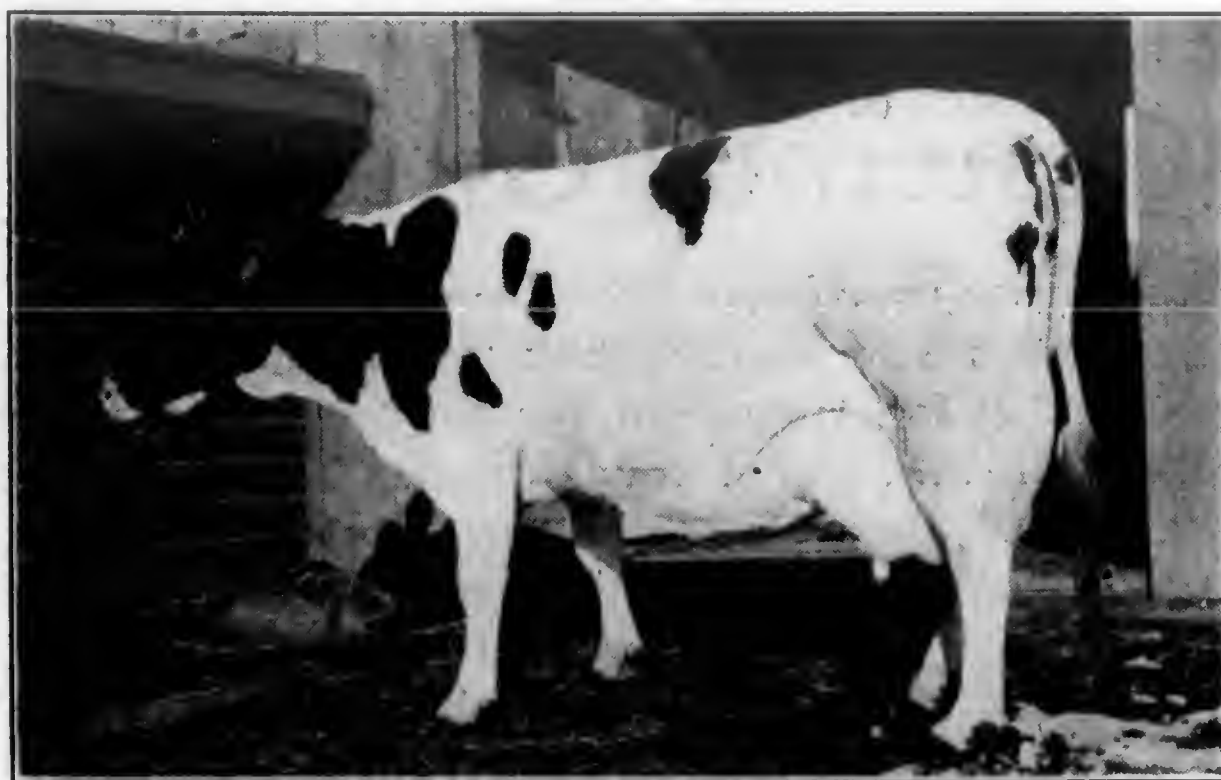
J. Sterling Morton was Secretary of the Nebraska Territory when Buchanan was President and for a brief period was acting governor. For four years, starting March 4, 1893, he served under President Cleveland as Secretary of the Department of Agriculture. His statue now stands in Morton Park and is a gift from the school children of the United States as a mark of honor to the man who was the founder of Arbor Lodge and father of Arbor Day.

For a number of years Mr. Joy Morton has intended to present his father's home either to the State of Nebraska or to the Nation. Several years ago in the office of Lisle Farms he told the writer of his plan and showed photographs of Arbor Lodge. Mr. Morton is a wealthy Chicago banker but resides at Lisle, Illinois. Holstein men who were present at the Milwaukee National Sale will remember that at that event he purchased Het Loo Pietertje, then the world's champion junior two-year-old and also was the runner up for Carnation King Sylvia, who was struck off for \$106,000 to Mr. Stuart of Carnation Farms while Mr. Morton's last bid was \$101,000. Het Loo Pietertje had the misfortune to lose the twin calves she was carrying at the time of the sale and as far as we know never bred again although she was given the best of veterinary treatment. Mr. Morton conceived the idea that high-priced cattle would not pay on Lisle Farm and since that time has run his establishment from the dairyman's standpoint without any effort to make records, although he owns a heavy producing purebred Holstein-Friesian herd.

New York State Testing

THE famous grade Holstein Aaggie, owned by S. W. Barber of Scottsburg, N. Y., leads the 9,117 cows whose production records were kept during May in the New York State Dairy Improvement Associations. Aaggie produced 127.9 lb. fat, 3,279.8 lb. milk during May, which was the third month of her lactation period. It will be remembered that in the Livonia Dairy Improvement Association which operates in part of Livingston County, New York, Aaggie in twelve months produced 25,295 lb. milk containing 1,129.4 lb. fat, becoming the world's champion grade cow.

The three next cows are all residents of Oneida County, and all are under full age. Jessie, a purebred three-year-old Holstein, owned by F. H. Thomson and



AAGGIE

127.9 lb. fat, 3,279.8 lb. milk during May, 1923, following a production of 25,295 lb. milk, 1,129.4 lb. fat in a year of cow testing association work. Owned by Sam W. Barber, Scottsburg, New York

Son of Holland Patent, produced 122.6 lb. fat, 2,607.6 lb. milk; a four-year-old grade Holstein owned by W. Casbaker of Boonville, produced 109 lb. fat, 2,535.8 lb. milk, and Lydia, another purebred three-year-old Holstein in the Thomson herd, is fourth with 98.4 lb. fat, 2,093.9 lb. milk. The famous Bella Pontiac, former world's champion cow, is in fifth place with 98.1 lb. fat, 2,886 lb. milk. She is owned by Laurel Stock Farm, Goshen, N. Y. We understand that Bella Pontiac is now milking from only three quarters but she is certainly doing well averaging 93.1 lb. milk a day for thirty-one days. During April this cow made 2,674 lb. milk, 93.5 lb. fat and during June she produced 2,895 lb. milk, 92.6 lb. fat, reports Earl Wakefield, tester of the Blooming Grove Association in which Bella is enrolled. She averaged 94.73 lb. fat, 2,815 lb. milk for the three months of April, May and June.

During the month of May, 87 New York State cows produced between 60 and 70 lb. fat; twenty-four produced between 70 and 80 lb. and fourteen exceeded 80 lb.

Winter Milkers the Most Profitable

COWS coming fresh in October, November, and December will, if properly fed and cared for, produce 25 per cent more milk in the year than they would on the same care and feed coming fresh in March, April and May. There is but slight difference in the cost of feed. The reason is this: a cow naturally

begins to fall off in flow when from six to seven months in lactation. A cow coming in in fall or early winter reaches this condition when pasture is fresh and feed good. This counteracts the natural tendency, and through June and July she will hold her own with the cow fresh in the spring. The fall fresh cow is ready to begin to dry off as she reaches the dry weather, short pasture, and flies of August and September. The cow fresh in the spring reaches this period at the same time that nature tends to diminish the flow. It is difficult if not impossible to keep up her flow. The flow of milk, materially diminished for three or four weeks, cannot be fully restored until she is again fresh.

Silage and soiling crops, such as peas and oats, alfalfa, millet, hay, etc., are of great assistance, but they cannot entirely counteract the effect of warm weather, short pasture, and flies. The fall fresh cow not only produces about one-quarter more milk than the one fresh in the spring, but she produces a large portion of it at a time of the year when it is worth 25 to 50 per cent more than it is in late spring and summer.

It requires diligence on the part of the dairyman to arrange to have his cows bred so that they freshen the latter part of September or first of October. About December 1st to 10th is the proper time to begin breeding. The bull should be turned with the herd daily. Two hundred and eighty days is the average period of gestation. Cows bred the first of December should freshen early in October which is an ideal time as most of the flies have disappeared and fall and winter feeds are plentiful.

Farmers often say: "My barns are cold and unfit for winter dairying." In such case dairying is not profitable at all, and the sooner it is abandoned the better. They are feeding their cows for summer work. A cow that is not well wintered will not do justice to herself or her owner even in the summer. January feed and care has much to do with July production and profit.

A Small But Profitable Herd

THERE are only six animals of milking age in the Twin Start Dairy of Eureka, Wisconsin, herd. During the past seven months, H. L. Ellis, the proprietor, has received \$1,213.06 for the cream delivered to the local butter factory. It is evident that Mr. Ellis breeds purebred Holsteins for their profitable production of milk and butter.

The head of the Twin Start Dairy herd is Canary Rose Homestead, a son of Canary Paul from an A. R. O. daughter of Fobes Tritomia Mutual De Kol, thus combining the blood of two famous Wisconsin sires. Canary Rose Homestead has eighteen daughters that are enrolled in the Advanced Registry; four daughters with semi-official records, two above 1,000 lb., and thirteen producing daughters. He is the sire of Mabel Lorinda, 608.4 lb. milk, 35.29 lb. butter in seven days; 25,425.6 lb. milk, 1,207 lb. butter in a year. Another daughter of this bull, Beauty Queen Homestead, has a semi-official record of 26,763.4 lb. milk, 1,017.31 lb. butter in a year.

The junior herdsire, Beauty Homestead Pietertje, is a son of Beauty Queen Homestead and was sired by

one of the many good grandsons of Colantha Johanna Lad.

The Twin Start Dairy includes Juda Felecia De Kol, a cow that is just starting on the tenth month of her 305-day test. She will make over 750 lb. butter in the ten months and will give her sire another semi-officially tested daughter. One daughter of Juda now in test promises to make 750 lb. butter in ten months as a senior three-year-old. Another granddaughter of Canary Rose Homestead, from a full sister to Juda Felecia De Kol, is expected to exceed 950 lb. butter in 365 days. Two other members of this small dairy are on ten months test; one will make around 760 lb. butter as a five-year-old while the other will exceed



CANARY ROSE HOMESTEAD, No. 65757
Two daughters above 1,000 lb. butter in a year. Senior herdsire at Twin Start Dairy, Eureka, Wisconsin

500 lb. despite the fact that she was only twenty-three months of age when she freshened previous to being started on her present test.

Despite the fact that the cows in his charge have made splendid long-time records, Mr. Ellis has always kept economic production in practice while making these records. He has fed home-grown feeds as much as possible, using corn, oats, bran, and oil meal with molasses, silage, and clover hay, feed within reach of dairymen in any part of the country. Mr. Ellis is a believer in improved stock of all kinds, is a grower of Wisconsin Wonder Oats and also a fancier of Buff Leghorns.

Publicity that Carries News Value

HOW to secure worthwhile publicity is the problem of everyone connected with fairs, shows and public gatherings. Any newspaper man will tell you that the mails are full of propaganda sent out from organization offices and that much of this propaganda is promptly consigned to the wastepaper basket by the recipient because of its crudeness and evident self-advertisement. The World's Dairy Congress has a publicity manager whose work is considerably out of the ordinary. Who writes the stories we do not know but we assume that they are written under the direction of President H. E. Van Norman. Anyway this publicity gets across because of its news value. In calling attention to the forthcoming World's Dairy Congress considerable information is given about dairying in foreign countries and the stories are so well written that they appear in leading newspapers and magazines and many of the readers, even after they

have read the stories, do not know that these articles are "inspired" and do not emanate from the office of the newspaper editors. For instance, just read over this story of "Dairy Conditions in Costa Rica" which is said to have been written to Prof. Van Norman by a Costa Rican official interested in the plans for the Congress.

"The dairy industry of Costa Rica is of considerable importance locally and a great deal of attention has been given for many years to the importation of purebred stock for the improvement of dairy cattle. There are quite a few farms where high grade milk, butter and cheese are produced for local consumption. These are in certain well defined districts.

"During the summer season, the question of pasture becomes a difficult one, although on a few of the farms silos are used. When feed becomes scarce in the summer, the price of butter rises to approximately eighty cents per pound, milk costs approximately eight cents per bottle of slightly less than a quart and cheese is sold at about seventy cents per pound. Shortly after the rains begin, grass becomes abundant in the pastures and the price of butter drops to about fifty-five cents per pound and that of milk to about six cents per bottle. The price of cheese also decreases.

"Labor is cheap compared with that doing the same class of work in the United States, but is less efficient. Purebred and high grade Holsteins, Jerseys, Guernseys, and Shorthorns are to be found on all the farms producing milk, butter and cheese and the improvement of all the live stock goes on continually. The various departments of health supervise the milk sold in the cities and large towns and exact a fixed minimum cream content. Adulterations of any nature are punished by the milk being thrown away on the spot, fines and at times imprisonment."

Rural Delivery Growing

THE Post Office Department report for the year ending June 30th shows that the rural delivery system now consists of 44,454 routes with a total mileage of 1,991,264. This system serves 6,500,000 families or nearly 30,000 individuals in the rural sections. During the past year 304 new routes were established and an extension was made in 2,597 routes. The new routes and the extensions bring mail service to 84,741 families.

The largest number of new routes was established in Minnesota where 744 miles were added to the system in 25 routes. Oklahoma was second with 18 new routes and a mileage of 536; North Dakota third with 17 routes and a mileage of 516; Iowa fourth with 15 and a mileage of 382, and Colorado fifth with 14 and a mileage of 588.

Illinois leads the country both in the total number of routes and total mileage, the figures being 2,629 and 70,380 respectively. Ohio is second with 2,540 routes and a mileage of 63,318; Iowa third with 2,216 routes and a mileage of 60,257; Texas fourth with 2,162 routes and 58,579 mileage; Missouri fifth with 2,239 routes and 55,557 mileage; Kansas sixth with 1,895 routes and 54,803 mileage; Indiana seventh with 1,831 routes and 53,927 mileage, and Pennsylvania eighth with 2,020 routes and 52,774 mileage.

Ollie Roxie Korndyke

OLLIE ROXIE KORNDYKE is one of the good cows in the herd at Laurel Stock Farm, Goshen, New York, and is a stable mate of Bella Pontiac, the former world's champion for long-time butter production. As you can see for yourself, Ollie is considerable of a show cow and she has produced 100 lb. milk in a day right along. She is a daughter of Lifrette



OLLIE ROXIE KORNDYKE
Show cow that has produced 100 lb. milk in a day. Owned by Laurel Stock Farm, Goshen, New York

Korndyke and Sir Pontiac Roxie Korndyke, one of the many good sons of Pontiac Korndyke. We expect to have more to tell you about this fine cow in the near future.

What Is Butter?

IT would be hard for many a dairyman to give a definition of butter that was even approximately correct or even descriptive. The government definition has been adopted by the Association of American Dairy Food and Drug Officials and the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists. It will be used generally by state officials in the enforcement of state food laws. These definitions were adopted by the Secretary of Agriculture upon the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Definitions and Standards for the guidance of Federal officials in the enforcement of the Federal Food and Drugs Act and are as follows:

Butter is the clean sound product made by gathering in any manner the fat of fresh or ripened milk or cream into a mass, which also includes a small portion of the other milk constituents, with or without salt, and contains, all tolerances provided for, less than sixteen per cent of water, and not less than eighty per cent of milk fat. By Acts of Congress approved August 2, 1886, and May 9, 1902, butter may also contain added coloring matter.

Renovated butter, Process butter, is the clean, sound product made in semblance of butter from melted, clarified or refined butterfat without the addition or use of any substance other than water, milk, cream, or salt, and contains, all tolerances provided for, less than sixteen per cent of water, and not less than eighty per cent of milk fat.

Condensed milk, Evaporated milk, Concentrated milk, is the product resulting from the evaporation of a considerable portion of the water from milk, or from

milk with adjustment, if necessary, of the ratio of fat to non-fat solids by the addition or by the abstraction of cream. It contains, all tolerances being allowed for, not less than seven and eight-tenths per cent of milk fat, nor less than twenty-five and five-tenths per cent of total milk solids; provided, however, that the sum of the percentages of milk fat and total milk solids be not less than thirty-three and seven-tenths.

Individual Feeding

DIFFERENT cows have different capacities for converting feed into milk. For this reason rules can serve only as indicators for the inexperienced feeder. No man who has not a full appreciation of the wide variation in individual cows will be fully successful as a feeder. Some cows may have a natural capacity for producing large quantities of milk, and may not receive feed enough for maximum production. By increasing the feed of the highest-producing cows and carefully consulting the milk sheets on which each cow's daily production is recorded, the skillful feeder will soon find that some cows in the herd will respond to the increased allowance and return a good profit on the additional feed given. On the other hand, there are cows that have limited capacity for milk production and are very liable to be overfed. By carefully studying each individual cow the feeder will soon ascertain the point beyond which any addition to the grain ration becomes unprofitable.

Ohio Cornering Agricultural Journalism

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY has, for the second successive year, won the sweepstakes conducted by the American Association of Agricultural College Editors. At a competition held recently at Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J., the exhibits from the Ohio State College captured five firsts, four seconds, and two thirds. There were eighteen classes ranking from agricultural extension bulletins to rural light verse. Ohio State was first with 26 points; Cornell was second with 20; followed by New Jersey with 16, Kansas 10 and South Dakota with 8.

Enforcing the Law

DURING the month of July, the Pennsylvania Bureau of Foods ordered eighty prosecutions against parties who sold milk or cream lacking in the required amounts of fats and solids. In one instance a dealer was selling canned milk found to contain a fat other than milk fat. More than 1,800 milk and cream samples, obtained by special food agents in every part of the state, are now being analyzed and additional prosecutions are in sight.

"Now which were the foolish virgins?" asked the Sunday school teacher.

"Them as didn't get married," promptly answered the little girl at the end of the row.

Revising Premium Lists

FAIR authorities in many parts of the country are planning a reorganization of their premium list. The premiums for breeds which are practically unknown in the territory to which the fair caters will be materially cut down or abolished altogether and the money saved will be added to premiums awarded to the commoner breeds. Thus if there are no Dutch Belted cattle in the county there will be no premium given for Dutch Belted cattle at the county fair. If more than half of the cattle in the county are Holsteins or Holstein grades, a large proportion of the money will be given as Holstein prizes and if the preponderance of the cattle in the county are of the Jersey type, then a good share of the money will be restricted to Jersey competition. The poultrymen are taking the lead in this move, perhaps because this abuse of premium awards is more prevalent in the poultry classes than it is among the cattle classes. It is no uncommon thing to have practically the same amount of money set aside to be competed for by Silkies and Frizzles as there is for Plymouth Rocks and Rhode Island Reds, with the result that almost any specimen of the little known breeds can win a prize while only exhibits of high quality stand any chance of winning a prize in the classes where there is more competition, while more than one-half to three-quarters of the exhibits will be of the breeds in general use.

This year at Hartford, Connecticut, poultry prizes are offered only on farm flocks, to be composed of one male and eight females. Valuable prizes are to be given, increasing with the number of birds that compete and decreasing with a decrease in entries. The object is to encourage the farmers to breed uniform, standard stock on their farms so that they may pay more attention to breed requirements as well as utility qualifications. The new move is likely to be severely criticised, especially by the men who have made a business of showing little known breeds and varieties, but it is the farmers and not the fanciers who make the fairs and many men who have studied the question believe that the premium list should be so arranged that the majority of the prizes should go where they would do the most good, and that is in the strongly contested classes.

A Year of Low Prices

HOLSTEIN breeders are not the only ones that have reason to complain about low prices during 1922. Sale prices of purebred hogs reached a very low level in that year, according to a recent survey made by the United States Department of Agriculture. Analysis of the reports on the sale of 30,382 purebred hogs in 1922 indicates that the purebred swine business has suffered depression along with other branches of agriculture. The reports received present a fairly accurate picture of the business, in the opinion of department officials, although they do not represent a large number of animals.

The number of hogs of the five breeds on which reports were received are: Berkshire, 1,762; Chester White, 8,922; Duroc Jersey, 8,556; Hampshire, 4,910; and Poland China, 6,232. The average price received

for each breed, including all ages and both sexes at both private and auction sales was: Berkshire, \$30.57; Chester White, \$42.72; Duroc Jersey, \$45.91; Hampshire, \$44.42; and Poland China, \$41.94. Auction sale averages were from \$10 to \$25 above those sold at private treaty. This difference, it is pointed out, is due partly to the large number of pigs under 8 months of age sold privately, whereas auction sales are usually confined largely to more mature animals and involve a large number of bred gilts, service boars and bred sows.

Sales reported at less than \$7.50 per head were omitted in calculating the averages, as sales at such low figures were not considered to be legitimate purebred sales. The highest prices by breeds indicated by the reports were: Chester White, \$740; Poland China, \$500; Hampshire, \$500; Duroc Jersey, \$550; and Berkshire, \$250.

Of the 30,382 hogs reported upon, 421 brought \$150 or more. These were distributed by breeds as follows: Berkshire, 19; Chester White, 158; Duroc Jersey, 130; Hampshire, 47; Poland China, 67. A few bred sows and gilts sold above \$150, but the average price was about \$50.

Farms House 29 Per Cent. of U. S. Workers

THE United States Department of Agriculture has been doing some interesting investigation work. The census of twenty-three leading countries shows that of all men and boys employed, 51.4% are engaged in agriculture and of all women and girls, 50.6% are so engaged. There are large agricultural populations in Russia, China, Argentina and Brazil for which the figures were not available and if these countries entered into the calculations the percentages would be much higher. In the United States 11,000,000 males and 2,000,000 females are listed as agricultural workers or 29% of all the workers of the United States.

Homesteads Still on Hand

THERE is a general idea that all the homestead lands in the United States has been taken up. This idea is erroneous. During the past two years, the federal government, through the Department of the Interior, has transferred the ownership of twenty-three million acres of land to homesteaders. This aggregate area exceeds the area of the four states of Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Connecticut.

Last Year's Road Work

DURING the calendar year 1922 the amount of federal funds spent on highways by the United States Department of Agriculture totaled \$5,603,100, which constructed 2,420 miles of forest roads and 4,190 miles of forest trails. An additional \$950,000 was secured for this construction work from state and county authorities. During this same year 4,550 miles of roads and 19,600 miles of trails were maintained at a cost of \$500,000.

Boy Holstein Breeders

MADSEN BROTHERS, breeders of Holstein cattle, looks well in print and also looks well on the side of the barn. Perhaps you would like to know about the Madsen Brothers.

The Madsen brothers, Theodore, aged 17, and Clyde, aged 15, are sons of M. T. Madsen of the Salem Baking Company, Salem, Oregon. They had twenty acres of land near Salem on which they wanted to do something worth while and they decided that if Dad would help a little they could go into the cattle business. Dad did help, or at any rate he financed the first deal. They started with two little calves which were brought from Tillamook to Salem in the back of a Ford car. They took care of the little fellows and showed at the state fair, winning third place in the open calf class with one of the animals despite strong competition from animals fitted and handled by professional showmen. The winning of the prize acted as a stimulant and from that time on there has been no thought of abandoning the enterprise.

At the present time the Madsen brothers have six cows and six calves. Dad has helped get the herd together and the youngsters do all the work of feeding, milking and caring for the animals as well as their work at the Salem school. One boy is in the High School and the other in Junior High. The product of the herd goes to the Salem bakery. The original twenty acres is growing too small for the rapidly increasing herd and at present the boys are renting pasturage for calves and dry stock.

Both of the boys plan to take up studies at the Oregon Agricultural College as soon as they are through high school and will specialize in animal husbandry.

The Madsen herdsire is College Belle Mercedes in which they own a half interest, the other half being owned by O. H. Peterson of Salem. This bull was brought from Wisconsin by the Seventh Day Adventist College of Walla Walla and the college authorities paid \$2,500 for him when he was a little calf. He is a very handsome fellow, more black than white in color, handsomely marked, very long bodied and good over the rump and is quite a show bull. Some of the members of the herd are capable of winning honors in almost any show.

Testing for Purity of Color

THE Department of Genetics at the University of Cambridge has been investigating the occasional occurrence of red and white calves in the Aberdeen Angus and Holstein breeds. The following is taken from a recent report on agricultural research by the British Ministry of Agriculture:

"The color of the coat in this case is the outward sign of a definite inheritable character contained in the germ cell. A purebred black animal produces germ cells which contain what is known as the factor for black; a purebred red animal produces germ cells containing the factor for red. The birth of a new animal arises from the union of two germ cells. In an absolutely pure black herd, every germ cell produced con-

tains the factor for black, so only black animals are possible.

"On the other hand, if at some period in the history of the herd, a pure black animal has mated with a pure red, the result will be a union of black and red germ cells. In the resulting egg which is to give rise to the new animal, the black factor is dominant to, or conceals, the red, which is recessive; the calf although black in appearance, will contain the red factor in 50 per cent of its germ cells. It is known as an 'impure dominant' and if that animal is used for breeding a red calf is bound to appear sooner or later, either in its immediate progeny or their posterity.

"If the breeder wishes to prevent the appearance of reds in his herd he must eliminate the red germ cells, and these may be carried by black animals as well as red; in other words, he must weed out the impure dominants (black concealing red) as well as the red recessives. Thus a knowledge of the principles of heredity supplies a definite test which can be applied to determine whether a black animal is pure or not, and that test is to mate it with a red animal, that is, with a recessive. So mated, the true-breeding black will produce only blacks, while the impure dominant will produce both blacks and reds.

"This, of course, is a policy of perfection and cows in a pedigree herd are too valuable to devote an appreciable proportion of their progeny to testing operations. But since red calves are never born of blacks, unless both parents are impure dominants, it is clear that the use of a bull which has been tested by mating to red cows, and shown to produce only black progeny, would be sufficient to prevent the appearance of red calves in a herd, whatever the proportion of impure dominants among the cows.

"If the breeder makes use only of tested bulls, this proportion will gradually decrease, and the possibilities of any beast sold being a true black will increase correspondingly. If, however, he uses a new bull without testing it, and it happens to be an impure dominant, a considerable increase must be expected in the number of red calves in later generations, for such a bull introduces as many 'red' germ cells as 'black,' and must necessarily increase the proportion of impure dominants in the herd."

Billboard Barriers to Beauty

HARRISBURG'S revenue from billboard licenses is a tremendous price for the city to pay for the disfigurement of so many beauty spots and attractive skylines. Other cities are regulating their billboards, in some instances regulating them out of existence. And, more important, public sentiment is demanding it. It must be a hideous landscape that can be hidden by a billboard. The people are beginning to appreciate just plain simple nature and it will not be so very many years before these barriers to beauty will hear their curfew.—*Harrisburg Patriot*.

"It is impossible to escape the conviction that not only is milk a cheap food, but it is a food whose value can hardly be estimated in terms of dollars and cents."—*Dr. Rose, Cornell University*.

Promoting Milk Sales

BY A DAIRYMAN

ONE way to stimulate an interest in the use of more milk is through the individual dealers. We hear a great deal about million dollar advertising campaigns and all that sort of thing to make the dear public realize that milk is a necessary element of diet. While all this talk is going on, some of the wise men are doing simple things for their own good.

In one of the middle western states, the local breed association—Holstein of course—is maintaining booths for this purpose at the smaller fairs and selling ice-cold milk to the public. While the buyer enjoys his glass he cannot fail to see plenty of placards proclaiming the need of milk in the dietary of the average family—especially when there are children. Another firm whose trade is always good, is keeping interest up in a purely personal way. Each summer these people put on picnics something like "old home days" at their farm, inviting the families to whom they sell, and others who may wish to come. The event is especially interesting to the children for everything in farm life that can be provided is there for their entertainment. Everybody is invited to inspect the barns, herds, plant and equipment and on special occasions after the dinner there are interesting speakers who explain the nutritive value of milk. In this way the right feeling is maintained between the buyer and seller and, incidentally, these men are never hunting trade. It is always waiting to be taken on.

In the final analysis, the matter of advertising milk is merely a matter of selling more. Sun Maid fruit does not put iron in your blood because iron is good for you. It does it simply to pass more goods over the counter. In the same way the dairyman must stimulate the consumption of milk not merely because we love humanity—advertising authorities to the contrary notwithstanding—but because we want a quicker transit from cow to consumer. That means more trade and the man who gets the trade is the man to do the publicity work. Big advertising campaigns are lovely but lets fill our own coffers by doing some of it ourselves if we have the goods to sell.

The Chief Source of Europe's Butter

DENMARK at the present time constitutes the most important European source of supply for all consuming countries of Europe. Normally, however, the greatest part of her exports go to the British markets. The production of butter in Denmark during 1914, the last normal year before the war, amounted to 257,000,000 lb., of which amount 81% was exported. Although the production during the year ending March 31, 1921, amounted to nearly 203,000,000 lb. the percentage exported was still exactly the same. The per capita consumption of butter in Denmark, which in 1914 was 17.5 lb. must have been reduced during 1920 to about 6 lb. The consumption of oleomargarine in Denmark during 1920 has been estimated at 37.5 lb. per capita.

Although Denmark exported only 67.5% of her total surplus to England during 1921, with 93% in 1913,

the total shipments to that market amounted to 140,000,000 lb., an increase of 52.9% over the 1920 shipments. During the first six months of 1922 the exports from Denmark to England were 17% higher than those for the corresponding period of 1921. The total Danish butter exports during 1921 amounted to 199,621,000 lb. Denmark has recently sought other foreign markets in an attempt to make her dairy industry less dependent on the United Kingdom. Some of the new markets in the order of their importance were: Switzerland, the United States, France, Sweden, Norway, Belgium, Netherlands and Germany. Recently shipments have also been made to Poland and Czecho-Slovakia.

The dairy industry in Switzerland at the present time seems to be centered on the recovery of the Swiss cheese trade and the development of her chocolate and condensed milk industries. Butter production is therefore being disregarded to the extent that next to Great Britain, Switzerland was the most important importer of Danish butter during 1921. In both 1920 and 1921 the proportion of Denmark's exports shipped to Switzerland was 8%.

A Time of Preparation

DRY cows and heifers due to freshen this fall should not be left to glean a living from dry pastures during August and September. The dry period should be a period of rest or vacation, during which the cow gains in weight and prepares for her next lactation period. The dry cow needs plenty of nourishment for the calf she is carrying and for the building up of herself preparatory to her winter's work. Additional feed in the way of silage or green soiling crops or even hay and grain during the season when there is little feed in the pastures will increase the milk production this coming fall and winter.

Testing Association Records

ECONOMICAL dairy production should be the foundation on which to build the purebred cattle industry. Realizing this fact the breeders of purebred dairy cattle are joining cow testing associations in increasing numbers and buyers of breeding stock are placing more confidence in these records when making their selection. The cow testing association records offer a great opportunity to the plain breeder and dairyman and will help him to dispose of his surplus stock to a better advantage in that he will be able to put a quality stamp on his product.

There Are Others

A CALIFORNIA woman, who was annoyed by parties from the city picnicking on her farm and leaving the premises littered with tin cans and scraps of dirty paper posted her premises with the following notice which expresses the sentiments of many other country dwellers:

NOTIS! Trespassers will B persecuted to the full extent of 2 mungrel dogs which never was over sochible to strangers & 1 dubble brl. shotgun which ain't loded with sofa pillors. Darn if I ain't gittin tired of this hell raisen on my place.

B. GRISCOM.

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Published in the interest of the breeder and dairyman everywhere.

HOWARD C. REYNOLDS, *Managing Editor*
G. H. TRUCKELL, *Associate Editor*

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August 22, 1923

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman was established for the purpose of promoting the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle and to protect the interests of the men who breed purebred cattle, basing the value of the cattle on their ability to produce and reproduce.

We stand for progressive yet conservative administration of the National Association. We stand for Honest Records, Honest Advertising, and Honest Sales. We will at all times endeavor to promote any interests that have for their purpose the advancement of the Holstein cow, the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, and the breed and breeders generally.

We Need a Change

We are publishing herewith an editorial that appeared in The Holstein-Friesian World under date of April 13, 1918, in the good old days when the transfer fee was \$.25 and purebred Holsteins were in great demand and brought good prices. We might add that we still have Mr. Houghton with us as secretary, but he is not serving the members, he is serving a board of directors elected under the platform outlined in the editorial and is subject to dismissal at their pleasure.

PRESIDENT AITKEN thinks the Holstein-Friesian Association ought to assume the lead in a movement to organize and develop the entire dairy industry to a higher point of efficiency according to his Syracuse speech which was given in full in the last issue of the *World*. The suggestion has met with hearty approval everywhere. Somebody ought to get busy, and inasmuch as the Holstein-Friesian cow represents fully three-fourths of the dairy industry to-day, her association is the logical body to perform this important work, not only in her behalf, but in behalf of every dairy interest throughout the country.

In view of the fact that it is stated above that the Holstein-Friesian cow represents "three-fourth of the dairy industry to-day," we feel that it is necessary to add that less than 2 per cent of the total number of dairy cows in the United States are Purebred, Registered Holsteins. Is this a logical reason why the owners of 2 per cent of the total number of dairy cattle should be taxed through increased fees to support such a movement as suggested?—EDITOR, THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN.

But in order to do that, the association must undergo certain changes in its own present make-up. We have done fairly well so far—if we give the cow sufficient

credit and take her into the partnership. We have grown to an association of 11,000 members. We have learned to breed scientifically, to feed with skill that produces marvelous results in the way of production, but we haven't made any progress in the way of learning to market our product scientifically. We have done well in the development of the Holstein idea throughout many dairy communities, but we haven't scratched the surface of our opportunities in the great future dairy sections.

We need a different organization, a new fresh outlook, a modern aggressive policy that will push the Holstein idea out into these new lands and at the same time develop the idea of general coöperation with all dairy interests toward better markets for milk and its products. We need shaking up—stirring out of our rutted, time-worn ideas into new channels of thought and action.

The new extension bureau, with men working in the east and west, is a step in the right direction, a step that should have been taken long ago. But even at this belated moment that step meets with opposition right within our own organization. The secretary's office is not giving the coöperation that it should in this extension work. This is no secret. Secretary Houghton is either out of sympathy with this work, or he has too many side lines that take up his time so that he has not informed himself of the real needs of the association along these lines. Whatever the cause, his attitude is wrong, mistaken and costly from the point of view of the 11,000 members of the association who in the last analysis must be given chief consideration in these matters.

The fates are kind in bringing this matter to our attention at this time. It is high time that the association took steps to remedy the glaring defects in our organization—defects which are shown up by the fierce white light of publicity that shall beat upon the administrative officers of the association from now until a change is made.

For the *World* is convinced that a change must come. We need a new secretary. Mr. Houghton, who has served the association well for a quarter of a century, or more, is no longer the man for the position. This is no reflection upon his past conduct in the office, but the history of similar organizations has shown time and again that changes must come, that new ideas and newer blood must be drafted to the big important tasks of our strenuous times. This association exists for the 11,000 members and it is their welfare that must be considered. Mr. Houghton's attitude toward a policy that due reflection will convince any open-minded man is the correct one, is such that he cannot be entrusted with the office from which so much of the coöperation necessary to success, for our new plans must come.

We are not unfair to Mr. Houghton in seeking this change. He has been well paid for the work he has done.

We might mention for the benefit of our readers that Mr. Houghton's salary for the year ending 1918 was \$4,500. Compare this if you please with the \$12,000 salary that was paid to Mr. Aitken as president in June the following year and the \$6,500 salary paid to Mr. Pollock, his assistant.—EDITOR, THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN.

He has had every honor his work entitles him to have. He has plenty of outside interests allied with the business of developing the Holstein idea to which he can turn. In fact, perhaps some of these interests have already claimed so much of his time that he has grown out of touch with the trend of affairs, which may account for his present attitude.

Not only do we need a new secretary, but a change in the method of selection and control of that office. The secretaryship of the association should be permanently removed from politics, and, while a plan suggested to give the selection of the secretary over to the board of directors will not, in the opinion of the *World*, entirely remove this office from politics, it will be infinitely better than the present plan. As now chosen, the secretary is not under control of anybody but the general membership, and that means under no control at all, for the members find expression of their views regarding the work of the association but once during each year. The board of directors is the proper body to control the affairs of the association, and in them should be vested full control over the secretary with power of removal if the incumbent of that office cannot work in harmony with the majority of the board.

Sentiment in all parts of the country seems to be crystallizing along these lines, and in view of these facts, Secretary Houghton should give careful consideration to his own plans. He might render the Holstein industry a really valuable service by stepping out now and preventing the fight that will surely come if he does not relinquish the office of secretary. The plea that this is a poor time to precipitate an action of this kind falls flat in view of the importance of a change in policy of this association at this very time and under these very conditions. Now is the accepted time for a change. We face conditions that demand that every man stand up and be counted in the fight to save the dairy industry of this country. Holstein interests must be as President Aitken says, a big powerful factor in the fight. They must be a united factor. They cannot be these things with Mr. Houghton as secretary, for he is not in sympathy with the steps that have even at this early moment been demonstrated as vital to our further progress. Let Mr. Houghton step out.

The above editorial outlines clearly what the *Holstein-Friesian World* and those whom it represented proposed to inflict upon the members of the Holstein-Friesian Association, and remember that it was back in 1918 that they had planned to do these things. At the Philadelphia convention in 1919 they gained control of the board of directors by a method that is now questioned in the courts. Mr. D. D. Aitken was paid a \$12,000 salary and set out on his famous whirl-wind campaign apparently to build up a political organization in each state in hopes that he could control the proxy vote at each annual convention. At the Syracuse convention in 1921 it was planned to take over the management of the association and put their plan into operation. The committee on by-law revision, of which James A. Reynolds of Cleveland, O., was chairman, introduced an amendment which if passed would have given the board of directors power to amend or repeal the by-laws from time to time as they saw fit. This in itself, would have deprived every breeder of his right

to further participate in the management of the association and were it not for the vote of over 9,000 proxies placed in the hands of a few stalwart men, this resolution would have passed and the breeders would have been disfranchised.

The editorial also gives in no uncertain terms the *World's* attitude toward Mr. Frederick L. Houghton who had at the time the editorial was written served the Association faithfully for nearly a quarter of a century and through his guidance and careful supervision the Association had been built up from a very small beginning until it was recognized as the leading Purebred Registry Association in the world and the Holstein cow was looked upon as the leading dairy animal. During all these years that Mr. Houghton had served the Association so faithfully as its secretary, he had not only carefully guarded the rights and interests of its members but the transfer fee had never exceeded \$.25, and with this small fee and conservative yet progressive management a surplus of over \$200,000 had been set aside.

When Specialists Agree

SPEAKING to the members of the Oregon Holstein Breeders' Association at Corvallis, June 23d, Professor P. M. Brandt, head of the Oregon Agricultural Dairy Department, advised breeders against paying too much attention to making high records at the expense of actual profit from production. He told the stock raisers that if all scrub bulls were replaced by purebreds it would keep the members of the organization busy and at the same time benefit the buyers and the community.

Ray Arnold, of the well-known firm of Hargrove & Arnold, on June 15th, at the Black Hawk County Holstein Breeders' picnic at Waterloo, Iowa, said that Holstein establishments had been breeding cattle for production for a long time and that almost any of the good blood lines contain animals that will make wonderful records if given the opportunity. Mr. Arnold is credited with picking up a number of animals of various lines of breeding at a low price, developing them by care and feed and with them making tremendous official and semi-official records, some of which were world's records at time of making. Evidently Mr. Arnold does not believe that Advanced Registry testing as it is and has been practiced, has or will establish a "Bovine Aristocracy."

The scientist and the practical record-maker seem to have reached very nearly the same conclusion. There is not nor should there be any aristocracy in the Holstein-Friesian breed, which for two thousand years has been bred for production. The attempt to build up a Holstein "400" is based upon faulty premises. Records made regardless of expense cannot be of permanent benefit to any breed. The basic merit of the Holstein cow is that she is able to produce milk and butter fat worth more than the value of the feed she consumes plus the labor of caring for her. It is this merit that has made her the leading dairy cow of the country, not the fact that, given tremendous amounts of nutritious feeds and skillful handling, she is able to make records surpassing those made by animals of other dairy breeds.

Maybe the Light Is Dawning

INSPIRED propaganda emanating from the office of the Extension Department of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Chicago tells that the said department together with the various paid state secretaries are planning an educational campaign to bring to the attention of dairymen the peculiar adaptation of the Holstein cow as a producer of market milk.

It is interesting to learn that the Extension Department at length realizes the value of Holsteins, purebreds and grades, as producers of market milk but it rather seems as though the dairymen had already gained that knowledge. If there is any doubt about this just ask Vice-President Kelley. For three years Mr. Kelley has been speaking at meetings of dairymen and Holstein breeders and in practically every speech he has made, he has said that from 75 to 85% of the market milk of the United States is produced by Holstein cows.

One or more members of the Extension Department has been present at practically every one of these meetings at which Mr. Kelley has spoken and evidently the message Mr. Kelley is carrying is beginning to soak in, or else the work of the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN is telling and the powers-that-would-be are gradually learning that it is not the few big breeders that really count but rather the rank and file of the breeders and dairymen who milk their own cows for every-day production and profit. Maybe a brighter day is dawning.

"Let us never forget that cultivation of the earth is the most important labor of man. Unstable is the future of a country that has lost its taste for agriculture. If there is one lesson of history which is unmistakable it is that national strength lies very near the soil."—*Daniel Webster.*



The Junior Breeder and Dairyman

Donald Knows How

Here we see Donald Fairchild, one of his pets and the pet's mother, Springdale Mercedes Wayne. Donald is the son of Mr. and Mrs. William J. Fairchild of Berwick, Pennsylvania, proprietors of the Fairwood Herd. Springdale Mercedes Wayne is the largest and one of the handsomest animals in Fairwood Herd. She has an official record made as a senior four-year-old of 401.1 lb. milk, 21.57 lb. butter and four different years has been grand champion at the Columbia County Fair which is held at Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania. A story



Donald Fairchild of Berwick, Pa., with his pets, Springdale Mercedes Wayne and her baby. Mercedes has been Grand Champion of the Bloomsburg Fair four different years. We think Donald is capable of also winning the championship.

of Fairwood Herd formed the leading article in the issue of July 22d and was surely interesting reading.

You can see that Donald is a real stock man by the way he is holding his calf by means of the nose grip. Calvie was disinclined to pose for the picture but when Donald dropped the tie chain and used the approved stockman's hold, there was nothing else to do except look pleasant.

Canadian Girl Operates Farm and Dairy

Miss Mary Anderson of Vawn, Sask., with the help of a herd of grade Holstein cows supports her invalid mother in comfort and is building for herself a tidy bank account, she told the members of the Saskatchewan Dairymen's Association at a meeting held at Prince Albert, Canada.

Miss Anderson and her mother came from Sweden in 1912 to join her father who had homesteaded in the Battleford district. She has lived in a small city and knew nothing of farming. When her father bought a few cows they were given into her care. She made a study of dairying and became convinced that better cattle would bring better results so she induced her

father to purchase some grade Holstein cows and plant a portion of his farm to sunflowers and corn for silage.

Just when the crops were ready to harvest her father died, leaving her with the entire care of the farm. Neighbors told her to sell out but she decided to stick. She cut the grain, managed the harvest and milked the cows. That was four years ago.

"I do a man's work," said Miss Anderson, "but I enjoy it. Each cow gets the attention of a world's champion. I feed the herd a carefully prepared ration of oats, barley, flax and sunflowers which I grow, water them frequently and curry them myself. When a cow testing center was formed in this district I joined immediately and two of my cows were placed on the honor roll. I keep a careful record of individual production. The milk and cream grade highest and bring top prices."

Club Heifer Drops Twins

In 1921 Walter Gross of Plumstead, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, became a member of the Plumstead Holstein Calf Club. When the calves were distributed Walter drew one of the less desirable animals. Although disappointed he took her home for development.



Walter Gross of Plumstead, Pa., and his twin heifer calves dropped by his calf club heifer.

She did not do well and at the time she was bred he was not well pleased with the animal he received. However, he resolved to do his best with her, gave her good care and this spring his heifer had developed into a fine animal and on April 10th, she presented him with twin heifer calves weighing 74 and 78 lb. To-day there is not a member of the Plumstead Holstein Calf Club that is better pleased with his animal than is Walter. His heifer is producing an average of 46 lb. milk a day and Walter is able to pay for the feed of his little herd besides paying back part of the original purchase price.

Preparing for State Competition

Fourteen boys and one girl, champions from their section of Otsego County in judging dairy cows, assembled at Cooperstown, July 27th, to compete for the county judging team. This team, which consists of three members and an alternate, compete at the New York State Fair for the right to represent New York State at the National Dairy Show.

The fifteen young club members visited the farm of Earl Chase, the Iroquois Farm and Red Creek farm, where they judged classes of Holsteins, Guernseys and Ayrshires, writing their reasons for placing the animals as they did and their papers were judged by Professor Crandall of Cornell University. The highest possible score was 600. Stewart Beckley of Milford was first with 515, Eckardt Beck of Milford was second with 450 and Harold Grefory of Oneonta was third with 470. The alternate was Kenneth Davis of West Winfield, who scored 445, just beating out the only girl competitor, Anna Fuller of Unadilla, whose score was 440. The three constituting the Milford team scored 1,375 and West Exeter was second with 1,170.

Demonstrations on "How to Feed the Dairy Cow," was given by Channing Newton and Henry Morehouse, members of the Morris Milk Testing Club. These two boys, along with the judging team, will represent Otsego County at Syracuse.

Maryland Boys Win in England

Maryland farm boys representing the United States at the English Royal Stock Show at Newcastle-on-Tyne, beat out their competitors and will bring back to America, for the second time, the international gold cup which was donated by the London *Daily Mail*.

The international winners this year came from Harford County and consist of Richard Wills, Hubert Snodgrass and Charles F. Cushing, who won the dairy cattle judging contest last October at the National Dairy Show at St. Paul. Last years winners of the in-

ternational contest was composed of boys from Cecil County, Maryland, who had previously won the livestock judging contest at the Southeastern Fair at Atlanta, Georgia.

This year's trip is financed by individuals and business organizations of Maryland. The contributors were: *The Baltimore Sun*, Harford County subscribers, Maryland State Bankers' Association, Baltimore Milk Exchange, Governor Albert C. Ritchie, Maryland State Dairymen's Association, The Maryland Farm Bureau Federation, The Baltimore Chamber of Commerce, and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The well-known Guernsey breeder, Louis McLane Merryman, is largely responsible for interesting the various organizations.

Club Cattle in Delaware

A carload of purebred Holstein heifers was distributed July 21st among the members of the Junior Dairy Cattle Club of New Castle County, Delaware. These heifers were two years old and were purchased by County Agent R. O. Bausman in New Jersey, the sale price ranged from \$135 to \$165. The Club is conducted under the direction of the Extension Service of the University of Delaware coöperating with the New Castle County Farm Bureau.

This dairy club work has been carried on by Mr. Bausman for five years and it is claimed that 19% of the purebred Holstein cattle in the state are club cattle.

Carnation Entertains Juniors

Twenty-one boys and girls, each of whom raised a prize calf for the Pacific International Live Stock Exposition last year, were the guests at Seattle, June 27th, of E. A. Stuart, president of Carnation Farms Company.

The two girls of the party are Jersey enthusiasts, Jerdis Kloster showing the third prize calf and Viola Taw showing seventh prize animal; both girls are from Silverton, Oregon.

Holstein Calves Win Prizes

A Holstein calf exhibited by Sanford Hanson won first prize in the junior club class at the calf show held August 5th at Hermstead Farms, Withrow, Minnesota. This show was sponsored by the Withrow Community Club in conjunction with their annual picnic. Second prize was won by a Holstein calf raised by Georgina Wolfe and it was a close thing between these two animals. A Guernsey was third and a Jersey fourth. In the open class of the dairy breeds William Hanson's Holstein carried off first prize with Jerseys second and third. The judges were L. V. Wilson and Mr. Searles of the University Farm.

The jumping and hurdling of the horses being trained at the Hermstead Farms attracted a great deal of attention. The speeches were short and to the point. A. H. Henderson, the new County Agent, spoke for three minutes and his description of how he would work for the interest of the farmers greatly impressed his audience.

Junior Prizes at Cattle Congress

Valuable prizes will be competed for by boys and girls of Iowa who have taken up purebred Holstein heifer calf work and exhibit their animals at the Dairy Cattle Congress this year.

The Congress is held at Waterloo, Iowa, September 24 to 30. Special premiums will be given by the Iowa Holstein Breeders' Association and diplomas of honor will be awarded every boy and girl who exhibits at the Dairy Cattle Congress. Thursday, September 27th, will be Holstein day and there will be a banquet at which many interested in Holsteins will attend from Iowa and other states.

The Iowa Holstein Breeders' Association, in order to encourage the juniors to exhibit, will offer three cash prizes at one fair in each county where Holstein calf clubs are organized.

Will Compete at Fair This Fall

Thirty-seven Holstein calves and seven young Guernseys were distributed June 20th to the boys and girls of the Vermilion County Calf Club. The distribution was made at the C. and E. I. yards at Danville, Illinois. The animals were purchased around Waukesha, Wisconsin, by C. S. Love of the Farm Bureau. These animals will be fed by the youthful owners, then exhibited by the Illinois and Indiana fair this fall. Ten of the calves were given by the Sugar Creek creamery in order to foster good dairying methods in this vicinity.

Fairs and Expositions

Aug. 22-31—Des Moines, Iowa, Iowa State Fair.
Aug. 25-Sept. 1—Sherbrooke, Quebec, Canada's Great Eastern Exhibition.
Aug. 25-Sept. 8—Toronto, Ont., Canadian National Exhibition.
Aug. 26-Sept. 1—Danville, Ill., Illinois-Indiana Fair.
Aug. 27-Aug. 31—Wilmington, Del., Delaware State Fair.
Aug. 27-Sept. 1—Lexington, Ky., Blue Grass Fair.
Aug. 27-Sept. 1—Columbus, Ohio, Ohio State Fair.
Aug. 27-Sept. 1—Milwaukee, Wis., Wisconsin State Fair.
Aug. 31-Sept. 9—Detroit, Mich., Michigan State Fair.

Sept. 1-8—Hamline, Minn., Minnesota State Fair.
Sept. 1-8—Quebec, Que., Quebec Provincial Exhibition.
Sept. 1-9—Sacramento, Calif., California State Fair.
Sept. 3-6—Worcester, Mass., New England Fair.
Sept. 3-6—Lewiston, Me., Maine State Agricultural Society.
Sept. 3-7—Aberdeen, S. D., South Dakota State Fair.
Sept. 3-7—Lincoln, Nebr., Nebraska State Fair.
Sept. 3-7—Hartford, Conn., Connecticut State Fair.
Sept. 3-8—Timonium, Md., Maryland State Fair.
Sept. 3-8—Rochester, N. Y., Rochester Exposition Association.
Sept. 3-8—Wheeling, W. Va., West Virginia State Fair.
Sept. 3-8—Indianapolis, Ind., Indiana State Fair.
Sept. 3-8—Spokane, Wash., Spokane Interstate Fair and Livestock Show.

Sept. 4-9—Staunton, Va., Staunton Fair.
Sept. 7-17—Ottawa, Ont., Central Canada Exhibition.
Sept. 8-15—London, Ont., Western Fair Association.
Sept. 10-14—Huron, S. D., South Dakota State Fair.
Sept. 10-14—Chippewa Falls, Wis., Northern Wisconsin State Fair.

Sept. 10-14—Kankakee, Ill., Kankakee Interstate Fair.
Sept. 10-15—Syracuse, N. Y., New York State Fair.
Sept. 10-15—Jackson, Tenn., West Tennessee District Fair.
Sept. 10-15—Louisville, Kentucky State Fair.
Sept. 10-15—Topeka, Kans., Kansas Free Fair.
Sept. 10-15—New Westminster, B. C., Provincial Exhibition of British Columbia.

Sept. 11-14—White River Junction, Vt., Vermont State Fair.
Sept. 11-15—Reading, Pa., Reading Fair.
Sept. 11-18—Douglas, Wyo., Wyoming State Fair.
Sept. 15-21—Hutchinson, Kans., Kansas State Fair.
Sept. 15-22—Springfield, Ill., Illinois State Fair.
Sept. 16-22—Sioux City, Ia., Interstate Fair.

Sept. 16-22—Springfield, Mass., Eastern States Exposition.
Sept. 17-22—Nashville, Tenn., Tennessee State Fair.
Sept. 17-22—Yakima, Wash., Washington State Fair.
Sept. 17-21—Grand Rapids, Mich., West Michigan State Fair.
Sept. 18-21—Billings, Mont., Midland Empire Fair.
Sept. 18-22—Allentown, Pa., Allentown Fair.
Sept. 22-29—Memphis, Tenn., Tri-State Fair.
Sept. 22-29—Oklahoma City, Okla., Oklahoma State Fair and Exposition.

Sept. 24-29—Knoxville, Tenn., East Tennessee Division Fair.
Sept. 24-29—Salem, Ore., Oregon State Fair.
Sept. 24-29—Trenton, N. J., Interstate Fair.
Sept. 24-29—Pueblo, Col., Colorado State Fair.
Sept. 24-30—Waterloo, Ia., Dairy Cattle Congress.
Sept. 24-Oct. 6—Wichita, Kans., International Wheat and Farm Products Exposition.

Sept. 25-29—Helena, Mont., Montana State Fair.
Sept. 28-Oct. 6—Chattanooga, Tenn., Chattanooga Interstate Fair.

Oct. 1-6—Richmond, Va., Virginia State Fair.
Oct. 1-6—Muskogee, Okla., Oklahoma Free State Fair.
Oct. 1-6—Salt Lake City, Utah, Utah State Fair.
Oct. 1-7—Wichita Falls, Texas., Texas-Oklahoma Fair.
Oct. 2-5—York, Pa., York Fair.
Oct. 2-6—Brockton, Mass., Brockton Fair.
Oct. 6-13—Syracuse, N. Y., National Dairy Exposition.
Oct. 6-13—Little Rock, Ark., Arkansas State Fair.
Oct. 6-13—Atlanta, Ga., Southeastern Fair Association.
Oct. 8-13—Meridian, Miss., Mississippi-Alabama Fair Association.

Oct. 13-18—Dallas, Tex., State Fair of Texas.
Oct. 15-19—Raleigh, N. C., North Carolina State Fair.
Oct. 15-20—Columbia, S. C., South Carolina State Fair.
Oct. 15-20—Jackson, Miss., Mississippi State Fair.
Oct. 15-20—Savannah, Ga., Savannah Tri-State Exposition.
Oct. 17-27—Macon, Ga., Georgia State Fair.
Oct. 18-28—Shreveport, La., State Fair of Louisiana.
Oct. 20-Nov. 4—Waco, Tex., Texas Cotton Palace.
Oct. 24-26—Madison, Wis., Wisconsin Junior Livestock Exhibition.

Oct. 30-Nov. 8—Beaumont, Tex., South Texas State Fair.
Nov. 3-10—Portland, Ore., Pacific International Livestock Exposition.
Nov. 2-12—Houston, Tex., Houston Fair.
Nov. 15-24—Jacksonville, Fla., Florida State Fair.

Concerning the Oldest Herd in Northumberland County

Your attention is called to a Bull Calf that should make an *IDEAL* herdsire for someone who keeps cows for the money they earn.

Dam of calf is a showy junior three-year-old with an unusually good topline, middle and udder. Three generations back of her all have good topline. She is now exceeding 70 lb. a day at two milkings on late July pasture with a light feeding of grain, 80% of which is homegrown.

The calf's sire is by a son of Cornucopia Plum Johanna and is from a 23-lb. four-year-old, whose dam is a 27.5-lb. show cow. Calf is nearly all white, is Straight and Right and PRICED TO SELL AT \$50.

We are under State and Federal Supervision and passed our first test 100% CLEAN.

MURRAY A. MILLER
Milton, Pa., R. D. 3

Come and inspect us. Buy from a Clean Herd

OWING TO CONTINUED ILLNESS

of W. Hugh Jones, the junior member of the firm

Springdale Herd

which has been established
Seventeen years

Will Be Dispersed

Tuesday, Oct. 23, 1923

B. F. JONES & SON,
South Montrose, Pa.

Thoughtful Breeders

are recognizing the importance of the 305-day tests.

The dam and sire's dam of

Origin Sir Napol Cornucopia

my junior herdsire, have 305-day records that average 832.055 lb. butter, 16,924.45 lb. milk and both animals were tested as four-year-olds. Few can equal that showing.

A. W. DOWNTON
STARRUCCA PENNA.

A SUCCESSFUL HOLSTEIN CAMPAIGN

By A. DAIRYMAN.

W. C. Wharton, an Iowa dairyman, and I usually meet at the cattle sales, so I was not surprised when he accosted me in the station in Chicago as we were changing on our way to the Minowaki dispersal. Mr. Wharton is what we would term "one of the little breeders." He has a herd of about seventy-five head. He keeps his cows for profit and pleasure, and the pleasure depends very largely upon the profit. He is an eminently successful practical dairy breeder who believes in encouraging the men who are starting in a small way. He has helped many such. When I asked him what he was going to buy on this trip, he said, "one carload of bulls and one carload of heifers." The business men, especially the bankers in his community have been watching his success for some time and they finally concluded it was time to broaden the prosperity of their section. They called him into conference and as a result he was sent out with funds and instructions to buy a carload of young bulls and another of heifers. These will be placed among the farmers in the adjoining territory and as dairy interest grows prosperity will increase. When it is not convenient for the buyer to pay cash other provision will be made. The work is under the supervision of a committee of the commercial club of Oskaloosa, Iowa, known as the local dairy commission.

Some of the heifers are to be heavy in calf and one phase of the contract under which they are sold stipulates that all cream from the herds to which they go shall be delivered to creameries within the county. Part of each cream check goes to pay for the cattle in case it is not a cash deal. The calves are to be placed in the hands of the boys and girls upon their own responsibility. Here is a healthy, unpretentious, clear working, quiet plan to promote dairy sentiment and prosperity, without any wild hurrahs or scareheads. A few, far-seeing, business men noticed that an unpretentious breeder was making a financial success with his Holsteins. They reasoned that if other farmers could be induced to do the same it would be better all around. They started the campaign. That is the whole story. Why cannot a few thousand more campaigns of a similar type be undertaken in the same quiet successful manner? They can and they will be.

ADIRONDAC WIETSKA DAIRY MAID'S RECORDS

Superintendent Gardner's official announcement of the third year record made by Adirondac Wietske Dairy Maid was published from the office at Delavan, Wis., on August 7. A story on this cow and her tremendous work for three consecutive years was given on page 493 of the July 22 issue of the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN. Superintendent Gardner's official figures slightly exceed those given by the owners, the

Bridgford Holstein Company, the difference being 10.9 lb. milk, .08 lb. butter. Adirondac Wietske Dairy Maid averaged for three consecutive years 32,627.5 lb. milk, and 1,327.80 lb. butter. The announcement of the Advanced Registry Superintendent is as follows:

"I am pleased to announce that the Holstein-Friesian cow, Adirondac Wietske Dairy Maid 204072 has just closed a yearly test and is credited with 31,580.9 lb. milk containing 1,014.47 lb. fat in 365 days. She freshened at the age of 10 years, 2 months and 28 days. Her sire is Gem Paul Johanna 50157; her dam is Wietske Dairy Maid 55619. She was bred by Harry Mason Knox, Canton, N. Y.; and is now owned by the Bridgford Holstein Company, Patterson, Calif. She has been officially tested for a longer or shorter time during seven consecutive lactation periods, beginning with her second calving. The more important fat productions for best seven day periods shown are 32.813 lb., 30.930 lb. and 29.371 lb. The best thirty-day tests are 126.646 lb., 121.525 lb. and 118.290 lb. Her only sixty-day record shows 243.962 lb. fat. Her other two yearly tests show 1,136.15 and 1,039.09 lb. fat respectively. The three tests average 32,627.5 lb. milk, 1,062.24 lb. fat. During the test just finished in addition to a 27 day strictly official period she had 13 other test periods. Thirteen different supervisors were employed in the conduct of the test. This last 365 day fat production of 1,014.47 lb. equivalent to 1,268.08 lb. butter on the 80 per cent basis, gives this test 54th place among the tests showing above 1,000 lb. fat, and while the number of 1,000 lb. fat cows is not increased it gives Adirondac Wietske Dairy Maid the honor of being the first Holstein-Friesian cow to produce above 1,000 lb. fat in three successive lactation periods."

MALCOLM H. GARDNER, Supt. A. R.

August 7, 1923.

ACCREDITED WORK IN PENNSYLVANIA

Approximately 116,000 cattle are now under State and federal supervision on the accredited herd plan in Pennsylvania, according to the August 1 report of the Bureau of Animal Industry, State Department of Agriculture. This number of cattle represents less than eight per cent of the entire cattle population of the State.

During the month of July, 265 herds, comprising nearly 4,000 head of cattle, were added to the list, bringing the total number under supervision to 9,914 herds. The waiting list includes another 981 herds waiting for first tests and 506 due for retests.

Accredited herd certificates, issued once a year, are now held by more than 2,000 owners. The first certificate is granted after two tests are successfully completed and subsequent certificates are given to owners whose herds continue to meet the accredited requirements in an annual test. Two owners

SPOTTED COWS and SPOTTED SOWS



The best combination on earth from both points of view—beautiful to look on—profitable to the uttermost.

Every feature of the spotted cow may be learned from THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN. Likewise, every feature of the old fashioned Spotted Poland China sow may be learned from the Spotted Poland China Journal, 600 Wulsin Building, Indianapolis, Indiana, Fred L. Obenchain, Managing Director. One year, \$1.00; three years, \$2.00. The same address brings you all the information in regard to recording the old-fashioned Spotted Poland China Breed in the National Spotted Poland China Register formed during the fall of 1913; incorporated under the laws of Indiana early in 1914.

The assets of the Association to-day are around forty-five thousand dollars. They do not owe one single dollar. They have a publicity department for the benefit of their breeders free to all members. They give a twenty-four hour service

of recording pedigrees. They appropriate all of their profit for prices in county, district, state and national shows, so far as we have been able to ascertain, this is the only swine record in the United States that has done a greater business in 1921 than they did in the year 1920. In 1922 their gain over 1920 was 53%. Their membership fee is \$5.00. Write for full particulars. Address The National Spotted Poland-China Record, FRED L. OBENCHAIN, Secy.-Treas., 600 Wulsin Bldg., Indianapolis, Indiana.

are in possession of their fifth certificate; 75 have the fourth; 332, the third; and 968, the second.

In July, tests were applied on 5,379 cattle in 344 herds and 312 reactors were located. The test work since April 1918, when the accredited plan was put into operation, has disclosed 10,480 reactors. State veterinarians find that from 12 to 15 per cent of the reactors are a total loss. The cattle are slaughtered in accord with official meat hygienic regulations and in some cases the inspection reveals that part of the carcass may be safely used as human food.

The owner of a condemned animal receives State and federal indemnity and the proceeds from the sale of such parts of the carcass as are sold for food. The maximum indemnity paid by the State is \$40 for a grade animal and \$70 for a purebred; the federal, \$25 for a grade and \$50 for a purebred. The owner cannot recover an amount in excess of 90 per cent of the value of the condemned animal.

PENNSYLVANIA AND THE NATIONAL

Wednesday, October 10th, will be Pennsylvania day at the National Dairy Show. The dairy interests of the Keystone State are making a great effort to make this the biggest day of the entire week. To attain this end every dairy cattle breeder in the state has been asked to cooperate with the Pennsylvania State National Dairy Show committee in order to get the Keystone state exhibits ready. This committee was named at a recent meeting which was held at Harrisburg and consists of thirty-five leading dairymen of the state. Its work is to make arrangements for the Pennsylvania exhibits and to organize the work in the several counties. The chairman of the committee is John A. Bell, Jr., of the Bell Farms at Corapolis. Mr. Bell is president of the Pennsylvania Federation of Holstein-Friesian Clubs, the state organization.

The purposed Pennsylvania exhibit is to show to visitors of the National Dairy Exposition the importance of Pennsylvania as a dairy state. Pennsylvania dairymen appreciate the fact that the supreme court of dairy cattle excellence is, for the first time in many years, held at a point that is easily within their reach and both by exhibits and by personal attendance they plan to show their appreciation.

LONG TELLS OF BIG DEMAND

Temporary organization of a Kalamazoo County Holstein Association was completed August 3rd at the Kalamazoo State Hospital farm where dairymen were dinner guests while on a Holstein tour. Will E. Balch was elected temporary president and Harry B. McMurray, secretary-treasurer.

The action followed a speech by County Agricultural Agent R. L. Olds, in which he declared there was room for such a body and that many dairymen's problems could only be handled through joint effort.

C. M. Long, National Holstein-Friesian Association field man, said there is at present an unprecedented demand for purebred Holsteins throughout the country. He congratulated Kalamazoo County on its dairy herds. R. H. Addie, dairy expert from Michigan Agricultural College, stressed the importance of type in purebred animals and endorsed cow testing association work. He said that Michigan agriculture was in better condition than in many other sections because diversified crops were grown and diversified crops are the insurance against failure.

The visitors looked over the herds of W. E. Balch and Roy Buckham during the morning. At noon they looked over the hospital herd on the Brook Farm and following the speaking examined the farms and herds of George Drake and H. B. McMurray. The hospital herd consists of 126 head and the milking cows have an average of better than 10,000 lb.

A SPORTING EVENT

It is estimated that 1,500 attended the annual picnic of the Washington County Holstein Breeders Association at Crocus Park, Minnesota, July 28. There were sports of all descriptions, competitors being divided into two teams coming respectively from the North and South ends of the county. The South end, with W. S. Moscrip manager, won the baseball game by a score of 11 to 7 and also won the trap shoot and the horse-shoe pitching match.

LEAGUE FARMERS RECEIVING CERTIFICATES

The Dairymen's League Coöperative Association, Inc., is mailing to its members certificates of indebtedness aggregating \$4,622,579.76. This amount represents loans by members to the Association during the past fiscal year for the erection of milk plants, and as working capital. The certificates bear 6% interest and are payable in equal installments each year for a period of 5 years.

The rate of deductions from milk checks during the past fiscal year was \$13760654 per 100 pounds of milk as compared with a rate of \$16791134 per 100 pounds for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1922, when the deductions amounted to \$4,307,727.48.

The decrease in the rate is accounted for in part by the fact that during the past fiscal year the Association marketed about one billion pounds more milk than it marketed during the previous year, although the number of actual poolers was not as large as in 1921 and 1922.

Where the deductions from the farmers' milk check amount to less than a dollar, a check for the amount will be mailed instead of a certificate of indebtedness.

The Accounting Department of the Association expects to distribute all the certificates of indebtedness by August 20.

PENNSYLVANIA AND THE DAIRY SHOW

The state of Pennsylvania will be well represented at the National Dairy Show. Committees have been organized in more than half of the counties and the supervision of details in connection with the Pennsylvania exhibits have been placed with men prominent in their chosen occupations. The purebred cattle exhibit is in charge of the well-known Holstein breeder B. F. Jones of South Montrose; the grade cow exhibit will be in charge of R. R. Welch of Grove City; the dairy products exhibit will be supervised by L. W. Morely of State College; while the boys and girls club exhibit will be in charge of A. L. Baker, State College. The exhibits of the manufacturers and dealers will be under the direction of H. T. Winner of Philadelphia.

Pennsylvania Day at the National Dairy Show will be Wednesday, October 10. Officials of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, Pennsylvania State College and the State Chamber of Commerce as well as other interested organizations will unite with dairy breeders and commercial firms to portray the state's prominence as a dairy center, while W. C. Byers of the State Chamber of Commerce of Harrisburg is arranging for transportation facilities and accommodations for those who attend the Dairy Show from the Keystone State.

WATCH FOR NIAGARA COUNTY HERD

A meeting of the Niagara County Holstein Club was held at Lockport, New York, July 31st. After dinner C. F. Bigler, president of the New York Holstein-Friesian Association, gave a brief address. Leo M. Allen, former manager of the Niagara Farm Bureau, spoke on improvement of dairy stock and L. A. Muckle, the present manager of the Farm Bureau spoke on the necessity and benefits of cattle in Niagara County.

Herbert Dale of Lockport, F. C. Campbell of Wilson and Edward Gifford of Gasport were appointed a committee to secure a Niagara County herd of Holsteins that will be exhibited at the Niagara County Fair in September and the National Dairy Show in early October.

EVANS MANAGING COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION

C. M. Evans of the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College on August 1, took over the management of the North Texas Dairymen's Association, a coöperative marketing association, whose members produced a large amount of the dairy products used in Dallas.

Mr. Evans has been active in building dairy organizations in the state, having been Secretary of the Texas Dairymen's Association and Secretary-Sales manager of the Texas Holstein Breeders Association and the Texas Jersey Cattle Club. For the past three years he has been Superintendent of the purebred cattle department at the Fort Worth Stock Show and for a number of years has been an official of the State Fair of Texas at Dallas.

COST OF CORN SILAGE

The cost of the 1922 crop of silage corn has been figured by the Lancaster County Farm Bureau from records kept by farmers in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, during 1922. The data was supplied by twenty farmers. There were 123 acres devoted to the crop and the production was 1561 tons.

Average yield per acre, in tons	11.88
Average cost per acre	\$54.14
Average cost per ton	\$ 4.50
Average No. man hours	44.6
Average No. horse hours	60.5
Average No. tractor hours	2.4

Items entering into the cost of one acre:

Man labor	\$13.38
Horse labor	12.10
Tractor labor	2.71
Rent of land	7.28
Use of machinery	7.27
Taxes and insurance	1.79
Cash expense	3.50
Manure	6.11
Average cost per ton	\$54.14
Average cost per ton	\$ 4.50

PARADE HOLSTEINS THROUGH STREETS

A carload of Livingston County's purebred Holsteins were led through the streets of Standish, Michigan, July 29 as a feature of the "Better Dairy Day" staged by the Arenac County Dairymen and the Standish Board of Commerce. The Holsteins were recently purchased around Howell by Arenac County farmers and was selected from some of the best herds in Livingston County.

Members of the Livingston County Holstein Breeders Association has purchased five purebred bulls from Minnesota late in July. They will be kept at the farm of D. H. Hoover for a time and the local association is planning an inspection day so that they may be seen by every Holstein breeder in the county.

EXCURSION RATES TO NATIONAL DAIRY SHOW

Excursion railroad rates are announced for those who attend the sessions of the World's Dairy Congress at Washington, Philadelphia, and Syracuse and also for fares direct to Syracuse at the time of the National Dairy Show.

A circuitous excursion rate is announced in Eastern Trunk Line and Central Passenger Association territory, that is, between New York, Chicago and St. Louis and North of the

Ohio River at 80 per cent of one-way fares from starting point to Washington, Philadelphia, Syracuse to starting point. Tickets from Washington to Syracuse with stop off at Philadelphia may read via either Baltimore and Ohio or Pennsylvania route. A through sleeper rate for two nights at \$5.50 for a lower berth is announced. The dates of the meetings of the Congress are: Washington D. C., October 2 and 3; Philadelphia, October 4; and Syracuse, October 5 to 10.

The days of the National Dairy Show are October 5 to 13th. Persons going direct to Syracuse only should buy one-way ticket and secure receipt certificate entitling them to buy reduced ticket at Syracuse for return trip.

HASTINGS WITH DAIRYMAN'S LEAGUE

E. M. Hastings of Pulaski, N. Y., has been appointed livestock advertising manager of the *Dairymen's League News*. Mr. Hastings has been connected with the Holstein business for nearly twenty-five years. His first position was as office man for Henry Stevens & Sons of Lacona, N. Y. After Ward and Ralph Stevens went into business as Stevens Brothers, Mr. Hastings stayed with Henry Stevens and his younger son, Floyd, who retained the old farm and did business under the name of Henry Stevens & Son. After a couple of years, Mr. Hastings joined Stevens Brothers forming the Stevens Brothers-Hastings Company which had establishments at Liverpool and Lacona, N. Y. This firm was in existence approximately three years when Mr. Hastings went into business for himself as sale manager and pedigree expert. During the past year, Mr. Hastings has been in the feed business at Pulaski, N. Y., although occasionally he has attended public sales in the capacity of pedigree expert. His many friends will wish him success in his position.

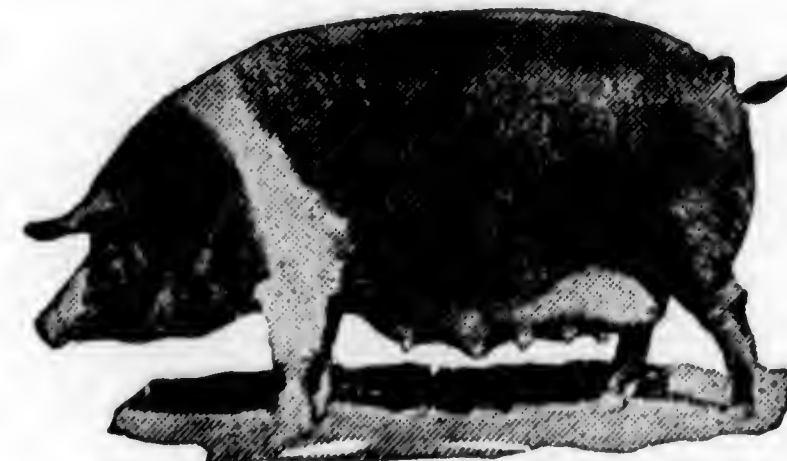
BREEDERS GET TOGETHER

Breeders of Holstein, Guernsey and Jersey cattle held a "get together" picnic at Amherst, Portage County, Wisconsin, July 20th and it is estimated that more than 4,000 attended, one family coming thirty-six miles while 522 automobiles were counted.

The chief address was given by Dr. James S. Healy of the United States Department of Agriculture, who spoke on "Tuberculosis Eradication" while John M. Kelley talked for nearly two hours on "Coöperative Marketing and Advertising of Dairy Products."

"Everything comes to him who waits."

But here is one that's slicker,
The man who goes after what he wants,
Gets it a darn sight quicker.



FOR FIVE YEARS IN SUCCESSION Hampshires have won grand championships over all breeds, all ages and all weights of hogs in the carload lots at the International Live Stock Show 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922.

FOR FIVE YEARS IN SUCCESSION Hampshires have shown the youngest, yet the heaviest spring pigs at this show.

HAMPSHIRE ARE THE PRACTICAL FARMER'S PRACTICAL HOG, because of—their meat type—their grazing qualities—their activity, health and vigor—their highly developed mother instinct and milking qualities—their early maturity and economical gains, and Because They Are Recognized Market Toppers.

For information about Hampshires or for names and addresses of breeders near you, address

HAMPSHIRE RECORD ASSOCIATION

E. C. STONE, Secretary

Dept. 35

409 Wisconsin Ave., Peoria, Ill.

SERVICE FROM MILK INSPECTORS

The dairy division of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry has been sending a series of letters to milk inspectors relative to their work. These letters are full of information regarding factory conditions, herd conditions and the general milk supply. A recent letter to which is given the title, "Service" tackles the proposition as to how the inspector can make himself of more value to those he serves. Farmers all over the country have, at different times, brought the accusation that the inspectors know very little about the real conditions of the milk producer and the problems he has to face. In many cases the accusation has been only too well founded. Men have attained their positions through pull or through being qualified along narrow lines and have not had the broad vision and wide knowledge which a milk inspector should have. Too often arbitrary orders are given to the dairyman without any explanation as to why those orders are given. It is of little value to tell the producer that he should erect a milk house unless it is pointed out to him why the milk house will benefit him and improve the quality of his product. Too often the inspector has been a liability rather than an asset. The letter aims to correct these conditions and is as follows:

"The inspector who is most successful is the one who tells the milk producer or milk-plant operator not only that certain things should be done, but also why and how they may be done satisfactorily with the least possible expense. This is not a mere theorization, but a fact based upon the results obtained by inspectors who have used an educational system in many cities of the country, and the almost total absence of any signs of improvement in the milk supplies of other cities where the inspectors give orders without explaining why or how they should be executed.

Some inspectors may have taken up this work recently without much previous experience and so may not have the necessary information at their finger tips. Others may have been inspecting dairies for years but felt too busy to keep posted on the latest data pertaining to milk control. But neither of these classes of inspectors need remain in the class of the uninformed. The whole field of clean-milk production is well covered by various books, and by publications many of which may be secured from the State Agricultural colleges and the United States Department of Agriculture.

When an inspector visits a dairy farm and finds, for instance, that a sterilizer is needed, it is an advantage for him to explain to the dairyman why sterilization is necessary and then, unless the dairyman already knows, give him information on the kind of sterilizer which will give satisfactory service at the least expense, and show him how it can be built. Good inspectors are able to give similar service on the planning and building of dairy barns and milk rooms with special reference to sanitary requirements; and upon the planning and construction of water systems and cooling tanks.

If the inspector is unable to furnish information needed by the dairyman, he may tell the milk producer or distributor where the necessary information or help may be obtained.

By such work as this the inspector becomes an asset rather than a liability to his clientele. The dairyman will learn to come to him in time of trouble and will be glad to comply with his requests. In other words, he will have a real part in improving his community. Instead of being a person to be hoodwinked and shunned as are some inspectors who arbitrarily command without offering explanations or help, he will be received by the dairyman as a friend. He will find that his services are appreciated and that his work results in improved conditions and higher-quality milk."

BILL GOES WITH OLD LOVE

Edgar L. Bill who for the past few months has been director of publicity for the Holstein-Friesian Association of America has resigned that position and he is now publicity chief for the Illinois Agricultural Association by which he was employed in a similar position from 1919-1922.

In our account of the National Association at Cleveland we are commended on the excellent publicity arrangements made by Mr. Bill, a condition of affairs that showed a marked contrast to some previous years.

PUREBRED SIRES IN INDIA

Purebred sires are responsible for considerable improvement in the native cattle of India. The British government maintains a large military dairy farm in Mysore where a herd of cows is kept to supply the British troops established there with clean, wholesome, dairy products. Holstein, Jersey, Guernsey, and Ayrshire bulls have been imported from Europe and the United States and crossed with the better grade of native cattle. The farm is scientifically managed, the cattle are well fed; part of the crops is put into silos and fed to cattle during the dry season and alfalfa is grown. J. J. De Valois an Indian missionary, says that under the treatment given, alfalfa is cut eleven times a year.

Mysore is a native state under the protection of the Indian and British governments. The Mysore government has a college of agriculture and experimental farm near Bangalore City, which is located at an elevation of 4,000 feet above sea level. Merino rams have been imported from Europe and have made a great improvement in even one generation. The clip of the ordinary sheep of this part of the country is only one pound and this of an inferior quality while the fleece of the half breed weighs three pounds and the three-quarters breed is five pounds while the quality is also much better. The college is also doing good work by introducing improved strains of sugar cane and other locally grown crops.

The Presbyterian mission has a farm on the west coast where White Leghorn chickens are kept and these lay far more eggs than do the native bird. Here gardening is conducted scientifically with rotation of crops and other practices that are not in common use by the natives.

At Telugu, the Salvation Army have a sericulture plant. On this plateau the raising of the silk worm and the weaving of silk cloth is a great possibility as a cottage industry. The institution has about sixty boys in training.

A large proportion of the inhabitants of India do not use any animal food excepting milk and milk products. At the present time there is not a modern milk pasteurizing plant in the entire country. India does not produce all the dairy products she needs and imports condensed and powdered milk and milk sugar.

The transportation system is based on the ox. It has been found that the best draft bullocks come from good milking cows. The energy which the cow requires to produce large amounts of milk is closely allied to the energy required by her son to draw heavy loads at a satisfactory pace.

THE RAINBOW TRAIL

There's a high road, a bright road, across the summer sky,
That makes your soul to follow when the summer rain goes by;
The elves hide dream-gold at the end—so runs the olden tale—
And I will dare you come with me and take the rainbow trail.

I'll lead you or I'll follow you—together let us go;
Oh, there'll be mire to stay our feet—I know, my lad, I know!
But gold that's more than fairy gold awaits us in the dale,
For all our minted dreams are there, where ends the rainbow trail.

Come, lad, the bright road calls us; must I go on alone?
The gold is yours I go to seek; will you not seek your own?
Good-bye to you, good luck to you; and pray I do not fail;
It is to find the faith you lost I take the rainbow trail.

—Katharine Atherton Grimes.

One has to become thoroughly acquainted with the colored race to really appreciate them. They have a hard time of it but they never sour. To those who know them their sayings are a constant source of delight.

A minister married a young colored couple. "How much Ah owes you revend?" the bridegroom asked at the close of the ceremony.

"Oh," said the minister, "pay me whatever it's worth to you."

The young fellow looked his bride over from head to feet with adoring eyes. Then he turned to the minister and said "You's ruined me fo' life, revend—you suah has."

Cow Testing Association Reports

TOPS ASSOCIATION FOR SIX SUCCESSIVE MONTHS

For six months the herd of grade Holsteins owned by I. Fitzmorris has led the LaGrange Cow Testing Association in which is enrolled twenty-eight herds of various breeds. The Fitzmorris herd contains fourteen head which will have been in milk at least 180 days on September 1st when the LaGrange association year ends. For the month of January the average of the cows in milk was 41.7 lb. butterfat, in February the average was 38.7 lb., in March exactly 45 lb., in April 40.6 lb., for the month of May 41.1 lb. and for the month of June exactly 40 lb. The herd contains six two-year-olds, one three-year-old, three four-year-olds, one five-year-old and three that have reached the mature age of seven years old.

None of the animals are purebred but some carry 31-32ds and others 15-16ths of Holstein blood and to the casual observer they appear like purebreds. Most of the younger cows are sired by Park Billieboy King, a son of Pabst De Kol King. The production of these two-year-old heifers range from 201.4 lb. butterfat to 380.7 lb. with two months to go before the close of the association year. Blossom, one of the mature cows, freshened November 12, 1922, and produced to July 1st, 423.5 lb. fat.

Mr. Fitzmorris has no alfalfa, his best hay is timothy and clover mixed with perhaps a little more timothy than clover. For grain he feeds a mixture of oats, corn and cob meal, brewers' grains, bran, oil meal and a very little cottonseed. His rule is to feed one pound of grain a day to each three pounds of butterfat made during the previous month. Thus if a

heifer made 30 lb. butterfat during the month he would feed her 10 lb. of grain a day during the next month.

The cream is separated and sold and the skim milk fed to the calves or to the Poland China swine of which Mr. Fitzmorris has an excellent drove and of which he is very proud. The Fitzmorris herd is tuberculin tested and has passed a clean test.

There has been a tragedy in the Fitzmorris herd. Park Billieboy King was sent to the butcher before his daughters had demonstrated their quality. If he were alive to-day there are many breeders who would want him for a herdsire. The present herdsire is East Troy King De Kol, whose sire was by the famous Towana Sir De Kol from a cow that made 33 lb. of butter in a week.

WISCONSIN'S HIGHEST PRODUCING HERD

A recent summarization of cow testing association records for Wisconsin shows that Wm. H. Jaehnig, proprietor of Fairview Stock Farm, Fredonia, Wisconsin, member of the Farmington Cow Testing Association, owns the herd having the highest average production per cow in the state. This honor has been won in competition with 4,090 herds composed of approximately 69,000 cows.

Mr. Jaehnig's herd is composed of 11 grade and registered Holstein cows. Their average production was 14,248 lb. of milk and 504.3 lb. of fat, or an increase of 2,724 lb. of milk and 118.8 lb. of fat per cow over the record made the previous year. The value of the product was \$259.18, cost of roughage including pasture \$54.53, cost of grain \$52.72, total cost of feed \$107.25, leaving a profit over

feed cost of \$151.93, or an average return of \$2.41 for each dollar's worth of feed consumed. Mr. Jaehnig also owns the three highest producing cows in the Farmington Association. Their records are of the daughter at 7 years, 18,752 lb. of milk and 686.8 lb. of fat, and of the granddaughter at 3 years, 18,028 lb. of milk and 686.6 lb. of fat. The mother at 9 years gave 14,249 lb. of milk and 471.7 lb. of fat. All three cows are purebreds. This is a good illustration of improved production through the use of better sires.

The third highest cow is a grade Holstein. She made 17,831 lb. of milk and 627.2 lb. of fat. The above records are the result of careful management. The herd was milked three times daily for about four months of the year. Very little grain was fed during the summer months because most of the cows freshened in the fall and early winter and were therefore, not milking very heavily during the summer. The pasture was also of good quality. The grain ration used throughout the barn feeding season was a mixture suggested by Nander Nelson, the tester. This mixture usually was as follows: Three hundred lb. of corn and cob meal, 200 ground oats, 200 lb. wheat bran, 100 lb. gluten feed, and 100 lb. oil meal. Mr. Jaehnig insists it was mainly through the suggestions of the tester that he has been able to secure such a wonderful record of his herd. Every visit Mr. Nelson, the tester, made to the farm, was occupied by discussions of the feeding methods which would be best to follow and any other changes in herd management which might be made. This plan of promptly putting his problems before the cow tester, every cow testing association

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member should follow if he wishes to secure the best results from testing work.

The Farmington Association, with 36 herds composed of 404 cows, completed the year ending March 1, 1923, with an average production of 8,505 lb. of milk and 309.2 lb. of fat per cow. This record places the Farmington Association as the sixth highest association in the state of Wisconsin. This association ranks highest for the number of 300-lb. herds, having twenty-four. The nearest competitor is the Luck-Millown Association with twenty-two herds, followed by the Allenton-Kohlsville Association with eighteen herds.

WASHINGTON DAIRY NOTES

The average production per cow for 325 cows that finished the year in the Snoqualmie cow testing association was 9,291 lb. milk and 364 lb. butterfat. This is an increase of 527 lb. milk and 18 lb. butterfat over last year.

Five bred Holstein heifers with official backing of from 600 to 710 lb. butterfat as well as three registered Jersey heifers of good backing were purchased by members of the boys' calf club of Skagit County.

Lionl Graves, a member of the Yelm Calf Club, purchased a heifer, Lady Nudine De Kol Palouse, from F. C. Baker, a local Holstein breeder, who made Lionl a special price on this fine animal. The deal was financed by the Olympia National Bank. The club member was given one year's time on the note and six per cent interest was charged.

HOLSTEIN HERD LEADS IN ILLINOIS

A. D. Cornue of Hebron, had the highest producing herd in the Illinois Cow Testing Associations during the month of July, his twenty purebred Holsteins averaging 1,234 lb. milk, 43.2 lb. fat. Harry Averill of Kane County had eight grade Holsteins that averaged 1,384 lb. milk, 42.6 lb. fat while the twenty-two grade and purebred Holsteins in the herd of the Aurora Girls' School averaged 1,238 lb. milk, 42.1 lb. fat. The Rock River herd makes a splendid showing, ninety-four purebred Holsteins averaging 1,175 lb. milk, 40 lb. fat, this herd is owned by Senator and Mrs. Medill McCormick. The Rock River herd is enrolled in the Ogle County Association, but in the Association is slightly exceeded by eighteen purebred Holsteins from Sinissippi Farm, President Lowden's establishment. These eighteen head average 1,047 lb. milk, 40.4 lb. fat. Ten purebred Holsteins owned by B. L. Thomas stand second to the Cornue herd in McHenry County with an average of 1,042 lb. milk, 37.9 lb. fat.

The leading producer of butterfat is a purebred Brown Swiss owned by the Hawthorn Farm with a production of 87.2 lb. fat and 2,235 lb. milk. Second to her for fat and exceeding her for milk is a member of the Rock River herd credited with 2,390 lb. milk, 86 lb. fat.

A grade Jersey is third and in fourth position is a purebred Holstein in the B. L. Thomas herd with 1,975 lb. milk, 84.9 lb. fat. She is followed by a grade Holstein with purebred Holsteins in the next three positions, two of them coming from the Rock River herd and the other owned by C. O. McCheasney of Du Page County. Black and White cows lead in eleven of the eighteen associations reporting, seven of these leaders were purebreds and four were grades.

HOLSTEINS LEAD IN LAWRENCE COUNTY

During July, 252 cows in twenty-five herds were tested by B. A. Koeckert in the Westfield Testing Association, which operates in part of Lawrence County, Pennsylvania. Of these five exceeded the 50 lb. mark while twelve produced more than 1,200 lb. milk. The leaders for both milk and butterfat were black and whites.

Daisy, a purebred Holstein, owned by Geo. Augustine, was the leader with a production of 56.45 lb. butterfat from 1,764 lb. milk. Ruhannah, a registered Holstein in the herd of H. Frank Freed, was second with 52.56 lb. butterfat from 1,752 lb. milk; while another member of the same herd, Betty also a purebred, produced 51.03 lb. butterfat from 1,646 lb. milk.

The average of the ten high cows in butterfat was 49.67 lb. and of the ten high cows in milk was 1,236.5 lb.

KIT AGAIN LEADS

Kit, the noted grade Holstein, owned by Rockwell & Katerhenry of Beloit, Wisconsin, and enrolled in the Beloit Testing Association, again leads in the production of both milk and butterfat, having 76 lb. fat and 2,375 lb. milk to her credit during the month of July.

The herd of grade Holsteins owned by L. Walmer, again led this association in average for butterfat, their production being 34 lb. butterfat from 931 lb. milk.

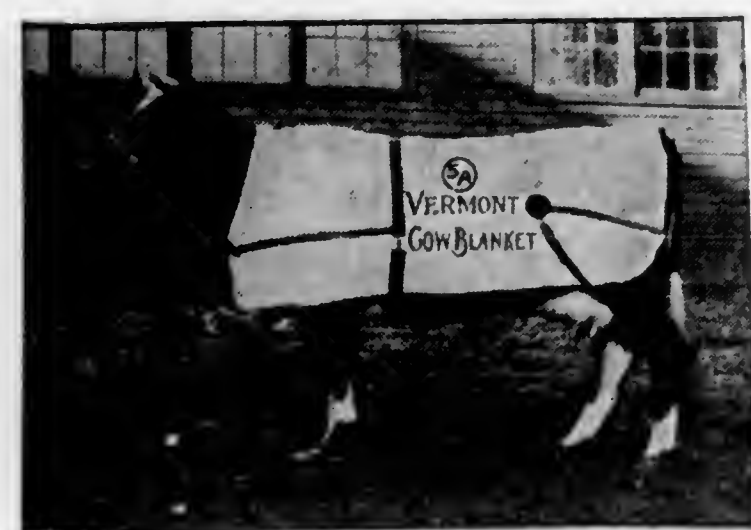
There were 438 cows tested during the month and forty-five of these exceeded forty pounds of butterfat, reports the tester, Paul Bollinger.

UTAH AAGGIE

Utah Aaggie is a purebred Holstein although not registered. She is nine years old and a short time ago finished a record of 18,499 lb. milk, 676.75 lb. butterfat, while enrolled as a member of the Utah County Association. Last year she produced 18,554 lb. milk, 636.5 lb. fat. She is again enrolled in test work and during June produced 2,409 lb. milk, 86.7 lb. butterfat. She is owned by W. & M. Holdaway of Vineyard, Utah.

One of the mysteries to a plain citizen is how a Wall Street bucket shop can fail for millions of dollars with practically no assets and succeed in preventing the creditors or the district attorney from gaining access to its books. It has been done and is being done through the aid of crafty lawyers.—*Forbes Magazine*.

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NOTES FROM ILLINOIS TESTING ASSOCIATION REPORTS

By C. S. RHODE

During this time of year there are several factors that operate against production on dairy farms. First, there is the natural tendency of the dairymen to neglect their cattle during the busy season, then hot weather, poor pastures, and the pesky fly come along to make a bad situation worse—a situation that leads to thin cows, low production, and unsatisfactory profits. More dairymen should observe the fact that a comfortable cow with a full bread basket is a willing worker. Reports from our cow testing associations show that improved practices are getting results.

Feeding grain to dairy cows in addition to pasture and silage netted Mr. DeHann of McHenry County \$133.19 for the month of July, according to Grant Hill, tester in the McHenry County association. His herd did better by 8,211 lb. of milk during July, 1923, than they did in July, 1922. The difference was about six pounds of grain per cow daily.

About half of the members in the Lake County association are using sweet clover for pasture and most of the others are planning to use it next year. They find that where the blue grass pastures will feed about one cow to two acres for a short time, sweet clover feeds about two cows per acre all summer. A report from Kane County states that pastures with the exception of sweet clover are of practically no value. Sweet clover is giving such a fine demonstration here that many will sow it next year. The good margin of profit made by one of the herds is due to sweet clover pasture. Mr. Ackerson, from Stephenson County, says that sweet clover is the most economical pasture crop they have found. Another report from Kane County states that "members who have tried sweet clover as a pasture crop find it very satisfactory as a summer forage, supplying plenty of succulence during a time when most other pastures are short and dry."

The production records and returns from the dairy herds indicate that using sweet clover for pasture, and feeding silage, hay, and grain during the summer are desirable practices.

A number of Will County dairymen are finding it profitable to keep their herds in darkened sheds during the mid-day and afternoon. There they are fed hay in racks and are reasonably free from flies. The cows are turned on pasture during the night and in the morning.

JESSIE STILL AT IT

Jessie Maida Ruth is adding to her honors in the Robertson herd. During the month of July she produced 3,180 lb. of milk, an average of better than 100 lb. of milk a day. She also led all the other cows in the York Valley, Pennsylvania Cow Testing Association, by producing 95.4 lb. butterfat. A picture of this cow was shown on page 533 of the August 8th issue of the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN.

PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

Aug. 22—Neshanic, N. J., S. S. Hastings Dispersal.
Aug. 23—Finnerne, N. J., Finnerne Stock Farm Sale, E. M. Hastings, Mgr.
Aug. 24—Lake Waccabuc, N. Y., F. B. Studwell's Accredited Herd Dispersal.
Aug. 28—Hastings, Mich., S. F. Champion, Jr. Dispersal.
Aug. 30—Montrose, Pa., Susquehanna County Breeders' Second Annual Sale.
Sept. 1—Troy, Pa., Bayard G. Bradford Dispersal Sale, R. Austin Backus, Mgr.
Sept. 26—Watertown, N. Y., Northern New York Breeders Sale.
Sept. 27—Eaton Rapids, Mich., Second Annual Sale, Grand River Stock Farms.
Sept. 27—Ogdensburg, N. Y., St. Lawrence County Breeders' Sale, R. Austin Backus, Mgr.
Oct. 1—Ithaca, N. Y., Tompkins County First Annual Guaranty Sale.
Oct. 3—Monroe, Wis., Cheese Day Sale of Quality Holsteins, J. W. Keating, Sec.
Oct. 3—Howell, Mich., Tenth Annual Sale of the Howell Sales Company of Livingston County, W. Griffin, Secy.
Oct. 4—Eureka, Mo., Dispersal Sale of C. E. Driver.
Oct. 4—Marshfield, Wis., 18th Semi-Annual Sale, Central Wisconsin Holstein Breeders' Association.
Oct. 9—West Chester, Pa., Chester County and Eastern Breeders' Consignment Sale.
Oct. 9—Wayland, Mich., F. D. Cutler Dispersal Sale, R. Austin Backus, Mgr.
Oct. 10—Grand Rapids, Mich., West Michigan Holstein Breeders' Consignment Sale.
Oct. 10—Syracuse, N. Y., National Dairy Show Sale.
Oct. 12—Mexico, N. Y., T. W. Hudson Dispersal.
Oct. 12—Mexico, N. Y., A. C. Kiefer Dispersal Sale, R. Austin Backus, Mgr.
Oct. 15—Baldwin, Wis., John Wynveen & Sons Dispersal, F. H. Everson, Mgr.
Oct. 17—Watertown, Wis., National Homestead Sale, Francis Darcey, Mgr.
Oct. 18—Howell, Mich., Howell Sales Company of Livingston County.
Oct. 19—New Douglas, Ill., First Semi-Annual Quality Registered Holstein Sale.
Oct. 20—New Douglas, Ill., Holstein Breeders' Consignment Sale, S. E. Gehrig, Mgr.
Oct. 22—Adrian, Mich., R. P. Clement Dispersal.
Oct. 22—Zanesfield, Ohio, W. W. Brundige & Sons First Annual Sale.
Oct. 23—Diamonddale, Mich., G. F. Balduf & Son Dispersal.
Oct. 23—South Montrose, Pa., B. F. Jones and Son Dispersal.
Oct. 31—Lapeer, Mich., R. V. Cutting Dispersal.
Nov. 5—Elkhorn, Wis., Walworth County Breeders' Fall Sale.
Nov. 7—Monroe, Wis., Green County Holstein Breeders Semi-Annual Consignment Sale, J. W. Keating, Secretary, Monroe, Wis.
Nov. 12—Elkhorn, Wis., Walworth County Breeders' Bull Sale.
Nov. 13—Waukesha, Wis., Waukesha County Holstein Breeders Fall Sale.
Nov. 14—Watertown, Wis., Watertown County Holstein Breeders Fall Sale.
Nov. 14—Watuton, Wis., Watuton County Holstein Breeders Fall Sale.
Nov. 15—Lake Mills, Lake Mills Holstein Breeders Sale, F. H. Everson, Mgr.
Nov. 19—Kansas State Association Sale, W. H. Mott, Mgr.
Nov. 21—Des Moines, Ia., Second I. P. O. P. National Sale.
Nov. 22—Des Moines, Ia., Corwin Farms Dispersal.

SPRINGDALE HERD TO BE DISPERSED

The many friends of Hugh Jones, Secretary of the Pennsylvania Federation of Holstein-Friesian Clubs, will regret to hear of his continued ill health. A little more than a year ago, Mr. Jones suffered severely with throat and ear trouble and underwent a severe operation which, however, only afforded temporary relief. This summer his trouble has returned in an aggravated form. His father, the well-known Pennsylvania cattle judge, B. F. Jones, confesses that he is not as young as he used to be and feels that without Hugh's help he will be unable to maintain Springdale herd at its present size and to give the farm the attention it requires. It is therefore with much regret that a dispersal of Springdale herd is announced and the date set for October 23d.

Springdale herd for seventeen years has been bred along lines of production and individuality. Its owners were farmers and dairymen first and breeders of purebred stock afterwards. They bred purebred Holsteins not because of the pleasure they found in developing good cattle but because they believe they are the most profitable dairy animals. Then they believe that they could get more satisfaction from good-looking animals than they could from animals that were unattractive. Both members of the firm are capital judges and the result is that the animals of Springdale herd possess individuality of a high order and, while Jones & Son have done very little showing, animals from Springdale herd have gone into other hands and won high honors in the show ring.

A succession of valuable sires have stood at the head of Springdale herd. One, King Tweede Spring Farm, has gone on to further fields of usefulness and now heads the great Deysher herd where his daughters will be given greater opportunities. His successor, Woodmont Echo Sylvia Champion, was first prize three-year-old bull at the 1922 New York State Fair while his dam, Butter Boy Empress, was

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grand champion cow as well as first prize A. R. O. cow the preceding year. The present herdsire, King Beauty Sylvia Lyons, won second prize as a young calf in a class of sixteen at the 1922 New York State Fair competing against animals that were considerably older than he. The senior member of the firm took notice of his great show qualities at that time and after inspecting his dam and his sisters and many other relations purchased him for use in Springdale herd and many of the females that will be offered in the dispersal sale will be carrying calf to this grandly bred young sire.

BREEDERS APPRECIATE THE WORK OF BACKUS

Holstein men in the eastern United States are evidently appreciating the splendid catalog work of the Backus Pedigree Company for this firm was called upon to furnish catalogs for more sales during the past season than did any other catalog company. This pedigree company is under the management of R. Austin Backus and his knowledge of Holstein cattle and of pedigrees is so appreciated that, despite his heavy office work, he has been called upon to officiate at more sales during the past six months than has any other pedigree man. It looks as though this record will be repeated this fall. On September 1st, Mr. Backus will officiate at the dispersal of Bayard G. Bradford's accredited herd, at Troy, Pa. Besides a number of other engagements Mr. Backus will be in the box at the Watertown sale, September 26th. This sale will be held on the well-known North Country Farm, owned by George N. Smith, and on the following day at Ogdensburg, N. Y., Mr. Backus will sell sixty head of purebred Holsteins. The breeders evidently intend to keep him busy.

We are informed that in order to give his customers better service Mr. Backus has purchased the building at Mexico, N. Y., formerly occupied by the First National Bank and the office of the Backus Pedigree Company will henceforth be in that building. Mexico is on one of the best auto roads in northern New York. It is on the road from Syracuse to Oswego and this road branches off from the road to the Thousand Islands, Mexico being only four miles from the junction. Mr. Backus will welcome any of his many friends who happen to be traveling in that part of the country and will be pleased to show them his new location and his office. Anyone who is interested in Holsteins would find it instructive and interesting to learn how a pedigree company keeps track of official and semi-official records as they are made and we believe would be surprised at the amount of labor such work entails.

ACCREDITED HERD DISPERSAL

A fully accredited herd will be offered at public auction at Troy, Pa., on Saturday, September 1st, when the Bayard G. Bradford herd will be dispersed. This herd has an enviable reputation and the owner proudly says that never has there been a reactor raised on the farm. In addition, the animals will be sold subject to a sixty-day retest privilege.

There are a number of animals in this herd of outstanding breeding. There are twenty daughters of Maple Hurst King Segis Pontiac. This bull is a son of King Segis Pontiac from a 28.85 lb. daughter of King of the Pontiacs, thus combining the bloodlines found in a number of great animals. King Segis Pontiac has now nearly 200 daughters in the Advanced Registry and King of the Pontiacs has now nearly 300 and is the only double century sire at present although many believe that before very long the young daughters of King Segis Pontiac yet to be tested will make him the second double century sire. These two bulls are far in the lead of other sires in the number of A. R. O. daughters.

Many breeders will be interested in the daughter of The Potentate. She is from a cow that made over 31 lb. butter in seven-day official test while The Potentate is a son of Leafy Veeman De Kol, a 40-lb. cow, whose dam made over 43 lb. butter in seven days official test and has several good record daughters. There is also a son of a 31.5 lb. cow, his sire is Cornucopia Ormsby Lad, whose daughters have been making wonderful records in the Bennett & Latzer herd, four of them exceeding the 30-lb. mark while a number of the daughters of this bull have made remarkable long-time records. Cornucopia Ormsby Lad is from the 33-lb. cow, Ada Cornucopia Posch, and is sired by Ormsby Korndyke Lad who many regard as the greatest sire ever developed in the Holstein breed, judging by the performances of his daughters in both long-time and short-time tests.

Besides the fully accredited herd of Bayard G. Bradford, ten head will be offered from the herd of R. C. Bradford. Everything possible will be done to insure the comfort of sale visitors. Conveyances will meet trains at Troy and lunch will be served at noon. It is advisable to get to the sale early because there will be fifty sheep offered before lunch. Catalogs are now being prepared by the Backus Pedigree Company and R. Austin Backus, who will be in the box at sale time, informs us that they can be obtained from the owner, Bayard G. Bradford, Troy, Pa.

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THE SHOW BULL OF DAUPHIN COUNTY

King Artis Waconda, said to be the handsomest bull in Dauphin County, is splendidly bred. His dam and sire's dam have seven-day butter records that average 30.595 lb. butter, 586.85 lb. milk. His dam and the two nearest dams of his sire have seven-day records averaging 34.08 lb. butter, 621 lb. milk. His dam is a former world's champion in long-time test. Calving at three years and three months of age, she produced in 365 days, 18,795.5 lb. milk, 792.05 lb. butter which was world's record for junior three-year-olds at the time it was made. She followed this performance by making, as a senior four-year-old, over 25 lb. butter in seven days, averaging



KING ARTIS WACONDA

His dam is a 30-lb. cow that made a world's record in long-time test as a junior three-year-old. Owned by Sam T. Witmer, Union Deposit, Pennsylvania

71 lb. milk a day; then calving again in a little over ten months, she increased her seven-day record to 25.8 lb., averaging 72.50 lb. milk a day. Tested again as an eight-year-old, she made 30.16 lb. butter in a week, averaging nearly 80 lb. milk a day. She is a granddaughter of the imported cow Waconsta. Her sire is De Kol Clothilde Artis, who has a number of good record daughters, including the 42-lb. cow, Tietje Queen De Kol. De Kol Clothilde Artis was one of the best sons of De Kol 2d's Butter Boy 3d, whose daughters and granddaughters are noted for large production as demonstrated in both long-time and short-time tests.

The sire of King Artis Waconda is King Korndyke Sadie Vale Jr. He is a son of the famous King Korndyke Sadie Vale, the only bull with a 40-lb. daughter, a 40-lb. dam and a 40-lb. sister. The remarkable records made by the daughters of King Korndyke Sadie Vale are well known to everyone interested in Holsteins. He was a remarkable sire but that is not at all surprising for his dam, Sadie Vale Concordia 4th made 41 lb. butter in seven days as a mature cow and was the first three-year-old to make a 30-lb. official seven-day butter record while her dam, old Sadie Vale Concordia, was the first 30-lb. cow in the world. Then King Korndyke Sadie Vale was sired by King Segis De Kol Korndyke, another famous sire who was by King Segis from Pontiac Clothilde De Kol 2d, the first cow to make 37 lb. butter in a week or to produce 1,000 lb. butterfat in year test.

King Korndyke Sadie Vale Jr. is a

son of Aaggie Cornucopia Paul, a cow that, as a ten-year-old, made over 31 lb. butter in seven days, averaging practically 50 lb. milk a day. She has a number of other good records; has four good record daughters and is grand dam of the famous Aaggies of Sunnyside, the six greatest producing sisters the breed has ever developed. Four of these sisters have year records averaging 25,060.4 lb. milk, 1,099.65 lb. butter, a showing that is not equalled by any other four daughters of one cow. Aaggie Cornucopia Paul is by the famous old show bull and show sire, Aaggie Cornucopia Johanna Lad Jr., who was by the best son of Aaggie Cornucopia Pauline, the first cow to make 34 lb. butter in seven days and the world's champion four-year-old for eight years.

King Artis Waconda heads the herd of Sam T. Witmer, Union Deposit, Pa. Mr. Witmer is a breeder and dairyman who is highly esteemed in his locality. He is a director of the Dauphin County Holstein Breeders' Club and also a director of the Pennsylvania Federation of Holstein-Friesian Clubs.

GROWING ALFALFA

My neighbor's busy ev'ry day a-putting up alfalfa hay, he has to work from morn till night to get the blamed stuff put up right. He never has a breathing spell, except to tank up at the well. The blamed stuff is so thick and tall that he can't hope to save it all. When he has got the first crop made he can't sit loafing in the shade; he'll have to plow his corn again, and cut his early oats, and then his second crop of that blamed hay, he'll have to cut and mow away. The stuff grows all the summer through; when weather's dry it lives on dew, and all the time he's making hay and never has a holiday.

I wouldn't grow a crop like that; you never know where you are at; your farming work is never done, you can't go off and have some fun for fear the hay will grow so high that you can never get it dry. My neighbor sez "it's good for feed;" he gets a ton from ev'ry seed; he had to rent some extra land to get room for his stacks to stand. My little patch of timothy makes all the hay, I want, by gee. When I have cut it once I'm done, and sit around, out of the sun and have some time to smoke and think, and sympathize with that poor gink!

—Exchange.

HOLSTEIN MILK FOR HAWAIIAN LABORERS

Milk from high-grade and purebred Holsteins imported from the United States is sold at cost to the families of laborers on many of the Hawaiian sugar and pineapple plantations. Industrial welfare work on these plantations is carried on to a higher degree of efficiency and upon broader lines than is to be found in any other agricultural region of the world. The Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association has an Industrial Bureau of which D. S. Bowman of Honolulu is director. The pineapple planters carry on welfare work independently but use virtually the same methods as are used on the sugar plantations.

The laborers are of many races, Japanese, Filipinos, Koreans, Portuguese, and Chinese predominating. Where considerable numbers of Japanese, Filipinos or other nationalities are on one plantation, separate club houses are provided for each of the races. Many of the plantation companies employ trained social welfare workers and athletic directors to supervise the recreation activities. Children are required to attend public schools and free evening classes are conducted for the benefit of older laborers.

Under the Industrial Service Bureau the homes of laborers are built, sanitation systems installed and the general plan of community life placed in operation. Motion picture theaters, amusement halls, club houses, athletic fields and day nurseries, for children whose mothers may be working in the cane fields, are provided for the laborers and their families. It is admitted by the planters that they were not actuated altogether by humanitarianism when they planned to add to the comfort and pleasure of their employes but it has been proven that this aids to good living, insures steadier and better workers.

The general housing scheme has been carefully worked out. The houses are all of the bungalow type and contain three rooms. Each is painted green with white trimming and each is situated in a fenced yard. The plantation company also provides medical and hospital services while modern grocery and dry goods stores and meat markets are operated at cost.

Black and white are the most popular cow colors in the market milk producing districts.

MAY BE AT SYRACUSE

Satie Colantha Pietertje, who is credited with the Pennsylvania state record in long time work, has a long list of good records. At 6 years, 8 months, 23 days she commenced a 305 day record of 21,280.3 lb. milk, 867.35 lb. butter. She freshened again in thirteen months and at the age of 7 years, 9 months, 26 days, she produced 24,069.7 lb. milk, 1,003.45 lb. butter. Her milk production was the world's record in class at time of making, despite the fact that she carried calf 194 days of the time she was on test. Satie freshened again in less than a year; this time at 8 years, 9 months, 16 days and produced 28,742.8 lb. milk, 1,219.65 lb. butter in the full year. In the three successive lactation periods, she averaged 24,679.6 lb. milk, 1,030.15 lb. butter and made these three records in less than three years and one month. Satie also made a number of good short time records. She made 810.5 lb. milk, 35.29 lb. butter in seven days and averaged 107 lb. milk for thirty days, while as a six-year-old she made over 30 lb. butter in a week averaging practically 92 lb. milk a day. She is owned by Dr. E. W. Hogg & Son of Wilkes Barre, Pa., who also own the well-known bull, Radium, grand champion of the 1921 New York State Fair. It is very likely that Radium and Satie will be seen at the National Dairy Show this fall as part of the Pennsylvania State show herd.

HOLSTEINS AT ROME

Six years ago a farm adjoining the county home near Rome, N. Y., was purchased by the county authorities and since that time most of the work has been performed by prisoners from the county jail. A herd of grade cattle was purchased but when the time came to test them a large number of the animals reacted and they were all slaughtered. Then it was decided to purchase a purebred Holstein herd which at the present time is producing 700 lb. milk a day. It is expected that at least twenty more head will be purchased this fall after the crops are harvested. The jail farm now supplies milk for the jail, the county, home, and the county hospital.

Part of the present herd was purchased from Essex County and part at sales held at Earlville and at Liverpool. The farm is in charge of deputy Chris Phillips, whose predecessor, Fred Meiss, is now sheriff of the county. Every morning the prisoners are taken to the farm and are returned at night while a daily report is sent the sheriff's office in Utica, telling the number of prisoners at work and giving details of what they do.

NEW MILK CHAMPION

Beauty Pietertje Canary Vale, a member of the Serradella Herds, owned by Carl E. Schmidt of Detroit, Michigan, recently produced 652 lb. milk in seven days which is the state record in her class. Albert E. Jenkins, superintendent of the Serradella Farm says that Serradella herd contains the animals that stand first and second in Michigan as senior two-year-olds.

HOW THE HOLSTEIN COW MADE LIVINGSTON COUNTY

By F. W. MUNSON, in the *Lapeer Press*

In the early '80s, W. K. Sexton, brought into Livingston County, Michigan, a few imported *Holstein-Friesian* cattle. The territory was already occupied by the Shorthorns to the extent of 14 herds of registered stock in the county. To introduce a new breed, contrasting so strongly with the accepted ideals, seemed almost a hopeless task, but Mr. Sexton was young and courageous. He had been to Holland and had seen them on their native heath. He knew what they had done for Holland, and he believed they might do as much for Michigan. He selected his cattle with care, and by sheer force of persistence and merit, he finally won out.

Until the dairy business assumed its true perspective, the near nickel obscured the dollar further on. Even before the advent of the milk factory the Black-and-Whites began to attract public notice. The agricultural fairs in the county (of which there were three) included them in their premium lists. For some years Mr. Sexton was about the only exhibitor. This was the day of small things. The milk condensary came—dairying had come to its own. A market for milk was at our doors, and with it came a demand for cows that could produce milk in quantity.

Mr. Sexton was on top. Instead of seeking distant markets for his surplus, to keep him going, buyers came to him. He had proven their value. Holsteins were the coming breed.

Some others who started early also "struck it rich." Frank R. Crandall, a young man with a 40-acre farm and poor buildings, but with the characteristics of a breeder, a feeder and a dealer, bought two or three females. He cared for and developed one cow to a record of over 17,000 lb. milk in a year, and sold her for the (then) magnificent sum of \$200. A friend and backer of Mr. Crandall confided to me that he believed, "it would have been better for him (Mr. Crandall) if she had died."

He had misjudged the caliber of the man. It spurred his ambition. He reinvested the money in Holsteins, and with such judgment that his large farm, capacious barns and fine buildings are the admiration of all who visit them to-day and, last winter, at a single sale, he received an average price of \$500.00 for 15 head, and is by no means out of good cattle to-day.

Perhaps the first after Mr. Sexton, to own registered Holsteins in the county, was Wm. B. Smith of Oceola township, who brought in some splendid cows and wonderful producers, but he neglected to keep up his registrations and thus, did not lose, but missed a fortune. In 1893, R. C. Reed of Oceola started a herd in a small way and has ever since been a prominent factor in Holstein circles. In 1898 he had the first public sale of Holsteins in Howell, and now, with his partner, F. P. Knowles of Massachusetts, owns the Fair Lawn herd near Howell.

The McPherson herd, starting in 1895 or '96 with three head, now numbers over 100 females. The Nortons, H. E. Reed,

Eagers, Cornells and many others, have large herds of choice cattle.

Five years ago, one small farmer who sold milk ventured, with many misgivings, to purchase one registered cow, for less than \$100. He refused \$5 for his bargain and asked \$10. He has sold \$700 worth of registered stock and still has a fair start towards a herd. Phenomenal cases might be multiplied in which the cow has greatly helped her owner, and each has its influence.

In fact, the atmosphere of the county seems saturated with the Holstein germ so that nearly every farmer is on the alert for a chance to get some Holsteins. And they are wise. In my judgment, a careful painstaking farmer can make no better investment. If a young man is deeply in debt, let him buy a good Holstein cow, nourish and care for her, and he soon has a sinking fund of no mean proportions. When asked by the Secretary of the National Association to send him a list of my neighbors and acquaintances who owned grade or purebred Holsteins, I replied, "I might as well copy the poll list, as they all have them." The effect of the change from beef to milk is very evident. Good cows, in which you have good money invested, call for good care. Silos and good stables economize the roughage, and the concentrates which we buy to produce milk at a profit, return 70 per cent of their value in manure.

Thus, instead of depleting our soils by continual cropping, we increase their fertility. A drover who has traveled this country for many years expressed the opinion that our dairy farms had doubled in fertility in the last ten years. Especially is this the case on light soils. I was shown one field of six acres where six years ago the whole product was drawn off in a single load, that, last year (a wet season) produced 20 tons of silage per acre.

Another effect of farmers combining to raise one breed of cattle is the market it creates. Buyers from abroad recognize the advantage of having a number of herds in easy reach, from which to draw, and if one man has not all they want, his neighbor will very likely complete the order. Already, above the home demand, there is almost a continuous string of cattle, singly, in small lots, or in car lots, leaving the county. Our breeders are up-to-date. No pains nor money is spared to procure the best sires the country affords, and while every effort is made to maintain the high reputation of the cattle for constitution and vigor, the records of production must please the intending buyer.



F. O. B. our plant: 125 lbs., \$5.00; 500 lbs., \$20.00; 1000 lbs., \$37.50; 2000 lbs., \$70.00. United Chemical & Organic Products Co., 4200 So. Marshfield Ave., Chicago, Ill.

TENNESSEE'S FAMOUS SHOW COW DEAD

Dixie Korndyke Kimberlin, the great show cow of the Knapp School of Country Life, at Nashville, Tenn., will never be seen again at the Tennessee State Fair where she was twice grand champion. She has gone to the land where the good cows go and her burial on Friday, July 27, was attended by a number of the students of the George Peabody College for Teachers.

Dixie Korndyke Kimberlin, No. 148197, was born Sept. 29, 1909. Her dam was Lassie De Kol Kimberlin; her sire was Hengerveld Pontiac Korndyke, a grandson of Hengerveld De Kol. Dixie had a creditable official record but her chief claim to fame was won in open competition in the show ring.

Two different times she carried off the grand championship of her state and she was not shown until she was past ten years of age. During the past seven years, she has given 65,470 lb. milk which has been used in the kitchen and dining room of the George Peabody College for Teachers. She has helped to feed many of the leading teachers of the South. Her daughters, granddaughters, and great granddaughters include some of the best Holsteins on the Knapp farm and these animals have inherited the powers of persistent production as well as the show qualities of their famous ancestor.

TUBERCULOSIS ERADICATION WORK

There are nearly one million animals waiting to be tested in tuberculosis eradication work, the figures being 995,849 head. This large number of animals comprise 74,637 herds. At the present time there are 400,097 herds containing 4,449,722 head under supervision so that the existing herds under supervision average eleven head, according to the June report. There are now 28,526 herds containing 615,156 head on the accredited list with 2,724,497 head that have passed one clean test.

Indiana has taken the lead for number of herds accredited having a total of 3,425 against 3,061 for Wisconsin, her nearest competitor; but Wisconsin still leads for the number of animals accredited with 69,236 head against 57,544 for Minnesota, who is second in this respect. Indiana and Iowa are practically tied for third place each having over 50,000 head of accredited cattle.

SHIPPING HOLSTEINS INTO MONTANA

A carload of Holsteins, heifers and cows, together with a few purebred bulls, were received at Missoula, Montana, August 4th, shipped from Carnation, Washington, by the Montana Mutual Dairy Loan Association. They are enroute for the Bitter Root Valley where they will be distributed among ranchers living around Hamilton and Corvallis. This is the third shipment received in Missoula from Washington by the Montana Mutual Dairy Loan Association within three weeks.



YOUNG STOCK FOR SALE AT DAIRYMEN'S PRICES

HARRY C. REYNOLDS, SCRANTON, PA.

Herd under Accredited Plan

STARTS LIKE A CHAMPION DAIRY FARM FOR FORTY YEARS

Murray A. Miller of Milton, Pa., owns the oldest herd in Northumberland County. Although he has been in business a long time, he still experiences a thrill when one of the heifers he has raised starts out like a world's champion. May Queen Fayne De Kol No. 665192 recently freshened in the Murray herd. As a three-year-old, she is producing 70 lb. milk a day at two milkings a day and all her feed is derived from August pasture with a little grain fed at milkings. Most anyone knows that pasturage in Pennsylvania this August is not at all conducive to a heavy milk flow. As a two-year-old in cow testing association work this splendid heifer made 7,161 lb. milk in the first eight months of her lactation period. She is a very handsome young cow, a real show animal and we plan to publish her picture in an early issue of this paper.

She is backed by three generations of producers and show animals and would look well in any herd. May Queen Fayne De Kol is a granddaughter of King Pontiac Alcartra Fayne, who was by the well-known Pennsylvania bull, King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje from a sister to Finderne Mutual Fayne, the only junior two-year-old with a record of over 1,200 lb. butter in a year.

May Queen Fayne De Kol dropped a very handsome bull calf whose sire is by a son of Cornucopia Plum Johanna, a cow with a record of 19,958.6 lb. milk, 1,056.79 lb. butter in a year and the dam of the famous world's champion Keystone Beauty Plum Johanna with 1,294.71 lb. butter in a year. Cornucopia Plum Johanna has five daughters with long time records, four of them tested as heifers. The records of Cornucopia and her five daughters average 918.35 lb. butter, a showing that is not equalled by any other cow and five daughters.

The price Mr. Murray has set on his young bull is very much below what an animal of his breeding is really worth and some dairyman is due to secure a bargain.

The Miller herd has been established longer than any other Holstein herd in Northumberland County. It was recently put under state and federal supervision and the first test gave the herd a clean bill of health.

ROSES, PEONIES, BULBS

Save Money—Order Now

Our collection Everblooming Tea Roses, all colors, 50c or five for \$2. All colors Peonies 50c or five for \$2. Finest Hyacinth Bulbs 20 for \$1, 100 for \$4. Single or double Narcissus 30 for \$1, 100 for \$3. Giant Darwin Tulips, mixed, 40 for \$1, 100 for \$2. Crocus, all colors mixed, 10 for \$1. Iris, all colors, 10 for \$1. All prepaid.

R. J. GIBBINS

MT. HOLLY

NEW JERSEY

For more than forty years the Heywood Farm has been one of the main sources of the milk supply of Gardner, Mass. The farm was first operated by Henry Heywood, grandson of the present owner. After his death Miss Helen Heywood managed the estate and when she died two years ago it passed to the hands of its present owner, George H. Heywood.

The farm which contains about 1,000 acres is under the superintendence of Philip Buckwold who has been with the Heywoods for thirty-seven years. It is one of the most up-to-date establishments in Worcester County.

The milk from the Heywood Farm is produced from cows that have been tuberculin tested. Part of these cows are purebred Holsteins and part purebred Guernseys while a few are grades of both breeds. There are two barns, one of which contains cows that have passed two or more clean tests and so properly belong on the accredited list while twenty-four others have passed only one clean test and these are segregated until they shall have passed a clean test the second time.

The present plan is to equip the cattle barns with every device that will facilitate the clean and sanitary handling of the milk and to make the barn large enough to accommodate 135 head of milking cows.

The Holstein herdsire is Bonair Sir Pietertje Ormsby, a four-year-old weighing well over a ton. The Guernsey herdsire is Quaker Boy of Shadow Farm, both bulls are show animals and their ancestors have splendid production records.

A SHOWY HERDSIRE

Model Annie King Segis is an eight-year-old sire heading the herd at Liseter Farm, Newton Square, Pa. He is a very handsome fellow, nearly all white in color and a real show animal. He is also splendidly bred. His sire, Lakeside King Segis Alban De Kol, for five consecutive years was a prize winner at the New York State Fair and was a son of King Segis from De Kol 2d's Alban De Kol, a cow that made 26.58 lb. butter in seven days when over thirteen years of age and averaged better than 72 lb. milk a day for thirty days.

Annie De Kol Butter Girl, the dam of Model Annie King Segis, is one of the few cows that made a 30-lb. official seven-day butter record three different years. She made 31.32 lb. as a six-year-old; 31.43 lb. as a ten-year-old; and 30.83 lb. as an eleven-year-old cow. She has a number of good record daughters including one that two different years has crossed the 30-lb. mark and she is full sister to Pauline Govers De Kol 2d, a cow that made over 30 lb. butter in seven days as a ten-year-old.

THEY ALL DO

"I know something I won't tell," sang a little girl, as little girls do. "Never mind, child," said the old bachelor. "You'll get over that when you're a little older."

TOMLINSON DISSENTS

A vigorous dissent to our statement on page 533 of the August 8th issue of the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN has been sent into the office by Wm. S. Tomlinson, manager of the Crozer Dairy Farm, the splendid Holstein breeding establishment owned by John P. Crozer at Upland, Pennsylvania. Mr. Tomlinson intimates that Jessie Maida Ruth is not nor never was the Pennsylvania state champion for seven and thirty day milk production, that honor belonging to Lady Beets Johanna Korndyke, a member of the Crozer herd. He says that in April of this year Lady Beets Johanna Korndyke made official records of 30.84 lb. butter and 786 lb. milk and 119.79 lb. butter from 3,247.1 lb. milk. Nor is this her highest seven-day milk record for in seven consecutive days of this test she produced 878.7 lb.

Jessie Maida Ruth's records are 742.5 lb. milk in the week and 3,118.8 lb. in thirty days and as her record was not closed until June 8th, we must acknowledge that Mr. Tomlinson is right in his claim although the figures have not yet been officially reported by Superintendent Gardner.

Lady Beets Johanna Korndyke, No. 331328, is a daughter of Maplemont Beets Korndyke and the well-known Bonalevo herdsire, Colantha Johanna Lad 8th. This bull already enjoys the distinction of having two daughters that have each produced over 800 lb. milk in a week and his daughters and granddaughters are noted for large and persistent production. We hope to show our readers a picture of the Pennsylvania milk champion in an early issue.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

Miss Los Angeles was the name selected beforehand for the calf of Blanche Nudine Clothilde Walker, the five-year-old cow which was sold in the California Guaranty Sale for \$1,100. The Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce secured this cow for the California Junior Republic of China. Blanche had been bred to the celebrated bull, King Korndyke Pontiac Acme. Unfortunately the sex of the offspring will make the name rather confusing for Blanche recently dropped a fine young bull calf and Robert A. Condee, livestock superintendent of the Junior Republic, has appealed to the agricultural committee of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce for a more appropriate cognomen. Blanche has a year record of 989.21 lb. butter to her credit and is a show cow as well as a big producer.

MERGE LARGE HERDS

The Holstein herds of Miss M. Holdridge of San Jose, and Mr. A. R. Patrick of Salinas, California, have been consolidated and are now housed on the Patrick ranch. The combined herds total 150 head of purebreds and 300 grades. They will be in charge of L. W. Wing, Jr., and the owners will cooperate in the management.

FIRST HOLSTEIN HERD IN WASHINGTON

Clallam County is claimed to be the first county in the state of Washington in which dairying was started as a special farm industry. Some time in 1870 a Canadian who had been in the dairy business in eastern Canada located in Dungeness and afterwards imported a small shipment of Jersey cattle from his old home. For years the Alonzo Davis Jersey herd was famed in the northwestern country. In 1873, Hall Davis brother of A. U. arrived in Dungeness and purchased from his father Hezekiah Davis, who had preceded him, the Brook Farm. Unlike his brother, he favored Holstein cattle and imported some from the east. As far as is known, these were the first Holstein cattle to be brought into the state of Washington.

Brook Farm is now owned by Donald McInnes and it has the largest farm barn in Western Washington with standing room for one hundred cows. The buildings are equipped with modern conveniences, including electric lights and water system while there is an irrigation system on the farm which is used during the extremely dry seasons. It is said that nothing in the way of crops has been sold off this place for fifty years and all the manure has been put back on the land. Some of the meadows have not been broken by the plow or reseeded for more than forty years.

TIME TO BUY SHOW BLANKETS

Show time is near and owners of purebred Holsteins are planning to exhibit their stock at the fall fairs. To have the animals appear at their best it is necessary to use blankets which serve to keep dust from the hair at the same time serving to keep the hair soft and the hide mellow and pliable. A poor blanket is a source of inconvenience to the animals and of trouble to the caretaker. Such a blanket is almost impossible to keep in place and a good share of the time part of it is under the feet of the animals.

The 5-A Vermont Cow Blanket is a general favorite with men who exhibit cattle either at the fairs or at sales. These blankets can be obtained in sizes to fit the animals no matter how large or how small. They are strong and well made and stay in place and are not any higher in price than are other kinds. Robbins & Cowles, Inc., are the United States selling agents and catalogs illustrating 5-A Vermont Cow Blankets can be obtained from them by writing to them at Brattleboro, Vermont.

NOT DANGEROUS

A teacher asked a class of grade pupils for compositions on the violet. On looking over the written compositions she found the following: "The violet has sepals, petals and a gun." Perplexed, she called the author to her desk and asked what he meant by saying that the violet had a gun. He explained: "Why, you told us that the violet had sepals, petals, and a pistil, and I couldn't spell pistil."

CREAMERY RUN UNDER GUARD

A California creamery manager was found to have fraudulently manipulated Babcock test records of milk and cream he received and his license was revoked by the State Department of Agriculture. The courts were appealed to and they upheld the action of the State Department. Then a special guard appointed by the Department was stationed in the plant during all hours of operation and the guard submits a certified statement to the Superintendent of Dairy Service at the close of each day's business.

This statement covers the weighing of the cream, the daily check on the weigh scales, tare on cans, correct sampling, every step in testing samples, reading tests, recording results and statements to dairymen and payment of correct amounts. Under this arrangement the creditors of the plant collect \$200 a month from the owner and it is impossible for unlawful practices to occur without the knowledge of officials who will instigate prosecution for any violation of the law.

PROHIBIT TURNIP FEEDING

Humboldt County, California, has a reputation for producing dairy products of high quality. Then it is very easy to grow heavy crops of turnips in Humboldt County. But when the dairymen feeds the turnips to his cows he immediately runs into trouble for it seems almost impossible to keep the characteristic turnip taste and smell out of the butter produced, consequently there were a number of complaints about Humboldt County butter.

The State Department of Agriculture took a stand against the feeding of turnips to dairy cows and the Humboldt County Dairymen's Association voted to support the State Department in its action. The department obtained an opinion from the Attorney General of California upon which the State Department has prohibited feeding of turnips to cows in milk.

DAIRYMEN PICNIC AT ROME

Dairymen from long distances attended the annual farm picnic at Rome, New York, August 7th, an annual event under the auspices of the Grange, Farm and Home Bureau and the Dairymen's League. Despite the fact that rain fell during the night and early morning there was a very large attendance.

The exhibits of farm machinery, automobiles and milking machines were given critical examination. There was a calf sale at which auctioneer Bassett officiated, only young bulls were sold and these brought dairymen's prices. The offerings included animals of the Holstein, Ayrshire and Guernsey breeds.

WHERE WIFE COUNTS

The Married Man—I tell you, it's when a man falls into misfortune that he appreciates a woman.

The Single Man—You bet. It must be a handy thing sometimes to put all your property in your wife's name.

A BIG HERD OF BIG PRODUCERS

Dr. E. M. Poser, of Columbus, Wis., is the owner of Doraldo Farms located near that city. These farms are operated by the brothers, Ernest and Herman Bergauer and houses a high class Holstein herd. From January to June they took more than 30,000 lb. milk each month to the creamery. The record for each month was: January—31,649 lb.; February, 30,872 lb.; March, 39,865 lb.; April, 40,237 lb.; May, 42,003 lb.; June, 35,621 lb.

The senior sire, Denver Ourvilla De Kol, is from a cow that produced 31 lb. butter in seven days and 28,521 lb. milk and over 1,000 lb. butter in a year. The second sire, Sir Hester Aaltje Korndyke, is from the former world's champion, Hester Aaltje Korndyke, 46.79 lb. butter in a week. A number of daughters of these two bulls in the Doraldo Farms were producing from seventy to eighty pounds milk a day during June. The youngest sire at the Farm, Albina Sir Rag Apple, is a splendid individual and his pedigree shows a number of 40-lb. records.

YOU CAN'T FOOL YOUR WIFE

A certain sportsman went out for a day's rough shooting. He was not a particularly good shot, and so he got nothing; but since he was rather ashamed to return empty-handed, he bought a hare in the town on his way home.

He presented the hare to his wife, who, after responding with the usual congratulations, thoughtfully remarked:

"Do you know, it was a good thing you shot that hare when you did, John; it wouldn't have kept another day."—*Youth's Companion*.

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REGISTERED Big Type Poland-China pigs. Priced right. Satisfaction guaranteed. OTTO O. KENDALL, HARTMAN, ARK.

HOLSTEIN BULLS: three dams averaged 103.8 lb. milk one day. \$125.

ALB. KORNAUS, R. 1, Box 122, PULASKI, WIS.

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULLS—From A. R. O. dams. Soon ready for service.

DAIRYCROFT FARMS, PALESTINE, ARKANSAS.

FOR SALE—Guernsey and Holstein Cows and heifers in carload lots. Write or wire.

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HAVE ON HAND two carloads of choice Holstein cows and heifers. Prices right. Write or wire. W. J. SMITH, WEST CONCORD, MINN.

BIG TYPE POLAND-CHINAS. Five months old. One extra fine boar, weight 110 lb.; Sows, 90 to 105 lb. \$25 each.

M. M. YODER, R. 1, McVEY TOWN, PA.

FOR SALE—Entire herd Holsteins, seven milking, aged two to seven years; three yearling heifers; four heifer calves; one herdsire A. R. O. backing.

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FOR SALE—PUREBRED HAMPSHIRE Pigs, male and female, about five months old, well grown and nicely marked. Price, twenty-five dollars. These pigs will be registered and transferred to purchaser.

G. A. WILLSON, SILVER SPRING, MD.

IF YOU ARE INTERESTED IN Holstein-Friesian Cattle from an Accredited Herd at reasonable prices, bred by our 34-lb. bull, Clever Model Glista, a son of Model King Segis Konigen, write at once to

MAPLE GROVE STOCK FARM, F. JONES, MGR., CENTERVILLE, PA., R. No. 4.

HOLSTEIN HEIFER and bull calves. Purebred, registered and high grade. Splendid individuals and breedings. Delivered to you, \$25 and up. Your inquiry will be given our best attention. BROWN CROFT FARMS, MCGRAW, N. Y.



Representatives Wanted

The picnic and fair season, when rural people get together, is the time to earn good money at these gatherings soliciting subscriptions to *The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman*. Write to-day for terms. Send references with your letter.

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman, Harrisburg, Pa.

ANGEL DRINK

"Angel Drink" is a preparation formed from chocolate, malt and whole milk which has been marketed in Wichita, Kansas, during the past year. The first to place the product on the market were M. J. Higgins and W. F. Farris. It soon became evident that Angel Drink was a successful seller. Mr. Higgins had to enlarge his dairy house and the new one is already too small.

Chocolate malted milk is made by taking pure whole milk, pure chocolate in the paste form, malt, and then mixing thoroughly with a little sugar. The new drink sells readily at restaurants and lunch counters. In addition to his Angel Drink business, Mr. Higgins puts out about four hundred quarts daily of special baby milk which is guaranteed to have a very low bacterial count. Mr. Higgins for ten years was a draughtsman employed by the Western Iron Foundry. Four years ago he decided that he was going to work in the "out-doors" and purchased a ten-acre tract near Wichita on which he still lives.

THE PENNSYLVANIA DELEGATES

Governor Gifford Pinchot on August 8th appointed sixteen delegates to represent Pennsylvania at the world's dairy congress. Among the delegates are: F. P. Willits, state secretary of agriculture; George W. Slocum, president of the Dairymen's League Co-operative Association; H. A. Allebach, president of the Interstate Milk Producers' Association and an owner of Holsteins; John A. Bell, Jr., president of the Pennsylvania Federation of Holstein-Friesian Clubs and Professor A. A. Borland, head of the dairy department of Pennsylvania State College.

Between the Washington and Syracuse sessions, the Congress will meet in Philadelphia, October 4th, at which time a banquet will be tendered the delegates and at which Governor Pinchot is expected to be the principal speaker.

BUILDING ON A DAIRY BASIS

R. E. Stevens, a Holstein breeder of Redmond, Oregon, is the leader of the Tethero Butte Holstein Calf Club and is greatly interested in the work of the members. Mr. Stevens has a typical central Oregon farm consisting of eighty acres of irrigated land and is slowly working into the purebred Holstein business while making the herd pay for the farm with its dairy products. Six of his sixteen animals are purebreds and his herdsire is Palmyra Segis of Scattercreek. Mr. Stevens mildly confesses to making a good living as well as a surplus with a Holstein dairy.

The Aunt—"Yes, Betty, with the new thought one can accomplish anything. For instance, I don't even have to rouge! I simply think a flow of color into my cheeks."

The Niece—"Gracious! I'm glad I don't have such thoughts as that!"

HIS WIFE WAS TOO LAZY

A tourist in the mountains of Tennessee had dinner with a querulous old mountaineer who yawned about hard times fifteen minutes at a stretch.

"Why, man," said the tourist, "you ought to be able to make lots of money shipping green corn to the northern markets."

"Yes, orter," was the sullen reply.

"You have the land, I suppose, and can get the seed."

"Yes, I guess so."

"Then why don't you go into the speculation?"

"No use, stranger," sadly replied the cracker, "the old woman is too lazy to do the plowin' and plantin'."

USED TO IT

His automobile had balked, as automobiles will and even if he was the well known auctioneer Colonel Glenn R. Mead and due to work at a Holstein sale, he couldn't persuade it to go. Fruitlessly he labored, with oil can and monkey wrench, until he was hot, dirty and disgusted, and only the presence of a crowd of children prevented him from expressing himself as the situation demanded. But at last he must speak or explode. Near him was a sweet maiden with golden hair and deep blue eyes.

"Run away, little girl," he said, "there are a few things I would like to say."

"Go right ahead," said the child, "my pa has an auto too."

A Word Spoken in Season

may mean many dollars for you at your Holstein sale. The man who can speak that word when it is advisable or necessary is

Donald T. Graves, Alden, N. Y.

Producing Holsteins!

When the test supervisor was here in January, our sixteen milkers—all ages, were averaging 55 lb. milk daily.

If you want Holsteins of this quality, get in touch with

W. B. Kennedy & Son
Wyalusing, Pa.

Be Reasonable

YOU would not expect your Holsteins to produce the maximum yield of butterfat if you did not provide them with a proper balanced ration.

Is It Reasonable

to expect your soil to produce a maximum yield from year to year without the same attention and feeding?

Your Soil Needs A Balanced Ration

For every element taken from the soil by growing plants a like amount must be returned thru the agencies of manures, fertilizers, legumes, etc.

Baynes' Soil Improver

will help you settle your soil problems and will be sent to any address in the United States for 25 cents a year or 5 years for \$1.00 with the valuable 74 page booklet "FEEDING DAIRY COWS" as a premium.

ADDRESS

BAYNES' SOIL IMPROVER,
327 So. LaSalle St., Dept. H Chicago, Illinois

Dispersal Sale!

Dispersal Sale!

FULLY ACCREDITED HERD

45 Registered Holstein-Friesians **Saturday, September 1, 1923**
Bayard G. Bradford, Owner, Troy, Pennsylvania

This sale will be held at the farm, and trains will be met at Troy. Lunch will be served at noon.
HEALTH—This is a genuine breeder's herd—never a reactor raised on the farm. Sold subject to a 60-day retest.

BREEDING—In this sale there will be a son of a 31-lb. cow by Cornucopia Ormsby Lad, who has four 30-lb. daughters. He is the best proven son of Ormsby Korndyke Lad and is from a 33-lb. cow.

Also a daughter of a 31-lb. cow by a son of Leafy Veeman DeKol, a 40-lb. daughter of a 43-lb. cow.

The important feature will be the sale of twenty daughters of Maple Hurst King Segis Pontiac, a son of King Segis Pontiac from a 28.85 lb. daughter of King of the Pontiacs.

FIFTY SHEEP will also be sold—come early as they will be sold before lunch.

Auctioneers—Col. George W. Baxter, Elmira, N. Y.
 Col. Lynn A. Williams, Mansfield, Pa.

In the box
 R. Austin Backus, Mexico, New York
 Catalogs and publicity, Backus Pedigree Co., Mexico, New York

Attend this sale. **BUY YOUR CATTLE FROM A CLEAN HERD.** Write for catalogs to owner

Bayard G. Bradford, Troy, Pa.

A Clean Herd—

My Herd Combines Production
With Breeding and Individuality

It is essentially a Dairyman's Herd.
 It's a Healthy Herd, is under State
 and Federal Supervision and the
 latest test was CLEAN.

Just keep this in mind when looking for
 Good Holsteins.

A. CONRAD SLIFER
 Union Co. R. D. 3, Lewisburg, Pa.

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Those who have tried them claim that
 "Breeder and Dairyman" Milk Report
 Sheets are just a little the handiest and
 best they ever used.

Designed for use in either grade or
 purebred herds, each sheet has room
 for recording the production of 25
 cows for the full month, breeding and
 calving data, etc., etc.

They are printed on light, strong manila
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 inches wide. Sample 5 cents. Year's
 supply, 12 sheets, 50 cents.

Give them a trial. You will like them.

The Holstein Breeder & Dairyman
 BOX 110, HARRISBURG, PA.

Important

Have you taken advantage of our Special Introductory Subscription Price of two years for \$1.00? If not, cut out, sign and return the attached coupon and receive The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman regularly twice a month for the next two years. Do not delay. Subscriptions are coming in fast and we wish to include you among our regular subscribers.

Special Introductory Offer

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman,
Harrisburg, Pa.

Gentlemen:

I enclose One Dollar for two years' subscrip-
tion to "The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman."

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HOLSTEINS

Hornless Holsteins have all the desirable
 qualities and characteristics of the breed
 you know and love so well.

PLUS HORNLESSNESS

Horns are superfluous in domesticated
 cattle, and the energy necessary to grow
 them can be turned more profitably to
 the processes of growth and production.
 Sounds reasonable, doesn't it?

GEORGE E. STEVENSON

727 Connell Building, Scranton, Pa.

Herd Under State and Federal Supervision

For Twenty Years

I have been

BREEDING HOLSTEINS,

and, being a dairy farmer, have always
 had to keep in mind that the true value of
 Holsteins is based on their ability to return
 a profit over the cost of their feed and
 care. Naturally, I have developed a good
 herd, at the head of which stands

King Artis Waconda,

whose dam is a 30-lb. cow that made a
 world's record as a three-year-old for
 butter production in yearly work.

I am pricing his young stock reasonably.

SAM T. WITMER

Dauphin County, Union Deposit, Pa.

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 healthy
 Holsteins
 at reasonable
 prices and
 invite your
 inspection.

Dauphin County Holstein Breeders' Association

HIRAM BILLET, Pres.,
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 Paxtang, Penna.

G. H. TRUCKELL,
 Secretary,
 Harrisburg, Penna.

HE COMBINES THE BLOOD OF WORLD CHAMPIONS



Onaco Sir Lucille Jolie Beauty

STANDS AT THE HEAD OF THE DENNINGTON HERD

His dam, *Lucille Jolie Pontiac*, became the World Champion senior four-year-old by producing 1,173.15 lb. butter in 365 days, her milk averaging 3.94% fat. Then, as a seven-year-old she made a seven-day record of 33.29 lb. butter, 665.5 lb. milk.

His sire's dam, *Keystone Beauty Plum Johanna*, became the World Champion senior four-year-old by producing 1,294.71 lb. butter in 365 days. This was made in strictly official test in which she produced 25,787.5 lb. milk that averaged 4.02% fat. She made a seven-day record of 665.5 lb. milk, 32.88 lb. butter in the early part of that lactation period while as a junior three-year-old she produced 1,108.08 lb. butter in 365 days, her milk averaging 3.94% fat.

The year records of these two great cows, tested as senior four-year-olds, average 1,233.93 lb. butter,—more than a **hundred pounds a month**. Then consider the average percentage of Butterfat in their milk and that both were splendid individuals.

JUST A FEW NICE BULL CALVES FOR SALE AT VERY LOW
PRICES FOR THE BREEDING AND QUALITY

Dennington Stock Farm,

J. J. JERMYN, Owner

Scranton,

Pennsylvania

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Vol. II

HARRISBURG, PA., SEPTEMBER 8, 1923

No. 17

Published Semi-Monthly. Price, 75c. Per Year



THE MILKING DAIRY AT SUNNY LAWN FARM, MURRAY A. MILLER, PROPRIETOR,
MILTON, PENNSYLVANIA.

Published in the Interest of Breeders and Dairymen Everywhere



King Alcartra Rag Apple Posch

Is one of the best show bulls in Pennsylvania and his breeding is equal to his individuality.



KING ALCARTRA RAG APPLE POSCH

His sire, King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje has over a score of good record daughters and was by King Segis Pontiac Alcartra from Fairmont Zerma Segis Pietje, the former world's champion 35-lb. junior three-year-old.

His dam, Rag Apple Posch Pietertje is a 20-lb. two-year-old daughter of Tobe Rag Apple Korndyke, a son of the former world's record ten-year-old cow, Christmas Tobe 2d, who in turn was the dam of Lady Tobe De Kol, 36 lb. as a three-year-old. *Our Herd is Accredited.*

A. R. BUSH

MONTROSE

PENNA.

INTRODUCING OUR SENIOR SIRE



King Rag Apple Plum Copia No. 298263

A son of the famous De Kol Plum Copia, who made 30.47 lb. butter and 668.60 lb. milk in seven days and 120.63 lb. of butter and 2769.40 lb. of milk in 30 days as a five-year-old, and as a six-year-old made 33.26 lb. in seven days. His daughters are wonderful producers, and fine individuals.

Herd Under State and Federal Supervision.

MAPLE RIDGE FARM

SPRINGVILLE

PENNSYLVANIA



Fanny Belle Pauline De Kol

731.7 lb. Milk, 28.32 lb. Butter in seven days.

Grand Champion at the 1922
Missouri State Fair.

She won second prize at the National Cooperative Sale Show, at Syracuse, June, 1921, and was sold in that event for \$1,250.

There are others in the herd we consider just as good or even better and they won't cost you anywhere near as much. This herd contains 50 females, three as good herdsires as can be found anywhere, is under State and Federal Supervision and the latest test was CLEAN. A BULL FROM HERE WOULD SIRE PRODUCERS.

F. M. RIKER

Wyoming County

Factoryville, Pa., R. D. 1

Boiling Springs Herd

IS HEADED BY



Lothian De Kol Korndyke

whose daughters are making State Records in the Dairy-men's Divisions as well as leading our Cow Testing Association.

He is a grandson of King of the Pontiacs and is from a cow that produced 983.98 lb. butter, 23,581.1 lb. milk in a year as a three-year-old. She and her two full sisters average 21,361.4 lb. milk, 871.61 lb. butter in yearly test at an average age of less than four years.

IVO V. OTTO

Cumberland Co., R. D. 6, Carlisle, Pa.

Herd under State and Federal Supervision

Dispersal of Q-Dale Herd of Holstein-Friesians



Watch future issues of "The Breeder and Dairyman" for further particulars

Write for Catalogue to

J. B. QUICK

Wyoming Co.

R. D. 4, Meshoppen, Pa.

Owing to the illness of my wife I will disperse my entire herd of 40 PUREBRED HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS, at the farm located one mile from Lemon, Pa., on the Montrose Branch of the Lehigh Valley R. R.

This is strictly a breeder's herd, having been established for twenty-four years and we have always aimed to breed for good type and heavy production.

There are several A.R.O. cows with records up to 28 lb. butter in seven days, and several head with good cow testing association records.

Our herd is under State and Federal Supervision, AND HAS PASSED THREE CLEAN TESTS.

BALED SHAVINGS

The best BEDDING for cows
Write for delivered price in Car Lots
Oscar Smith & Son, Albany, N.Y.

Berlywood Prince Aaggie Chicago

is backed by wonderful producing cows. Six of his seven nearest dams have year records averaging 1058 lb. butter, the other is a 40-lb. cow that made world's butter records for 60-day, 90-day, 100-day and 120-day butter production.

He has inherited this producing blood together with the Type and Individuality of his Daddy who is an undefeated Grand Champion show bull.

You are invited to come and see him.

L. L. ALLIS

Rummerfield

Pennsylvania

If You Want Fresh Cows, Springers, Heifers or Young Bulls

BRED IN THE PURPLE, you can secure them in Susquehanna and Wyoming Counties, Pennsylvania, from the following breeders and dairymen whose establishments are within easy driving distance of Tunkhannock or Montrose. *You are invited to inspect these herds and make your own selection.*

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Walter E. Button.....Springville
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Be Reasonable

YOU would not expect your Holsteins to produce the maximum yield of butterfat if you did not provide them with a proper balanced ration.

Is It Reasonable

to expect your soil to produce a maximum yield from year to year without the same attention and feeding?

Your Soil Needs A Balanced Ration

For every element taken from the soil by growing plants a like amount must be returned thru the agencies of manures, fertilizers, legumes, etc.

Baynes' Soil Improver

will help you settle your soil problems and will be sent to any address in the United States for 25 cents a year or 5 years for \$1.00 with the valuable 74 page booklet "FEEDING DAIRY COWS" as a premium.

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Poor Man's Advertising

"That's the only poor man's advertising proposition I ever heard of," said a Pennsylvania Breeder and Dairyman when representatives of this paper called upon him the other day and explained how he could tell our many readers about the stock he wished to sell.

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when you learn the full particulars of our Special Advertising offer. Why not drop our Advertising Department a line today? Just write

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The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

VOL. II

HARRISBURG, PA., SEPTEMBER 8, 1923

No. 17

Murray Miller of Milton

The Story of Sunny Lawn Farm and its Occupants

BECAUSE he is a believer in improvement—improved machinery of all kinds—Murray A. Miller of Milton, Pennsylvania, fifteen years ago started breeding purebred Holstein-Friesians with the conviction that the Holstein cow was the greatest producing milk machine in the world. To-day the Miller herd is the oldest established herd of purebred Holsteins in Northumberland County.

The Miller herd in June of this year numbered thirty-two head of which sixteen were milking. The illustrations indicate something of the quality of the animals, they are of good size, and well grown for Mr. Miller believes in taking care of his machinery, animate and inanimate. Most of the members of the herd are young.

When the representatives of the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN visited the Miller farm Mr. Miller and his son Jacob, a fifteen-year-old boy, were in the hay field. It was evident that the Millers are up-to-date, the machine with which they were mowing was cutting an eight foot swath and was drawn by a Moline tractor. We certainly were surprised to learn that the two Millers planned to do all the work of haying, using a side-delivery rake and hay loader. Needless to say, very little of the farm receipts are paid out as wages for hired help as Mrs. Miller is just as handy around the dairy as is her husband or her son and on occasions will lend a hand in the fields. She operates the De Laval milker and practically all the year attends twice a day to the milking and the recording of the milk yields.

Some idea of the producing capacity of this dairy can be seen from the following table which is just a list compiled by the test supervisor of animals in the Miller herd that came under his observation. This is the entire list, there was no culling and the records were made on twice a day milking. The daily totals are added monthly and from the monthly figures the lactation records are computed.

	lb. milk	Length of lactation period.	
Edna Lilith Pauline De Kol.....	8,843	8 months	1st calf
Bess May Lily De Kol	16,571	11 months	
Jennie Lilith Pauline De Kol	15,248	11 months	¾ udder
Pearl Topsy Lilith De Kol	10,909	9 months	2d calf
Aaggie May Fayne De Kol	14,476	11 months	3d calf
Violet Topsy Fayne De Kol	11,190	9 months	3d calf
Ruby Jennie Lilith De Kol	14,406	10 months	4th calf
Jane Lilith Johanna	12,362	10 months	1st calf
Fayne Pontiac Pet Lady	12,380	11 months	1st calf
May Queen Fayne De Kol	7,161	8 months	1st calf



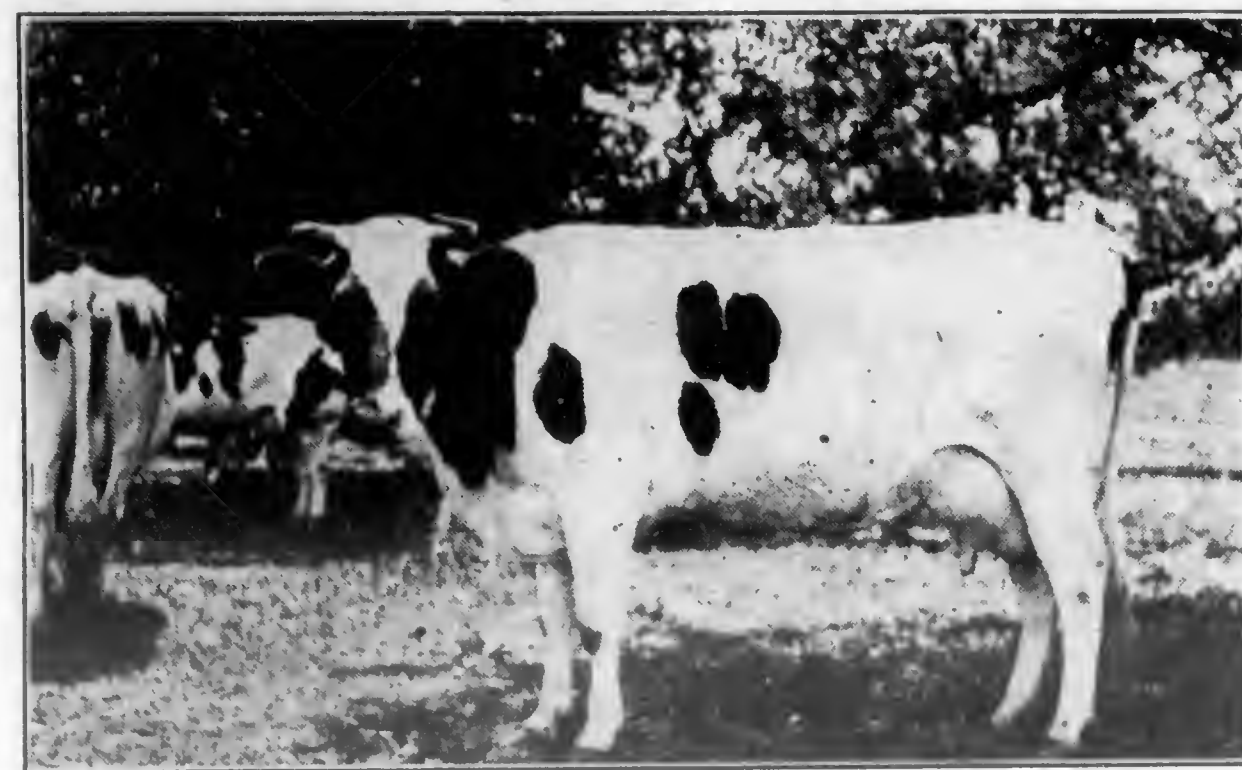
Part of the Miller herd at exercise in the Orchard at Sunny Lawn Farm, June 1923.

Ruby Jennie Lilith De Kol really made her 14,000 lb. milk record in nine months as she nursed a calf during the first month of her lactation period. This cow and Jennie Lilith Pauline De Kol are both from Jennie Lilith De Kol while Edna Lilith Pauline De Kol is a daughter of Jennie Lilith Pauline De Kol.

Nos. 1, 4, 5 and 6 on this list were sired by King Pontiac Alcartra Fayne, a son of King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje from a daughter of King Hengerveld Aaggie Fayne.

Ruby Jennie Lilith De Kol produced 74.1 lb. milk in a day at two milkings, six weeks after she freshened and her dam Jennie Lilith De Kol produced 77 lb. milk in a day and 2,100 lb. milk in 28 days while Fayne Pontiac Pet Lady as a junior two-year-old exceeded 66 lb. of milk every day for a week, milked only twice

a day. The last week in August of this year May Queen Fayne De Kol, in her second lactation period as a three-year-old, produced 74.1 lb. milk in twenty-four hours and two milkings. She is a daughter of Aaggie May Fayne De Kol. Jane Lilith Johanna fresh-



AAGGIE MAY FAYNE DE KOL, No. 468083
14,762 lb. milk in 11 months as a three-year-old. Dam of May Queen Fayne De Kol, 71.8 lb. milk in a day as a junior three-year-old.

ened at 22 months old and made a seven day official record of 428.7 lb. milk, 15.88 lb. butter.

Now some of you owners of so-called fashionably bred Holstein-Friesians, hide your diminished heads. Recall how proud you are when your two and three-year-old heifers produce over 70 lb. milk in a day milked four times daily, kept in up-to-date barns and fed everything you and the test supervisor can think of to tempt their jaded appetites. Then think of this working farmer, with animals of his own breeding and raising, topping 70 lb. milk daily right along, not with one or two, but with nearly every member of his herd, milking them twice a day and by machine. And you don't have to depend upon his "sayso," there are the daily record



MAY QUEEN FAYNE DE KOL, No. 665192
71.8 lb. milk in 24 hours, as a junior three-year-old and milked twice a day.

sheets and the reports of the cow testing association supervisor to back up his statements.

Mr. Miller in his fifteen years of Holstein breeding has only bought four females. His first venture consisted of the investment of \$100 in a pair of heifers, a calf and a yearling. Then he paid \$80 for a springing two-year-old heifer, Lily Belle De Kol. In December 1908, soon after he had her, she dropped a heifer calf May Lily De Kol who is dam of Aaggie May Fayne De Kol, a young cow that in her third lactation period produced 14,476 lb. of milk in eleven months on twice a day milking. There is only one instance of speculative dealing in the history of the Miller herd. He purchased a cow for \$300 and turned around and sold her for \$600. Although he doubled his money he did not care to become a dealer and has never bought another female.

Some of the herdsires have been purchased from breeders in adjoining counties and at least a couple have been raised in Sunny Lawn herd. Two of the purchased herdsires were close descendants of Lilith Pauline De Kol, the first cow to make 28 lb. of butter in seven day official test which she did as a junior four-year-old.

The bull Inka Prince Paul exerted quite an influence on the herd. He was a son of Pontiac Paul and was



BESS MAY LILY DE KOL, No. 343804
70 lb. milk in a day 100 days after freshening milked twice a day;
16,572 lb. milk in 11 months.

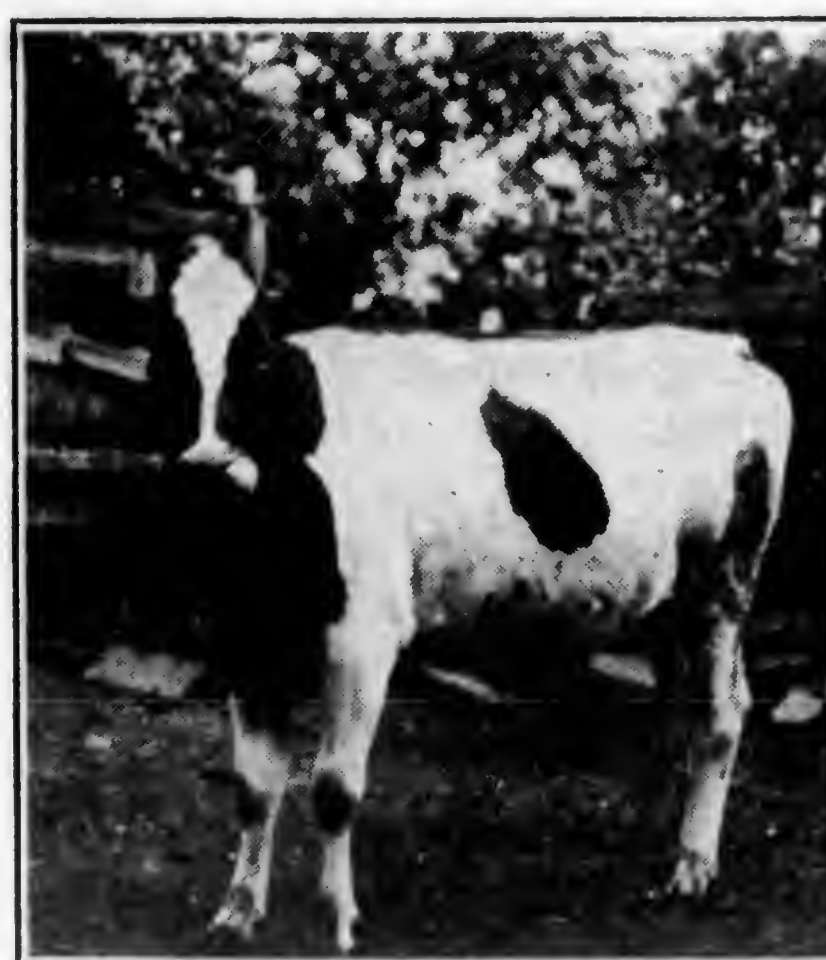
from Inka Princess Mutual De Kol, a daughter of De Kol 2d's Mutual Paul, the youngest son of old De Kol 2d. The mother of Inka Prince Paul made in official test 33.25 lb. butter, 711.9 lb. milk in a week and she has three good record daughters including Inka Princess Mutual De Kol 2d, a 30 lb. cow that produced 27,911.4 lb. milk, 1,087.68 lb. butter in year test.

King Pontiac Alcartra Fayne, another purchased herdsire was by the well-known Pennsylvania sire King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje and was from an A. R. O. daughter of King Hengerveld Aaggie Fayne. King Pontiac Alcartra Fayne has a number of daughters in the Miller herd.

Then came Plum King Johanna who was sired by King Plum Johanna, a son of Cornucopia Plum Johanna 1056.78 lb. butter in a year. King Plum Johanna is a three-

fourths brother to Keystone Beauty Plum Johanna 1,294.71 lb. butter in a year as a senior four-year-old, world's record at time of making. There are sixteen daughters of Plum King Johanna in the Miller herd. The prepotency of the "hornless" blood is easily seen in these heifers for, although a few of them have horns, some of them have heads that in contour, style and markings strongly resemble those of the champion hornless cow.

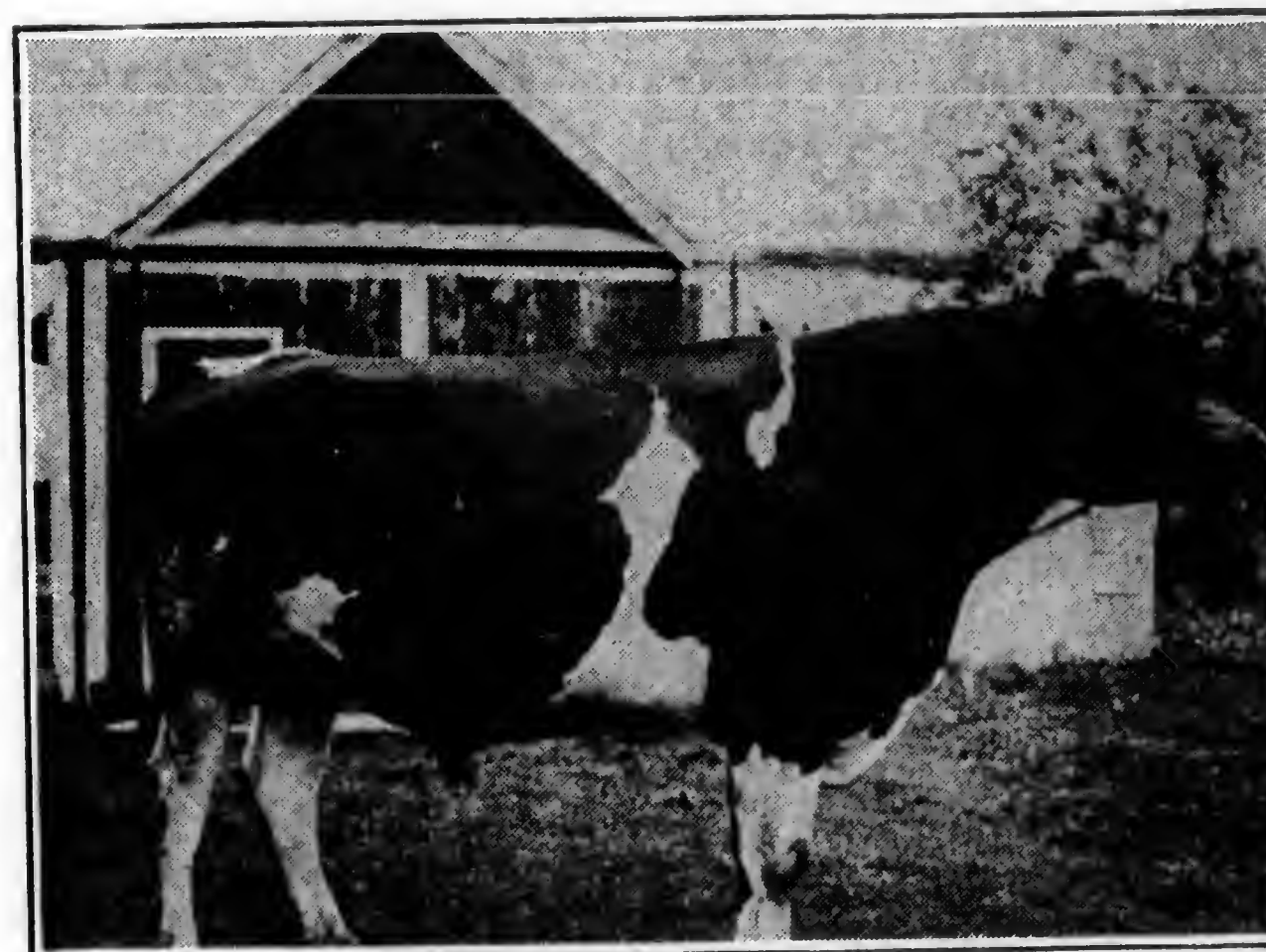
The present herdsire, The Judge, is a two-year-old bull of splendid type as well as fashionable breeding.



One of the sixteen daughters of Plum King Johanna at Sunny Lawn Farm.

His dam, Wolfspring Leoraline, was purchased for a four figure price by Judge Savidge and has a seven day official record made at the age of three years and six months of 23.71 lb. butter, 476.1 lb. milk. This does not indicate the extent of her capacity and Mr. Savidge intended her to be his leading show cow but unfortunately she and about a score of her stablemates were accidentally poisoned and Wolfspring did not recover. She was sired by Oakland Sethje Mooie whose dam produced 32.55 lb. butter in a week and is a daughter of a 30.75 lb. cow. Wolfspring's dam, Leoraline Pontiac, as a five-year-old produced 31.44 lb. butter in seven days and 592.5 lb. milk. She has a full sister that made 30.37 lb. butter in a week as a four-year-old and the pair were sired by Hillview Pontiac Paul from the 25 lb. cow Leora Netherland De Kol Colanthus.

The sire of The Judge is Sir Yankee Segis, whose dam Tirania Yankee Colantha Maid produced 28.67 lb. butter in seven days as a two-year-old averaging 70 lb. milk a day, and as a five-year-old made 31.78 lb. butter in a week and was sired by the famous Dutch-



THE JUDGE
His dam produced 23.71 lb. butter in seven days as a senior three-year-old. His grand dams are both above 31 lb. His eight nearest tested dams averaged 29.51 lb.

land Colantha Sir Inka. Sir Yankee Segis is a son of King Aaggie Segis who was by King Segis from Segis Aaggie De Kol Beets whose record of 32.06 lb. butter in seven days was the world's record in the aged cow class at the time it was made. The daughters of King Aaggie Segis include Fancher Farm Maxie whose record of 46.84 butter made in seven day official test as a four-year-old now heads the list of official seven day records.

The Miller homestead is equipped with a light and power plant which operates the milking machine as well as lighting the barns and buildings. A covered barnyard enables the animals to take exercise with a minimum of exposure to inclement weather. The herd is allowed the run of nearby shady paddocks for exercise but is never pastured for more than a few hours at a time.

In the Miller farm there are 114 acres of which 85 acres, including the orchard and buildings, are farmed. The herd was in the shady orchard at the time of our visit and the group photograph shown was taken at that time. It does not show the entire herd as a number of the animals were scattered around under the trees.

The milk produced is sold under a contract and

brings five cents a quart the year around. The herd is under the accredited plan and passed clean at the first and only test. A few A. R. O. records have been made but the expense of official testing and the fact that mem-



THE HOME OF THE MILLERS
A picturesque farm residence that shows a taste for the beautiful as well as utility.

bers of the family have to do all the work—and testing means additional work—prevents many A. R. O. records being made in this herd. The milk produced, however, is weighed at every milking the year around and the production of the animals can be ascertained from a glance at the record sheets which are displayed prominently in the barn.

Naturally, Mr. Miller is regarded highly in Northumberland County not only because he has been breeding Holsteins longer than any other man in the county but because he is operating a dairy herd and making a profit by means of his Holsteins. He is director of the Milton Fair and has charge of the cattle exhibits at that event. He calls his establishment Sunny Lawn Stock Farm.

The Millers have had Sunny Lawn Stock Farm about ten years but Mr. Miller's father, with whom he was associated for a number of years before starting his own establishment, owned a place that was only three farms distant. Murray has spent his life in Northumberland and the adjoining county of Columbia in which he was born. He is a working farmer and all the members of the family work too. It is very evident that Mrs. Miller is deserving of a great deal of credit. Just how she finds time to keep the house spotlessly clean, look after her children, work around the dairy and occasionally do other outside work, we do not



Murray A. Miller and his fifteen-year-old son Jacob, in the hay field June 1923, operating a Moline tractor and cutting an 8 ft. swath.

understand, but she does, and in addition, the large and well stocked garden shows evidences of her care and contains flowers and shrubs as well as vegetables and small fruit. Such families as the Millers are the true aristocracy of the Holstein fraternity.

A Bully Partnership

The Story of Two Herds Developed Along Parallel Lines

IN THE early part of October, 1917, a public sale of purebred Holsteins was held at Red Bridge Park near Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. This was no ordinary sale but was really one of the features of a regular Holstein get-together day as it was held under the auspices of a number of associations. The Harvest Home Picnic Association of Franklin County, the Cumberland Valley Holstein-Friesian Association, the Franklin County Farm Bureau and the Chambersburg Chamber of Commerce were among the patron organizations. Two of the buyers at that sale held six years ago were J. D. McCulloch and J. M. Hemphill, farmers of Cumberland County. The farms owned by these two men are not very far apart although the homes are on mail routes attached to different post offices, Mr. McCulloch getting his mail from the New-



CRARY FARMS SEGIS BUCKEYE PONTIAC No. 385231
Born April 7, 1922. Weight, at eight months of age, 745 lb. Owned by J. D. McCulloch & J. M. Hemphill, Cumberland County, Pa.

ville office while Mr. Hemphill is on a rural route which starts from Shippensburg. At this sale Mr. McCulloch purchased four animals and Mr. Hemphill one and these were the first purebred Holstein females owned by either party.

Mr. Hemphill purchased the two-year-old heifer, Sarcastic Cornelia Cornucopia, No. 289937. She was then a little past two years old and had not yet freshened. Her sire, Prince Cornelia Sarcastic, was a grandson of Johanna Aaggie's Lad while her dam Cornucopia Cornelia Sarcastic was a granddaughter of the famous century sire Aaggie Cornucopia Johanna Lad, son of the former world champion Aaggie Cornucopia Pauline, the first cow to make 34 lb. of butter in seven day official test and the champion of the four-year-old class for eight years.

Mr. Hemphill secured a prize. In the six years Sarcastic Cornelia Cornucopia has been a member of his herd she has dropped six calves and each one has been a heifer. The desirable trait of producing heifer calves is inherited by her daughters and the Hemphill herd, which now numbers eighteen head, contains fourteen descendants of the foundation animal.

The McCulloch purchase consisted of four bred

heifers between one and two years old. Clyde Queen Burke 2d was by a son of King Segis Pontiac, well known son of King Segis and Pontiac Clothilde De Kol 2d, the first cow to produce 37 lb. of butter in seven days, 1,000 lb. of butterfat in year test and the first cow to make a 30 lb. official seven day butter record three successive years.

The second heifer purchased was Inka Fayne De Kol 2d. Her sire was a son of Admiral Walker Beets and her dam was a granddaughter of Woodcrest Nig De Kol.

The third heifer was Lady Paul De Kol Ormsby sired by Sir Hengerveld Ormsby, a son of King Hengerveld Aaggie Fayne.

The fourth heifer was Della De Kol Segis Pontiac. She was by the same sire as Clyde Queen Burke 2d while her dam was Della Cornucopia De Kol, an A. R. O. daughter of Sir Pontiac Cornucopia Lad, he a grandson of Hengerveld De Kol.

It can be readily seen that these heifers were from strains of breeding that have made good in official work. The first two mentioned had been bred to Sir Oak De Kol Mooie Homestead, a bull of the Homestead, Oak De Kol and Star Watson strains. Lady Paul De Kol Ormsby and Della De Kol Segis Pontiac had been bred to Fairview Klaver Korndyke, whose dam Fairview Jessie Korndyke had a 30 lb. official seven day butter record and was one of the handsomest daughters of the noted Pontiac Korndyke.

Mr. Hemphill's first sire was Westtown Artis Korndyke a son of Fairview Klaver Korndyke while the first bull in the McCulloch herd was Alliquippa Segis Lad. His sire was a son of Judge Segis while his dam, Netherland Segis De Kol, had made a number of creditable official records and in long time test with ordinary dairy feed and care had made a year record of 559.92 lb. butter, 14,454.6 lb. milk. She, too, carried King Segis blood as her sire was by De Kol Beets Segis, a son of King Segis from a daughter of Paul Beets De Kol.

Naturally, living only a short distance apart, these two Holstein owners occasionally met, compared notes and exchanged experiences. The time came when a new herdsire was needed in both the small herds. One herdsire was amply sufficient to care for all the stock the pair of Holstein breeders owned so the bull Beauty Westside Johanna King was purchased. His pedigree contains the names of many famous animals. His sire was by Johanna King Segis, a son of King Segis Beets from Johanna De Kol Van Beers, the second cow to make 40 lb. butter in seven-day official test. The sire's dam was a 29.39 lb. four-year-old. The dam Westside Segis Beauty as a three-year-old produced 26.08 lb. butter in seven days, her dam had a 26.94 lb. seven-day butter record made as a four-year-old and the dam's dam was the 27.55 lb. three-year-old Ladoga Idaline Burke. The sire of Westside Segis Beauty was King Burke Hengerveld, a bull with a number of 30 lb. daughters, a son of King Hengerveld and the 26 lb. three-year-old A. & G. Burke Segis Inka, she by De

Kol Burke from the celebrated foundation cow Segis Inka.

The present herdsire is Crary Farms Segis Buckeye Pontiac, born April 7, 1922. His sire, Crary Farms Segis De Kol Burke, although young, has a long list of good record daughters. He was by Grand Champion Segis 2d, a 37 lb. bull and was from Meadowside Helena De Kol Burke 3d, a cow that three different years has made over 30 lb. butter in a week, her highest record being 34.93 lb. made as a six-year-old. She has a year record of 941.46 lb. butter from nearly 20,000 lb. milk. She has several good record daughters including Crary Farms Christina, a 30 lb. three-year-old that averaged 91 lb. milk a day the week of her test and that made 28.21 lb. butter in seven days as a two-year-old, state record at time of making.

Vinita Buckeye Pontiac, the dam of Crary Farms Segis Buckeye Pontiac, has made a number of large records. In seven days she produced 28.93 lb. butter averaging 80 lb. milk a day. Tested for the full year she is credited with 1,008.76 lb. butter, 24,706.6 lb. milk. She is from a cow that made 856.8 lb. butter and over 20,000 lb. milk a year and was sired by King Pontiac Mahomet, one of the many good sons of King of the Pontiacs.

Segis Pietertje Prospect Makes Second Largest Year Milk Record Ever Reported

SUPERINTENDENT GARDNER has announced the second tremendous year record made by Segis Pietertje Prospect who already held the world's championship for amount of milk produced in year test. The latest record was started as a nine-year-old and the Superintendent credits her with 35,550.4 lb. milk and fat equivalent to 1,416.50 lb. butter on the 80% basis. By the completion of this record Segis Pietertje Prospect becomes the world champion for milk production in two years while her butterfat production for a two-year period is second only to that of De Kol Plus Segis Dixie. The figures for two years are 72,931.8 lb. milk and 2,865.19 lb. butter, an average of 36,465.9 lb. milk and 1,432.595 lb. butter.

Segis Pietertje Prospect produced nearly as much fat during her recently closed record as she did while making the one which made her a celebrity. As a six-year-old her average percentage test was 3.1 and as a nine-year-old 3.21. Her high seven day butter record during her present lactation period is 32.95 lb. butter from 589.4 lb. milk. Two other years she has exceeded the 30 lb. mark in seven days making 33.23 lb. butter from 858.9 lb. milk as a six-year-old and 39.19 lb. butter in 592.3 lb. milk as a seven-year-old. A number of other seven day official records have been reported for this cow but they were all made during one of the three lactation periods in which she was already credited with a larger official record for the same number of days.

Segis Pietertje Prospect is the fourth cow of any breed to make two records each above 1,000 lb. butter-

The McCulloch herd now consists of nineteen head, eighteen purebreds and one grade. Every animal with one exception has been raised by Mr. McCulloch, who has retained the herd prefix "Big Spring." The Hemphill herd contains eighteen head and fourteen of these are descendants through the female line from the first animal he purchased.

Both men believe that purebred stock must be healthy in order to insure good results so the herds were placed under state and federal supervision and every animal these two men own including the partnership herdsire has passed one or more clean tests and accredited herd certificates have been awarded.

Starting with a small investment, these two Cumberland County farmers have built up two herds of purebred Holsteins, small yet, but bred along good producing lines. The herds are healthy, purebred stock cannot improve a herd if it introduces disease, something that livestock breeders have been slow to recognize. No spectacular feats have been attempted, both men feel that their work has been crowned with a reasonable degree of success and everyone well acquainted with the development of these closely related herds will agree that their partnership venture in Holstein herdsires is also a lesson in Holstein coöperation.

fat in a year and she is the second cow of any breed to exceed 1,100 lb. butterfat in 365 days two different years. Her average per day for the two years she was semi-officially tested is 99.9 lb. milk, and had she produced only 68.2 lb. more she would have averaged 100 lb. for the two year period.

Superintendent Gardner's card which was mailed to every Holstein breeder on his mailing list is as follows:

"I am pleased to announce that the Holstein-Friesian cow Segis Pietertje Prospect, No. 221846, has just closed a yearly test and is credited with 35,550.4 lb. milk containing 1,133.20 lb. fat in 365 days. She freshened at the age of 9 years, 3 months, 25 days. Her sire is King Segis 10th, No. 71153; her dam is Beauty Pietertje Clothilde, No. 148425. She was bred by George V. Leighton, Boise, Idaho, and is now owned by Carnation Stock Farms, Seattle, Washington. She has been tested several times officially for seven day tests or longer during different lactation periods, twice producing in her six-year form between 26 and 27 lb. fat; while the next year she is credited with 31.352 lb. fat in seven days. In her test beginning at 6-8-5 she is credited with producing the enormous quantity of 37,381.4 lb. milk containing 1,158.95 lb. fat in 365 days, while during the year just closed she has shown a production nearly as large. During these two 365-day tests she shows the very great average of 36,465.9 lb. milk containing 1,146.07 lb. fat. During the test just finished, in addition to a seven-day strictly official period she had twenty-two other test periods, of which

five were retests. Eleven different supervisors were employed in the conduct of the test. Her 365-day fat production of 1,133.20 lb., equivalent to 1,416.50 lb. butter on the 80 per cent basis gives her ninth place among cows producing above 1,000 lb. fat; and while the number of 1,000 lb. cows is not increased, it gives Segis Pietertje Prospect the honor of being the second Holstein-Friesian cow to twice produce above 1,000 lb. fat.

MALCOLM H. GARDNER, Supt. A. R.

Delavan, Wisconsin, August 21, 1923.

Hugh Jones' Health

THE many friends of W. Hugh Jones, secretary of the Pennsylvania Federation of Holstein Clubs, will regret to hear that his health shows very few signs of improvement. A representative of the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN called upon Jones & Son at South Montrose, the other day and found Hugh still in bed, where he had been for six weeks past. He is able to take nourishment and has a fairly good appetite but is so weak that he has to be fed and kept in a reclining position.

His interest in the Holstein-Friesian breed and in Holstein affairs is as keen as ever but we regret to say that there is very slight prospects of Mr. Jones doing a full day's work for a long time to come.

British Holstein News

BREEDERS of British-Friesians are elated over the showing made by their favorites in the milking trials at the Royal Dairy Show. The Royal was held at Newcastle and a British-Friesian cow carried off the championship with a yield of 87.75 lb. milk. There were fifteen competitors of the Friesian breed, their average yield being 66 lb. milk, testing 3.04% butterfat and the average score being 79.7 points, a considerably better showing than was made by any other breed. Black and White cows carried off first, third, fifth and seventh places. There were ninety-two animals competing from ten breeds while the Shorthorns were represented by pedigreed and non-pedigreed animals.

Brookside Colantha, Champion British Friesian cow, recently died from milk fever after dropping a nice heifer calf which is still living. Brookside Colantha was just nine years old. In 365 days, she produced 31,551 1/4 lb. milk.

Datchworth Princess reported as being in test in the July, issue of the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN, has closed her year test, making 31,001 lb. milk in 365 days. The last week of her year she made 279 lb. milk in the seven days.

Dunnald Daphne has produced 28,879 lb. milk in 279 days and as she was milking 75 lb. milk a day when she had completed nine months of her year's test, she should, barring accidents, make well over 30,000 lb. milk in the year and British Friesian owners are looking for her to become the British Friesian milk champion.

Findlay Clara 2d, a six-year-old cow, has produced 27,962 lb. milk in 286 days and was averaging 90 lb. milk a day. She, too, barring accidents, should cross the 30,000 lb. mark.

Demand For Cow Testers

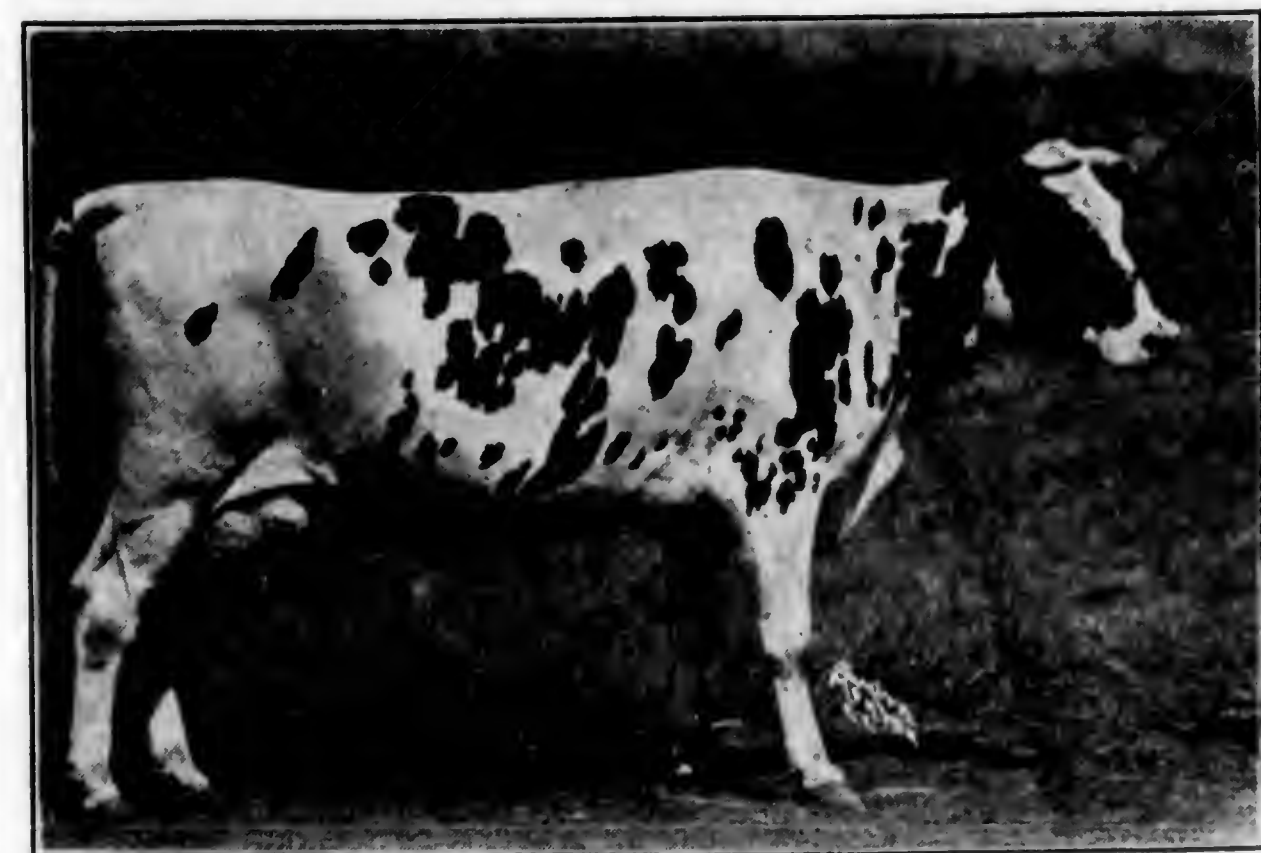
THERE is a big demand for young men qualified to take the position of supervisor in the cow testing associations. Pennsylvania reports that the six men who recently took the tester's short course have all secured positions and that there are from fifteen to twenty more positions open at the present time. During July nine testers have been given positions. A special short course of instruction in testing and record keeping will be given "would be testers" by the dairy department at State College whenever six or more sign up for the work.

Lessen the Price Spread

THE price of gasoline has taken a tremendous tumble in most of the western states. In Fresno, California, on August 19th, the prices ranged from 14 cents to 17 1/2 cents a gallon while in Los Angeles it was reported as being only 10 cents. South Dakota reports the same story while in Nebraska there is a controversy between Governor Charles Bryan, brother of W. J., and "Nels" Updike, owner of the Omaha Bee, an extensive grain, coal and lumber merchant as to whom the credit for the price drop is due.

Mr. Updike has also taken up the cause of the wheat grower and claims that the bakers are getting war time prices for bread made of 80 cent wheat. He says that the cost of a barrel of flour is approximately \$6 while the bread a barrel of flour would make retails at \$24, leaving a gap or spread of \$18. He also claims that the baker can make good money at present bread prices if he had to pay \$10 a barrel for flour, that is, wheat could go to \$1.30 a bushel without the cost of bread having to be raised.

The difference in price between what the farmer obtains for his crops and the price of the manufactured articles he buys shows the same glaring discrepancy in many other instances. The majority of farm women bake their own bread. But there are many articles that it is impossible to produce on the farm. High freight rates added to exorbitant profits by middlemen discriminate against the farming industry, for what the farmer produces is sold at wholesale prices and what he buys is purchased at the retail price and there is far too much "spread" between the two.



AALTJE BURKE PONTIAC
Winner of the Missouri cow race. Owned and bred by D. E. Hall & Sons, California, Missouri.

Milk Helps Feed Shipwrecked Crew

FOR twenty-three days the crew of the British ship Trevesa, which sank in the Indian Ocean, sailed, rowed and drifted in an open boat under a blazing tropic sun. They traveled 1750 miles and the daily ration of each man was just one biscuit and two tablespoonfuls of condensed milk. The only water they drank was what they could catch when it rained. Yet seventeen white men live to tell the story and only two native firemen died of exposure. Fiction or the movies themselves with all their wild flights of fancy, have never told a more stirring story. Despite all our marvelous inventions, men may still be lost in the wilds of the land or the wastes of the sea. Then comes the test of human endurance.

Readers may experience a feeling of surprise that the white men lived and the native firemen, who might be expected to endure the climate better than their Caucasian shipmates, perished. Apparently the softness of civilization has not weakened human physical resistance. A resolute mind will carry a man through hardships apparently too great to bear.

May we not attribute some credit of these men's survival to the character of the food they had, scanty though it was? Ship's biscuit and condensed milk would make a balanced ration, the sugar in the milk would supply a maximum of energy for the amount consumed, the milk would furnish protein and vitamins.

Had these sailors endured such a voyage and had say one shredded wheat biscuit with two tablespoonfuls of beef extract daily, we should look for world-wide advertising campaigns stressing the sustaining powers of the two substances mentioned. Therefore we think that, with justice, we may give some of the credit to the sustaining and nourishing powers of milk, and as Holsteins predominate in the sections where condensed milk is manufactured, probably Holstein milk at that.

Injudicious Assesments

SEVERAL years ago Aug. Rothlesbeger of Seymour, Wisconsin, purchased five purebred Holsteins, three cows and two calves, from John Rusing of Waupun. Since that time he has purchased purebred sires from S. S. Cramer of Milwaukee, Nick Paltzer of Appleton and Lewis Muelmans of Wrightstown. He now has a herd of twelve cows and three calves.

But Mr. Rothlesbeger, so the *Press Gazette*, of Green Bay, Wisconsin, says, is thinking of not registering the future increase from his herd because the prices for transferring has advanced in the past few years and there appears to be no limit to the assessment value of blooded stock.

The assessors will often place a valuation on a purebred of three or four times the amount placed on a grade yet an exceptionally good grade may give more milk and make a higher butterfat record than a mature purebred. The effect of such discrimination in the assessment of cows will be either to discourage the raising of purebreds or to prevent registration. The present assessment practice places a premium on the raising of scrub animals.

Comparing Man and Nature

LET man contemplate Nature as a whole, in all her exalted majesty. Let him avert his eyes from the low objects that surround him. Let him observe that brilliant light set as a lamp to illumine the universe eternally.

"Let him see that the earth is but a point in comparison with the vast orbit of that star. And let him consider with amazement that this vast orbit itself is only a minute point when compared with those traversed by the stars which resolve in the firmament.

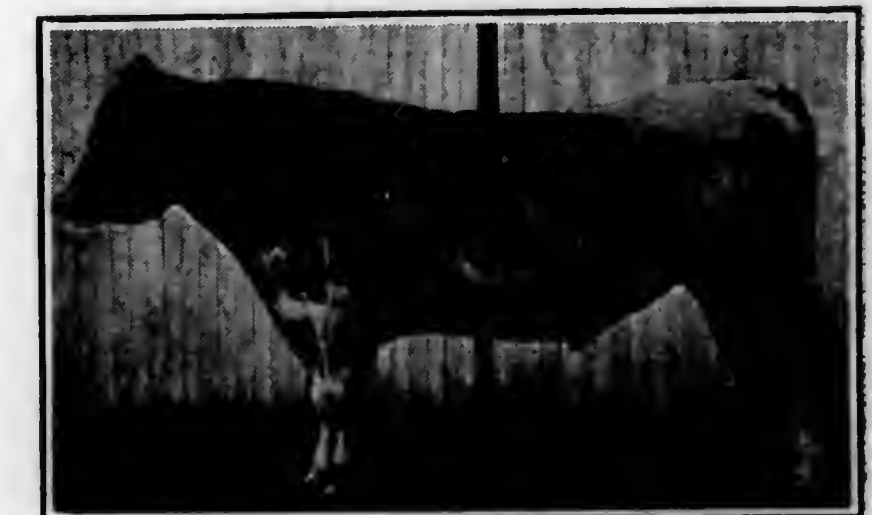
"Let imagination pass beyond. It will exhaust its power of conception sooner than what Nature offers it. The whole visible world is only a speck in the wide bosom of Nature.

"Then let man, having returned to himself, consider what he is in comparison with that which is. Let him thereby learn to rate at their true value the earth, kingdoms, cities and himself."—Pascal.

The Why of Freemartins

WHY a heifer born twin to a bull does not generally breed was explained by Frank R. Lillie, Professor of Genetics at the University of Chicago and owner of the Buffalo Creek Farms at Arlington Heights, Illinois. During extensive investigation including the dissection of thousands of embryos at the Chicago stock yards, Professor Lillie found that the foetal membranes enveloping the young during the course of development in the mother's body, are likely to grow together in a manner that the blood circulates

OUR HERDSIRE IS BRED FOR HEAVY PRODUCTION AND GOOD INDIVIDUALITY



THE POTENTATE

A son of Cornucopia Korndyke Pontiac, he a son of Pontiac Korndyke and the great 33-lb. cow, Ada Cornucopia Posch.

His dam, Leafy Veeman De Kol, made 40 lb. of butter in seven days and her dam, Leafy Dawn De Kol, made 43 lb. in seven days.

His calves give promise to become great producers and their individuality is top notch. Our herd numbers 85 head, and we can supply your wants in a bull calf or a few cows any time.

OUR HERD IS ACCREDITED

E. D. ELLSWORTH

Susquehanna Co.

R. D. 4, Meshoppen, Pa.

from one to the other, modifying the sexual development of the female, presumably by substances secreted by the male into the common blood stream. Where both the young are of the same sex no harm results, as in the case of twin bulls or heifers. It was found by Prof. Lillie that in cases where there was no adhesion of the membranes, and each foetus had its separate circulation, there was no faulty development in the sexual organs of the heifer. This lack of adhesion of the membranes in cattle, however, is rare, as results have proved that in a majority of cases of twins in cattle this union of the membranes is present; a condition rarely seen in other animals given to producing plural births.

Gypsum Introduced by Ben Franklin

IN the early days the man famed for his great wisdom, Ben Franklin, was so strongly impressed with the benefits derived from the use of gypsum for producing plant growth, he used a novel method of introducing its qualities to the farmers in America.

He had a field of red clover that sloped down to one of the main roads out of Philadelphia, by which a stream of farmers' market wagons were daily passing.

On this field he sowed ground gypsum to form the following words: "Land Plaster Used Here. Ben Franklin." The luxuriant growth of clover forming the words, caused it to become conspicuous to the passers-by, its dark green, vigorous healthy color standing out prominently compared with its discouraged, short pale green surroundings.

OUR HERD PAYS ITS WAY via the Milk Pail.

It has been established twelve years and is accredited.
Our aim has always been to breed forward
and not backward.



At present we have two nice bull calves for sale. They are sired by a good son of Rag Apple Korndyke, the famous herdsire of Jenningshurst. His dam was sold for \$8,000, was a former world champion and was full sister to Pontiac Clothilde DeKol 2d, the first cow to make 37 lb. butter in a week or more than 1000 lb. of butterfat in a year.

Despite the breeding we sell at farmers' prices.

B. C. ROBERTS
Wyoming County Meshoppen, Pa.

A Little Known Dairy Country

LATAVIA is one of the states bordering the Baltic Sea that formerly was Russian territory. Before the great war this was quite a dairy country but during the war many of the cattle were killed and all industry was disorganized. Figures show that the dairy industry is gradually regaining its former prestige.

The latest information which was conveyed in a letter received by the World's Dairy Congress Association, says, that there are at present 810,500 head of cattle of which approximately 450,000 are milking cows. This figure shows a steady increase in the numbers recorded in 1920 and 1921, but is about 100,000 less than in 1914. Farmers favor cattle of Holstein breed. There are in Latvia about 200,000 farms of 40 to 50 hectares and 50,000 from 3 to 5 hectares. The district in the southern half of Latvia, comprising the ancient province of Courland, is well adapted to grazing. Livland, however, in the northern section of the country is suitable rather for tillage and forestry.

During the summer and fall of 1922, Latvia started to export butter. The total yearly exports are stated to be 860 metric tons of a declared value equal to \$450,000. The latest figures for the export of butter show that 124 tons were exported in April of this year as follows: to England, 64 tons; to Denmark, 50 tons; to Germany, 8.5 tons; to Sweden, 1.5 tons. During the year, 140 tons of eggs were exported. These products went largely to England. It may reasonably be expected that the exports for the present year will be much greater. Small amounts of good cheese are produced, but none for export. There are 13 dairy coöperatives in Latvia and to these societies practically all the central dairies, 200 in number, belong. In addition, there are upwards of 100 private dairies. During the winter months, butter of an inferior quality was sent to England and had a harmful influence on the trade. The Government promptly introduced a system of control and now carefully inspects all butter presented for export.

The Farmer's Creed

I BELIEVE the soil to be the supreme gift of an All-Generous Creator for man's use.

I believe that this gift should be conserved and not exploited.

I believe that the farm is a factory where crude elements are made into marketable products by the alchemy of Nature aided by intelligent tillage and the use of good seed.

I believe that after the virgin store of Nature's bounty has been used, the soil is a mixing machine wherein I must place those elements of plant food that are lacking to produce bumper crops.

That I may reap goodly harvests in my own time, and that my children and my children's children may live in comfort on these acres throughout the coming years, I pledge my farmer's word to do all I can to maintain forever the productive power of my soil.—
Farmer and Breeder.

Modified Accredited Areas

THE federal regulation which provides that an area may be classified as a modified-accredited area when a test of all the cattle within its limits show less than one-half of one per cent to be reactors, became effective on July 23d, according to a recent statement issued by the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

By reason of this action of the United States Livestock Sanitary Association, Mercer County and a number of townships in Butler and Crawford Counties, which have conducted a concentrated drive against tuberculosis within the past few months, expect soon to be recognized as the first modified-accredited area in Pennsylvania.

After such designation is given an area, it retains its classification for three years providing there is no indication that the percentage of tuberculosis exceeds one-half of one per cent at any time. The area is freed of certain restrictions on the intra-state movement of cattle, the enforcement of which is necessary in other territory, and a quarantine is maintained by the State livestock sanitation officials to protect the designated area from the introduction of untested animals from other parts of the State or from other states.

Once an area is put into this modified-accredited classification no cattle can be brought in unless from an accredited herd or after having passed a satisfactory tuberculin test. Under certain conditions an exception is made in the case of cattle brought into the area for slaughter or for feeding and grazing.

If it is found that one per cent or more of the cattle in an area react, then all the cattle must be retested again; if the infection is between one-half of one per cent and one per cent, only the infected herds must be retested and when their percentage of reactors is again reduced below one-half of one per cent the area may be classified as a modified-accredited area.

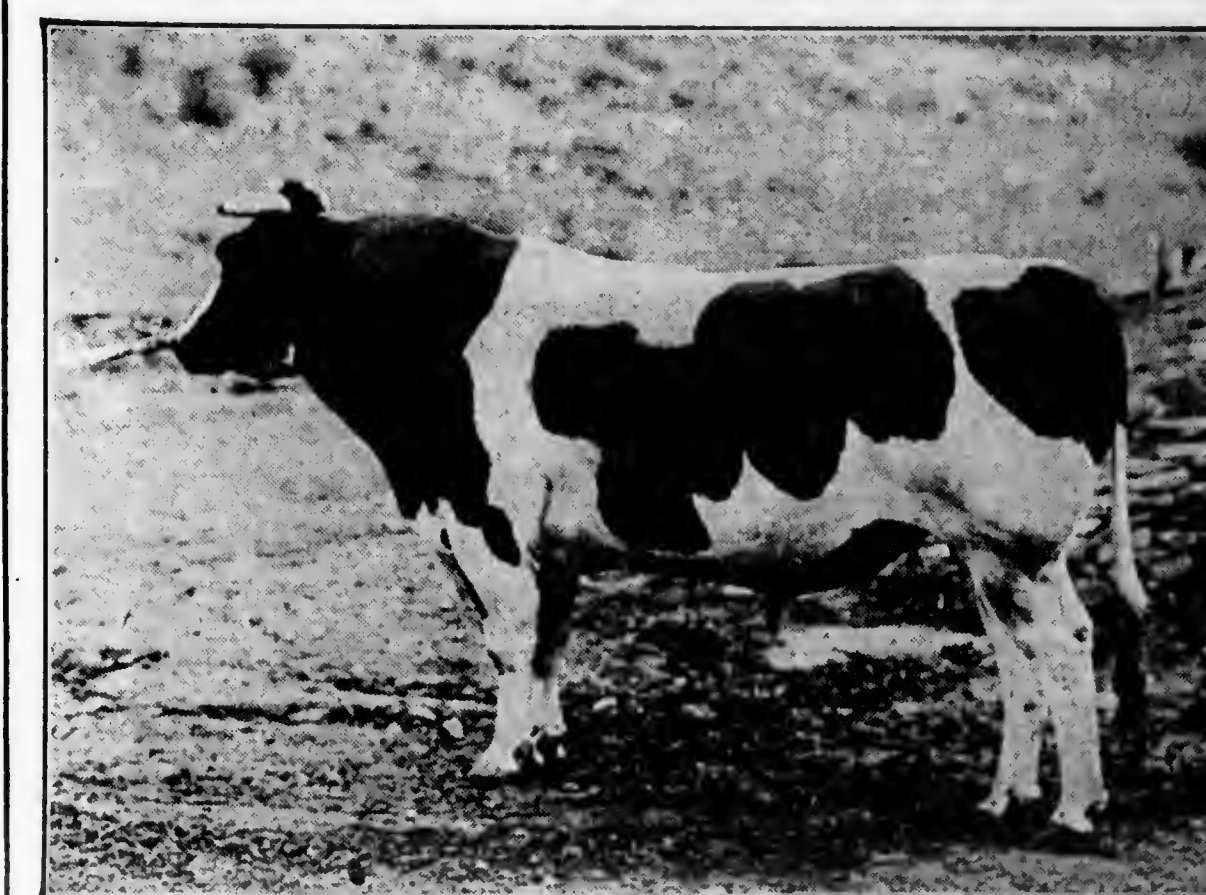
Timber Sales from National Forests

DURING the twelve months ending June 30th, sales of timber from the national forests were greater than in any other like period, is announced by the Forest Service of the United States Department of Agriculture.

With the recent sale of 685 million board feet, mostly Douglas fir, from the Cascade national forest in Oregon, the total for the 12 months is between 2,500 million and 3,000 million board feet, according to preliminary figures. The estimated cut will be between 900 million and 1,000 million board feet, the latter figure representing an increase of nearly 250 million board feet over the cut of the preceding fiscal year.

Management plans for the national forests provide for the cutting and removal of the mature crop of timber in such a manner that reforestation of the cut-over areas will insure a perpetual timber supply.

From 40 to upwards of 100 years are required to complete the cutting and removal of timber from the usual working circle, thus providing for a new growth of matured timber by the time the sawyer returns to the starting point.



King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje

our senior herd bull, is by the Century sire, King Segis Pontiac Alcartra and from the former World Champion junior four-year-old, Fairmont Zerma Segis Pietje, 608.4 lb. milk, 35.61 lb. butter in seven days.

His daughters are beautiful individuals and they produce. The evidence can be seen in our barn and by official and cow testing association records.

How about one of his daughters for your herd? A young bull by him would make a crackjack herd-sire. Look over this herd. We have the goods.

A. E. ROBINSON

Susquehanna County

MONTROSE, PA.

Important

Have you taken advantage of our Special Introductory Subscription Price of two years for \$1.00? If not, cut out, sign and return the attached coupon and receive The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman regularly twice a month for the next two years. Do not delay. Subscriptions are coming in fast and we wish to include you among our regular subscribers.

Special Introductory Offer

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The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Published in the interest of the breeder and dairyman everywhere.

HOWARD C. REYNOLDS, *Managing Editor*
G. H. TRUCKELL, *Associate Editor*

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September 8, 1923

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman was established for the purpose of promoting the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle and to protect the interests of the men who breed purebred cattle, basing the value of the cattle on their ability to produce and reproduce.

We stand for progressive yet conservative administration of the National Association. We stand for Honest Records, Honest Advertising, and Honest Sales. We will at all times endeavor to promote any interests that have for their purpose the advancement of the Holstein cow, the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, and the breed and breeders generally.

Better Prices for Better Milk

THE United Milk Company, a big distributing company of San Francisco, Cal., offers their producers a bonus of ten cents per hundred pounds for milk containing less than 5,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter, decreasing the amount of the bonus with increasing numbers of bacteria.

The action of the United Milk Company is a long step forward from a commercial standpoint. Clean milk is what the consumer wants, clean milk is what the health authorities require and to produce a clean, healthy product should be the aim of every dairyman. If a price scale is fixed so that it is to the financial interest of the cow owner to produce milk of a low bacterial count, he naturally will take more pains to keep the yield of his cows from contamination. The taste for pure, clean milk grows with the gratification of such a taste which in turn creates a greater demand, a stronger demand means a bettering of price and so the dairyman and the distributor both gain.

Propaganda

THE following editorial appeared in *The National Stockman and Farmer*, published at Pittsburgh, Penna., under date of August 11th. We believe that the thought expressed has a great deal of significance and are reprinting it for the benefit of our readers:

"A certain bank calls attention to the advantage of the dairy business and recommends farmers in its territory to engage in it. This may be sound advice from the standpoint of the bank, but we do not think it is exactly the kind of encouragement the dairy industry needs just now. If this bank alone were spreading such doctrine it would not be important, but all sorts

of institutions and individuals have been doing the same thing over a wide area lately, which may have an effect not favorable to those who are already in the business or who go into it because their circumstances make it their natural course. Conditions will take men into dairying or any other line of work fast enough without propaganda to induce them to go in and overload it. And the best way is to let conditions do the talking in such cases."

Unnecessary Duplication

THE attitude of the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN on various aspects of the dairy and Holstein breeding industry has been misrepresented by some of those who disagree with us on National Association problems and politics. The idea is carefully being conveyed that our paper is opposed to extension work of any kind. Nothing could be farther from the truth.

We are in perfect harmony with the work that is being done by The National Dairy Council, The United States Department of Agriculture, The American Red Cross and other charitable and benevolent institutions and Health Boards, backed by municipalities and donations from philanthropists in telling of the superior qualities of milk and dairy products as a healthful and economical food. We do not feel, that the dairy farmer, or to be more specific, the breeders of purebred Holstein cattle who constitute only two per cent of the owners of dairy cattle, should be taxed to carry on the work from the standpoint of improving the general health of the public.

When we consider advertising milk and dairy products from a purely commercial or pecuniary standpoint, for the purpose of increasing the demand and possibly the price, we are entering an entirely different field. We believe the tax should be levied on the amount of milk that each dairyman produces, rather than levy a tax on the kind or number of cattle which he happens to own or wishes to sell. We not only question the justice of such a tax, but we feel that the \$30,000 is not a sufficient sum to undertake a national advertising campaign of any character.

We believe we are speaking with authority when we say that no reputable advertising agency would advise an individual or a corporation to undertake a national advertising campaign such as is proposed with so small an amount of capital.

The autoist who conceived the idea that he could cross the American continent in a Rolls-Royce with one gallon of gasoline, would in our judgment, be showing just as much sense as those who conceive the idea that the measly little sum of \$30,000 would be effective in conducting a national advertising campaign, yet \$30,000 when it gets into the pockets of a few Extension workers makes a tidy little sum, and perhaps they could imagine they were doing a great work. We do not anticipate that they will lose much sleep, or have to call on an osteopath to treat their consciences, after the money once lodges in their pockets.

Advertising the increased consumption of milk and dairy products is going on and has been going on for years. Dealers and manufacturers are spending thousands and thousands of dollars each year advertis-

The Beginner

NOTWITHSTANDING the fact that the creators, breeders and promoters of popular strains of purebred Holstein cattle are continuing to advocate that the returns from a sale of the offspring of the purebred animal should be greater than the returns of milk or milkproducts, the fact still remains that the breeders of this wonderful breed of dairy cattle who base their breeding operations on economical and profitable milk production and so manage their herd that their young cattle are well grown, well developed and free from disease, are the breeders who make the greatest financial success and usually continue to breed cattle successfully over a long period of years. It is in the hands of this class of breeders that the Holstein cow was able to establish her reputation as a money maker and a mortgage lifter, and became known throughout the United States as the most profitable breed of dairy cattle. We believe the beginner who takes up the breeding of purebred Holstein cattle, selects his foundation stock from the herds of the plain breeder and dairymen, and bases his purebred operations on an economical dairy production, is the breeder who will succeed.

The Passing of the Brentwood Herd

THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN has received word at the office that Mr. W. G. Davidson is gradually disposing of the Brentwood herd of purebred Holsteins at private treaty.

Mr. Davidson began his spectacular career by the purchase of Tilly Alcartra 2d at the Moyer National Sale held at the time of the National meeting at Philadelphia, June, 1919, for the sum of \$10,000. He became nationally known through his Brentwood sales and has a wide circle of friends among the breeders of purebred Holstein cattle.

The National Dairy Council

THE National Dairy Council announces that it now has 92 active workers and is conducting campaigns in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Minneapolis, Columbus, St. Paul and St. Louis and that during 1922 it distributed over five million pieces of literature.

The National Dairy Council's offices are at Chicago, Illinois. It now has an individual dealer service available to milk dealers throughout the entire country.

A Bit By Burroughs

THERE is virtue in the cow; she is full of goodness; a wholesome odor exhales from her; the whole landscape looks out of her soft eyes; the quality and the aroma of miles of meadow and pasture lands are in her presence and products. I had rather have the care of cattle than be the keeper of the great seal of the nation. Where the cow is there is Arcadia; so far as her influence prevails there are contentment, humility and sweet, homely life.—John Burroughs.

ing milk and milk products. Private and cooperative retail milk distributors are continuously advertising their products. The financial report of the Dairyman's League, a cooperative organization in the eastern United States shows that upwards of \$40,000.00 has been expended in a single month in advertising their products. Hundreds of other concerns throughout the United States are spending regular sums in advertising the increased consumption of milk and dairy products.

With all these agencies in the field advertising milk and dairy products and at a time when nation-wide advertising is being done by the agricultural interests to promote the cooperative marketing of farm products, certain interests within the Holstein-Friesian Association proposes that they embark on an independent advertising campaign of a national character.

As to the work the National Association is doing relative to the promoting of Calf Clubs, Cow Testing Association, Purebred Sire Campaigns, etc., these are projects that have been worked out by the United States Department of Agriculture and the Dairy Departments of the Agricultural colleges located in the several states.

The United States Department of Agriculture and the Agricultural colleges have hundreds of trained extension workers in the field, and the work they are doing in eliminating scrub sires, promoting Calf Clubs and Cow Testing Association work is very commendable, and we believe the movement is well manned and is progressing as rapidly as conditions would warrant. If there is any lack of competent men to conduct this work as it should be conducted, The United States Government has ample funds to employ them, and the Agricultural Extension Departments in the various states know how to direct the work.

One man or even a score of men employed by The Holstein-Friesian Association to promote Calf Club and Cow Testing Association work, is an unnecessary and unwarranted expense imposed on the breeders of Holstein cattle, for it is a duplication of the work that is being done by the government and the agricultural colleges, and the most that these men could do would be to check up the work that is being done and try to pass it off as being accomplished by them, a thing which we understand has been done in the past.

We believe that the 22,000 breeders of purebred Holstein cattle could assist the general movement of organizing Cow Testing Associations and Calf Clubs far greater by giving their assistance and cooperation in their local community than by employing one or two men to represent them.

To be very plain, The HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN feels that it is only folly to discuss the "so-called" extension work that is now being conducted by The Holstein-Friesian Association or to assume for one minute that it has any other purpose than to place men in the field for the purpose of spreading propaganda favorable to the present extravagant administration. It seems to be an established rule in building up a political organization to place men in the field with a specific duty to perform, but with the understanding that they should devote the greater portion of their time to the spreading of propaganda favorable to the organization which they represent or which is in power.

Inbreeding

INBREEDING is the surest and quickest means to fix type but it should be resorted to with the greatest care. It enables the breeder to intensify desirable characteristics in a herd and makes improvement possible in a shorter time than where selection alone is used. But it stands to reason that, if desirable characteristics can be intensified, the same is true of undesirable ones. In carrying out an inbreeding plan, this point has often been overlooked or given only slight consideration. Loss of vitality and constitution and

susceptibility to disease have often followed and a slight fault of conformation has become exaggerated. Yet in the building of practically all the livestock breeds, inbreeding has played an important part, and the wise breeder will not discard this system unless it seems likely to fix faults that appear in the parents or have been found in some of the ancestors of both of the animals to be mated.

There is a difference between being fired with enthusiasm and getting fired with enthusiasm.

WOULDN'T IT PAY HIM TO GO STRAIGHT?



'Whenever You Square Yourself with Daddy, Restore His Rights and Stop Wasting His Money, We Will Talk Business, But There's Nothing Doing Until Then.'

The Junior Breeder and Dairyman

Training for the Competition

Some girls are afraid of cows. Just imagine being afraid of a gentle animal that is "the foster-mother of mankind" and, as the darky preacher said "Mankind embraces womankind."

The young lady depicted is not afraid of a cow, Oh, dear no. She is planning to compete in the Junior Judging Competition at the coming county fair and she is just getting in a little practice work, and is comparing the members of the herd and picking out the best points of the various animals. The young lady



Getting her hand in for the Junior Judging Competition at the County Fair.

is just a little bit bashful and so is camera-shy or else she is so engrossed in her work that she is paying no attention whatever to the photographer. So, out of deference to her wishes, we are withholding her name for the present. But we know you will all wish her success for she deserves it. Maybe we will tell you more about her a little later.

Calf Show and Picnic

Between four and five hundred persons attended the picnic and calf club show held at Chili, Wis., August 8th. In the forenoon the Chili Cow Testing Association ball team played a game of baseball with the Chili Booster Club, losing by 24 to 14. Everyone enjoyed the picnic dinner, especially the ice cold Holstein milk donated by H. C. Portz and the cheese sandwiches given by the Chili Coöperative Cheese Co.

A. D. Collentine of the Madison State College judged the animals. Miss Ella Sanger showed the grand champion calf. She had a purebred junior heifer which was shown with considerable skill. Miss Sanger was awarded the grand champion silver loving cup. The entry of Helen Lindow was first in the junior heifer calf class, that of Seth Downer in the junior bull class while Harold Minnet and Arwin Beil showed the first prize grade senior and junior heifers. In the dairy cow judging contest Wenzel Lee took first prize while Craig Montag and Roland Brown tied for second place. The prizes were made possible by the donations given by business men and leading farmers. The Chili State Bank donated \$10; the Chili Holstein Association \$10; H. C. Portz \$10 while the silver loving cup was donated by Jos. W. Riechert.

The Rudolph Calf Club

The members of the Rudolph Calf Club exhibited their animals at the fair held at Stevens Point, Wisconsin, the middle of August and had considerable success. There were eleven Holsteins and one Guernsey calf sent from the club. Prof. C. H. Imig was in charge of the exhibit with Carl Imig and Harold Korn as his assistants. The total winnings amounted to \$122, a very creditable showing and the money after deducting expenses of showing will be divided among the exhibiting members in proportion to the prizes won. In the open class for grade Holstein heifers under one year old, Harold Hassell won first prize with Norbert Vandeloop second while Oscar Hassell's entry won first in the junior calf class. In the boys' and girls' classes, Carl Imig's entry took first prize and was awarded championship. Quentin Hartjes took second prize; Norbert Vanderloop, third; and Henry Vanderloop fourth. In the class for bulls, under one year old, Abis Rybiski took first and championship with Carl Imig second and Harold Korn third.

Tribute to the Cow

Little do we realize the debt we owe the cow. During the dark ages of savagery and barbarism we find her early ancestors natives of the wild forests of the old world. As the bright rays of civilization penetrated the darkness of that early period, and man called upon the cow, she came forth from her seclusion to share in the efforts that gave us great nations and more enlightened people.—Missouri Board of Agriculture.

The average consumption of milk in the United States is estimated at about 49 gallons per capita.



Juniors from Hillsboro, Jefferson Co., Mo., winners of the Junior Dairy Cattle Judging Competition at Missouri State Fair.

Fairs and Expositions

- Sept. 8-15—London, Ont., Western Fair Association.
 Sept. 10-14—Huron, S. D., South Dakota State Fair.
 Sept. 10-14—Chippewa Falls, Wis., Northern Wisconsin State Fair.
 Sept. 10-14—Kankakee, Ill., Kankakee Interstate Fair.
 Sept. 10-15—Syracuse, N. Y., New York State Fair.
 Sept. 10-15—Jackson, Tenn., West Tennessee District Fair.
 Sept. 10-15—Louisville, Kentucky State Fair.
 Sept. 10-15—Topeka, Kans., Kansas Free Fair.
 Sept. 10-15—New Westminster, B. C., Provincial Exhibition of British Columbia.
 Sept. 11-14—White River Junction, Vt., Vermont State Fair.
 Sept. 11-15—Reading, Pa., Reading Fair.
 Sept. 11-18—Douglas, Wyo., Wyoming State Fair.
 Sept. 15-21—Hutchinson, Kans., Kansas State Fair.
 Sept. 15-22—Springfield, Ill., Illinois State Fair.
 Sept. 16-22—Sioux City, Ia., Interstate Fair.
 Sept. 16-22—Springfield, Mass., Eastern States Exposition.
 Sept. 17-22—Nashville, Tenn., Tennessee State Fair.
 Sept. 17-22—Yakima, Wash., Washington State Fair.
 Sept. 17-21—Grand Rapids, Mich., West Michigan State Fair.
 Sept. 18-21—Billings, Mont., Midland Empire Fair.
 Sept. 18-22—Allentown, Pa., Allentown Fair.
 Sept. 22-29—Memphis, Tenn., Tri-State Fair.
 Sept. 22-29—Oklahoma City, Okla., Oklahoma State Fair and Exposition.
 Sept. 24-29—Knoxville, Tenn., East Tennessee Division Fair.
 Sept. 24-29—Salem, Ore., Oregon State Fair.
 Sept. 24-29—Trenton, N. J., Interstate Fair.
 Sept. 24-29—Pueblo, Col., Colorado State Fair.
 Sept. 24-30—Waterloo, Ia., Dairy Cattle Congress.
 Sept. 24-Oct. 6—Wichita, Kans., International Wheat and Farm Products Exposition.
 Sept. 25-29—Helena, Mont., Montana State Fair.
 Sept. 28-Oct. 6—Chattanooga, Tenn., Chattanooga Interstate Fair.
 Oct. 1-6—Richmond, Va., Virginia State Fair.
 Oct. 1-6—Muskogee, Okla., Oklahoma Free State Fair.
 Oct. 1-6—Salt Lake City, Utah, Utah State Fair.
 Oct. 1-7—Wichita Falls, Texas., Texas-Oklahoma Fair.
 Oct. 2-5—York, Pa., York Fair.
 Oct. 2-6—Brockton, Mass., Brockton Fair.
 Oct. 6-13—Syracuse, N. Y., National Dairy Exposition.
 Oct. 6-13—Little Rock, Ark., Arkansas State Fair.
 Oct. 6-13—Atlanta, Ga., Southeastern Fair Association.
 Oct. 8-13—Meridian, Miss., Mississippi-Alabama Fair Association.
 Oct. 13-18—Dallas, Tex., State Fair of Texas.
 Oct. 15-19—Raleigh, N. C., North Carolina State Fair.
 Oct. 15-20—Columbia, S. C., South Carolina State Fair.
 Oct. 15-20—Jackson, Miss., Mississippi State Fair.
 Oct. 15-20—Savannah, Ga., Savannah Tri-State Exposition.
 Oct. 17-27—Macon, Ga., Georgia State Fair.
 Oct. 18-28—Shreveport, La., State Fair of Louisiana.
 Oct. 20-Nov. 4—Waco, Tex., Texas Cotton Palace.
 Oct. 24-26—Madison, Wis., Wisconsin Junior Livestock Exhibition.
 Oct. 30-Nov. 8—Beaumont, Tex., South Texas State Fair.
 Nov. 3-10—Portland, Ore., Pacific International Livestock Exposition.
 Nov. 2-12—Houston, Tex., Houston Fair.
 Nov. 15-24—Jacksonville, Fla., Florida State Fair.

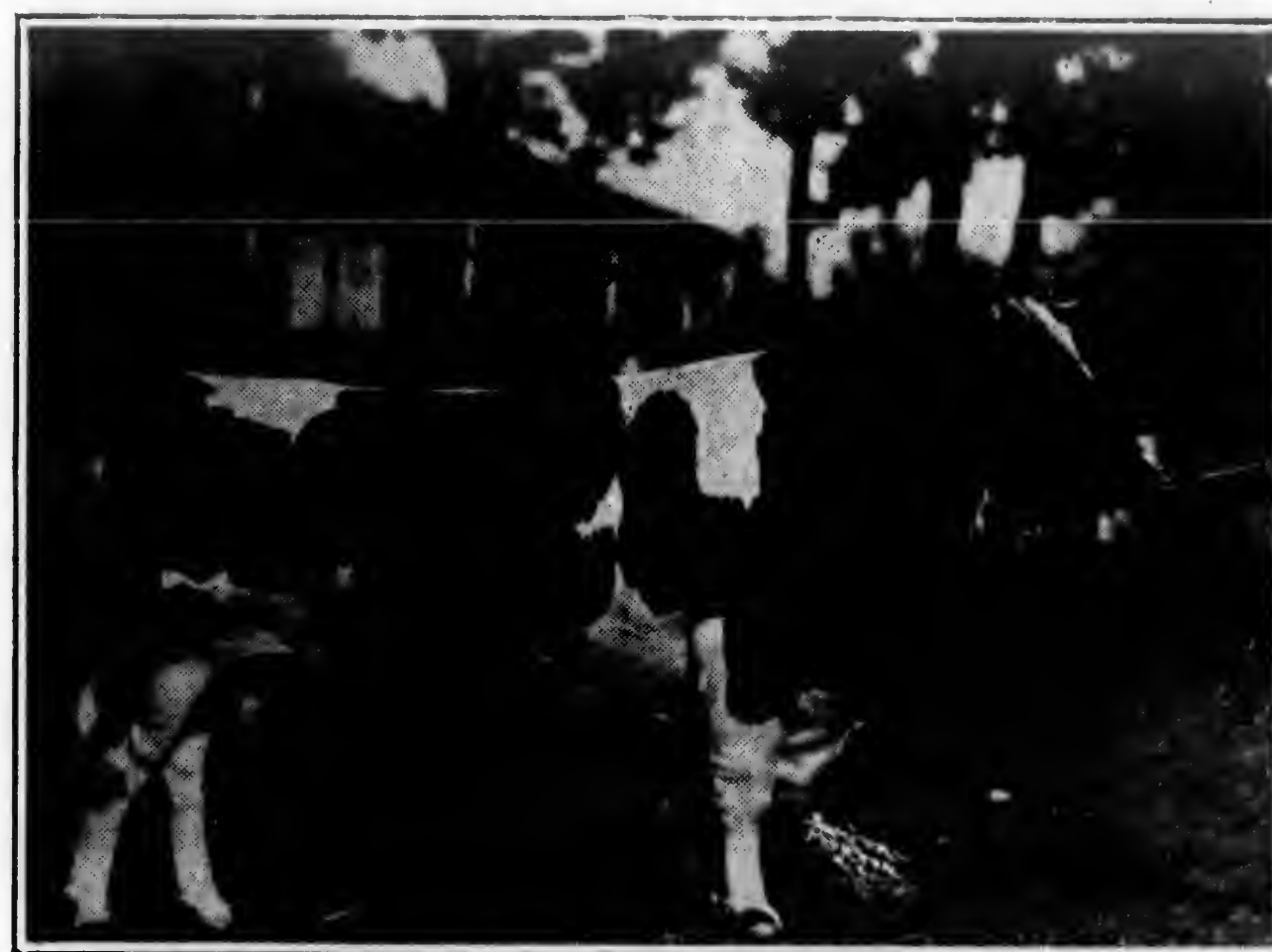
WAUPACA SHOW HERD DOES WELL

The Waupaca County Cattle exhibit consisting of thirteen Holsteins and five Guernseys were exhibited at the Portage County fair and won ten first premiums, six seconds and three thirds. They were to be exhibited at the Wisconsin State Fair and will finish their trip at the Waupaca County fair. Christenson Bros., of New London, Wis., carried off the grand championship for females, and had first prize get of sire and produce of cow. The grand champion bull was owned by Geo. Kelly of Royalton. Geo. Lindsay & Sons of Manawa had first prize yearling bull and O. H. Grenlie of Scandinavia the first prize two-year-old heifer.

THE IOWA STATE FAIR

BY A. DAIRYMAN

Iowa's sixty-ninth state fair was like all of the other sixty-eight, in that it was a more sensational success than its predecessor. It is a habit out in Iowa to do a little better every year no matter what you are undertaking. This is particularly true in all agricultural activities and the men who have stood for dairying and dairy cattle of the real type are no exception. They have had much to contend with because of the outstanding agricultural wealth of the state. This fact does not offer active opposition to the industry but it is a recognized truth that the richest dairy states are not those where the harvest is always easiest. When a man can plow and reap at a decided profit he is not inclined to "fuss with cows." When the stage of prosperity that demands business attention to the work of the farm is reached the dairy cow is welcomed. In Pennsylvania, New York and others of the older states that mile post was passed long before Iowa found it. That is why the stalwart dairy pioneers in the Hawkeye state found so much satisfaction



CHEROKEE ORMSBY PIEBE

First prize three-year-old, senior and grand champion male at the Iowa State Fair. Owned by the Independence State Hospital, Independence, Ia.

in this annual agricultural exposition just passed. It emphasized more than ever the position of the dairy cow in the farmer's life and activities.

To a man from the east it is a revelation to travel through this middle western section from whose soil so much wealth is taken with every harvest. In the east the farms reflect wealth unmistakable but too often it is wealth that is gained from a source other than the soil. In this group of states between the great lakes and Colorado there is almost an equal show of wealth but it is taken from the acres upon which it is displayed, and the process of garnering it has not impoverished the natural resources. In Wisconsin, preeminently the wealth has come from the cow. Beautiful farm homes with every evidence of modern conveniences and beautiful herds of dairy cows are almost inseparable in the Badger state. On the other side of the Mississippi the same condition is coming. One sees more real dairy herds than in preceding years and the modern farm homes and many other evidences of comfortable, contented conditions are noticeable throughout the state.

Iowa farmers surely support their own fair. Admissions run around 60,000 per day and the larger percentage are farmers. Also the majority motor in and many use the camp grounds that the management provides for their convenience. When one looks down upon the acres of autos parked on the grounds and in the vicinity it is easy to believe the Iowa boast, that all the citizens of the state could be put into cars owned within the state and then not average more than five to the car.

Naturally the Holsteins are what interested us the most. The entries numbered over 100. This is an unusually good number and the quality was good throughout. Of course there were cattle in every class that did not win and never could win in any

creditable competition but the large majority were fine individuals, well fitted and well shown. The herds from outside the state were the Modern Woodmen Sanatorium, Colorado; Glen Davis, Missouri; and Union College, Nebraska. Iowa breeders were: Iowana Farms, Corwin Farms, Hargrove and Arnold, E. H. Maytag, Senator J. O. Schaff, C. W. Patti and I. L. Walls. In addition to these the Board of Control had herds from seven institutions. Not all of the exhibitors showed full herds.

In the four year old bull class King Korndyke Sadie Vale Pietertje, No. 21233, the Corwin Farms entry won over Iowana Star Watson Fayne, No. 198283, shown by the Iowana Farms. This is about all the commendation that it is necessary to give



PIEBE ARTIS BURKE

First prize junior yearling, and junior champion at the Iowa State Fair. Owned by Hargrove & Arnold, Norwalk, Ia.

the winner. The Iowana bull is a beauty, he has the length, depth, general conformation, quality, type and vigor that imply superlative quality in the entry that is worthy to be placed above him. The third place went to Ormsby Piebe Mutual Johanna the Davis bull and fourth to the entry from the Hospital at Nordward, under the Board of Control.

The senior and grand champion came from the three year old class. Cherokee Ormsby Piebe, No. 31520. This bull is an outstanding winner having defeated everything in the National and the Cattle Congress as well as the state fairs, last season. He is owned by the Board of Control, and will be shown at the National. There he will have the battle of his lifetime going up against the premier herd from the largest breeder in America. He is a worthy contestant and the outcome will be watched with interest.

Axel Hansen, the judge had a real job in cow classes. The Modern Woodmen led in as beautiful a matron as ever entered a show ring in their aged cow Zwingara Segis Clothilde, No. 251153. She has the head, nostrils, neck, top line, handling quality, depth, spring of ribs, veining, udder color and finish of a queen. She was made first in her class which by the way numbered twenty beautiful matrons, all of them a credit to the breed, and she was senior champion. But she had to give place to a younger cow in the grand champion class. Here the heifer under three years, Dorothy Ormsby Piebe was given the honor. She is one of Hargrove & Arnold's sensational winners whenever shown. She is in milk now, is a wonderful cow and she has already won this year at North Dakota, Missouri and the Mississippi Valley fairs.

The senior heifer class was the largest of the show, there being 36 entries. In this group the state institutions were strong in numbers. The first honors went to Corwin, second to Iowana and third to the Modern Woodmen. In all it was a remarkably encouraging dairy stock show.

The other breeds had herds of beautiful quality, especially the Guernseys. The Iowa Dairy Farm owned by W. W. Marsh, one of the foremost breeders in America, had a wonderful string, and in the Jersey classes the herd owned by former Secretary of Agriculture E. T. Meredith was an outstanding feature. None of the other breeds had the number that the Holsteins brought out.

ORANGE COUNTY FAIR

Maple Knoll King Hengerveld for the third time won the championship at Orange County Fair, Middletown, New York. This bull is a son of King Pontiac Hengerveld Fayne and his dam is the 30-lb. cow, Maple Knoll Trilby Korndyke. King is now a four-year-old and he took first at this fair both as a two-year-old and a three-year-old. He is owned by Howard D. Seely of Goshen, New York. The Maple Knoll herd also took first on aged herds, first on three-year-old heifers and first and second in two-year-old milking heifers as well as second premium for two-year-old dry heifers, also second for yearling heifers, third for heifer calf and first and second on senior bull calves.

The Houghton farms of Mountainville was represented by fourteen members of this large herd which contains over 100 head and is one of the largest accredited purebred herds in New York State. This herd took second with its herdsire, Sir Wandaga Lynden De Kol, second for herd prize; first, second and third for senior heifer calves and first and second for junior heifer calves as well as a number of other prizes.

The Arden Farm won several ribbons, winning first on the yearling bull calf, a son of Maple Knoll King Hengerveld, second on cow as well as two other blue and three other red ribbons. The cattle were judged by Professor Hinman of Cornell University.

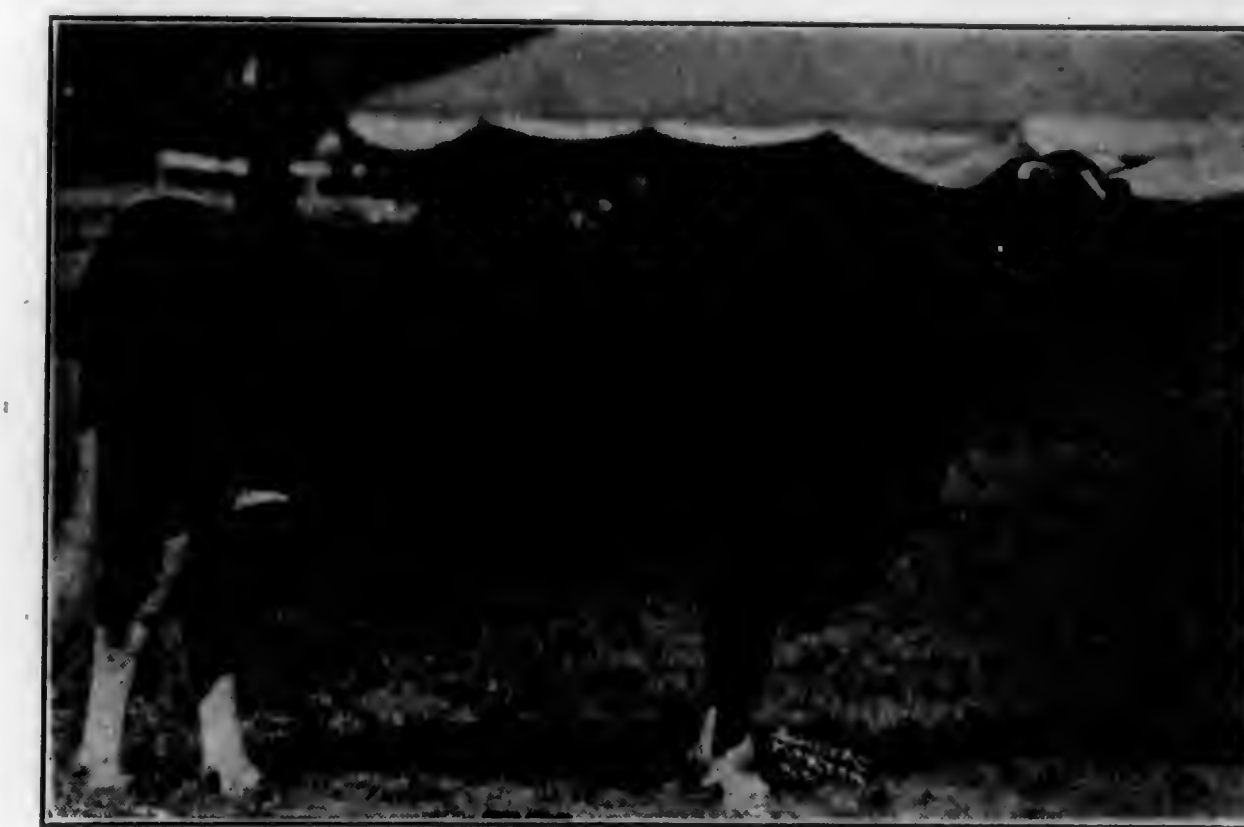
MISSISSIPPI VALLEY EXPOSITION

Hargrove & Arnold carried off a majority of the prizes at the Mississippi Valley Exposition, King Pietertje Ormsby Jewell winning the male championship and the noted Dorothy Ormsby Piebe the female championship. The same firm took all the group prizes. Wapsimoor Farm and P. H. Naber had a number of good ones but they lacked the bloom and finish of the Iowa entries. The awards were:

Bull, 2 years and under three: 1st, Hargrove & Arnold, Norwalk, Iowa, on King P. O. P. Jewell.

Bull, one year and under two: 1st, Hargrove & Arnold, on K. P. O. P. 38th; 2d, Wapsimoor Farm, Camanche, Iowa on Wapsie Jennie Lad; 3d, P. H. Naber, Muscatine, Iowa, on Iowana Ona Hartog Fryplan.

Senior bull calf: 1st and 2d, Hargrove & Arnold on Triune Ormsby Piebe 27th and K. P. O. P. 43d; 3d, Wapsimoor Farm on Wapsie Junior Ormsby.



KING PIETERTJE ORMSBY PIEBE JEWELL

First prize two-year-old, senior and grand champion male at the Mississippi Valley Fair at Davenport, Iowa, and Missouri State Fair. Owned by Hargrove & Arnold, Norwalk, Iowa.

Aged cow: Hargrove & Arnold on Bonnie Fayne Jewell; 2d, P. H. Naber on Lorilla Cornucopia of Home Farm; 3d, Wapsimoor Farm on Wapsie Ollie Ormsby.

Cow, three years and under four: 1st, Hargrove & Arnold on Miss Piebe Fobes.

Heifer, two years and under three: 1st, Hargrove & Arnold on Dorothy Ormsby Piebe.

Senior yearling heifer: 1st, Hargrove & Arnold on Daisy Ormsby; Wapsimoor Farm on Camanche Camille.

Junior yearling heifer: 1st, Hargrove & Arnold on Piebe Artis Burke; 2d, Hargrove & Arnold on Mola Pansy Piebe; 3d, Wapsimoor Farm on Camanche Camille Ormsby.

Senior heifer calf: 1st and 2d, Hargrove & Arnold on Miss Pearl Piebe and Miss Hengerveld Colantha; 3d, Wapsimoor Farm on Wapsie Ma Banostine; 4th, Hargrove & Arnold on Lady Piebe Harriet.

Grand champion bull: K. P. O. P. Jewell.

Grand champion cow: Dorothy Ormsby Piebe.

Graded Herd: Hargrove & Arnold.

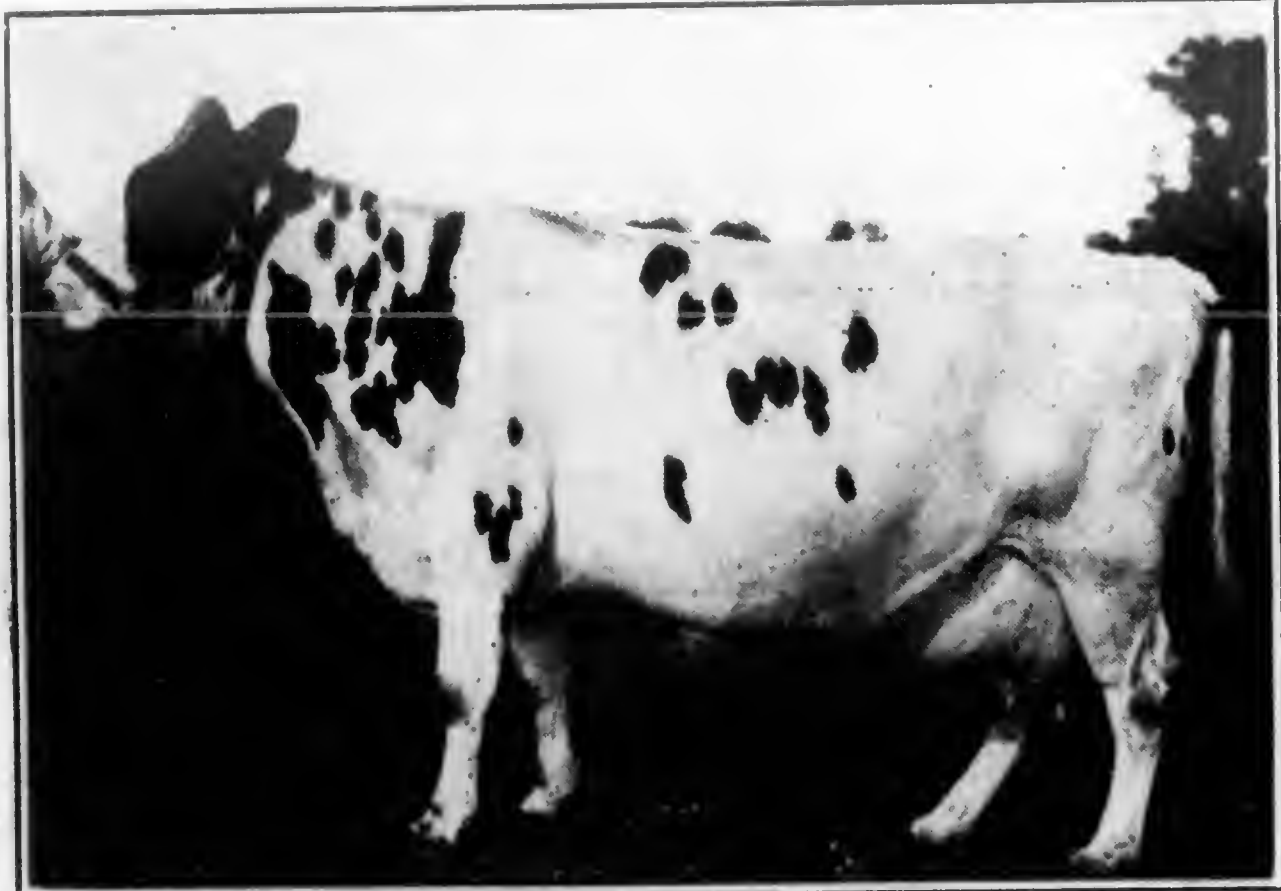
Yearling herd: 1st, Hargrove & Arnold; 2d, Wapsimoor Farm.

Calf herd: 1st, Hargrove & Arnold; 2d, Wapsimoor Farm. Get of Sire: 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th, Hargrove & Arnold.

Produce of cow: 1st, 2d and 4th, Hargrove & Arnold; 3d, Wapsimoor Farm.

THE GREAT MILTON FAIR

The Great Milton Fair at Milton, Pa., is an event that annually draws exhibits from Northumberland and surrounding counties. The Holsteins shown, of which there were nearly 80 head, were of unusually high quality, reports Murray A. Miller of Sunny Lawn Farm who was superintendent of the cattle



DUCHESS PAULINE GLADI

First prize mature cow and champion at the Great Milton Fair, Milton, Pa. Owned by Judge C. R. Savidge, Sunbury, Pa.

department. A. Conrad Slifer of Lewisburg, Pa., was judge and awarded both championships to members of the herd owned by Judge C. R. Savidge of Sunbury. Butter Boy Korndyke Johanna, son of Colantha Johanna Lad 8th and May Butter Girl



BUTTER BOY KORNDYKE JOHANNA

Champion at the Great Milton Fair, Milton, Pa. Owned by Judge C. R. Savidge, Sunbury, Pa.

De Kol, was easily first in the aged bull class and grand champion while Duchess Pauline Gladi, a five-year-old cow of massive proportions was first prize in her class and carried off the female championship. The Savidge herd won most of the group prizes and the majority of the prize money.

Speaking of billboards, a friend of ours says that many of them turn God's scenery into obscenity.

SUCCESSFUL MARYLAND FAIR

This year's fair at Rockville, Maryland, was the most successful ever staged. There was a large attendance and the receipts ran far ahead of the expenses. Good Holsteins were exhibited, Joseph H. Bradley of Rockville showing the grand champion cow and Mac Walker the grand champion bull. Leonidas Ricketts, Dr. Thomas J. Kelly and the United States Naval Academy also exhibited animals that won prizes.

GREEN COUNTY FAIR

No less than 119 Holsteins passed before the judge at the Green County Fair which was held at Monroe, Wisconsin, August 14th to 18th. The judge was Wm. Moscrip and the crowd which watched his work packed the new \$35,000 pavilion.

Walcowis Ollie Sir Hijlaard heading the herd from Rock County was made grand champion bull while the grand champion female was the two-year-old Segis Pontiac De Kol Johanna from the John M. Kelley herd at Baraboo.

SHEBOYGAN COUNTY FAIR

Twenty-five exhibitors showed 166 head of Holsteins at the Sheboygan County Fair held at Plymouth, Wisconsin, August 14th to 17th. Wm. Moscrip of Lake Elmo, Minn., judged all dairy breeds. He gave the female championship to Princess Spofford Pauline from the Pinehurst Farms while Edgar Born had the female junior champion. King Model Parsons owned by Alfred Titel was the senior male champion and King Segis Cornflower from the herd of John Zeberlin was the junior champion.

FORTIETH BANGOR FAIR

The exhibits in the Holstein-Friesian classes at the fortieth Bangor, Maine, Fair, August 20th to 24th, came from the herds of the American Thread Co. Farms, Milo; C. W. Walker, Canton; University of Maine, Orono; M. L. Thompson, Jay; and Austin Jones, Bangor.

King Valdessa FINDERNE from the American Thread Company herd was first in the aged bull class and was then made senior and grand champion. Pine View Emperor Rag Apple Segis of the Walker herd, a junior bull calf, was junior male champion. Walker's Balsam Mercedes De Kol had no difficulty in winning in the aged cow class and then took the senior and grand championships while Pine View Balsam Mercedes De Kol of the same herd was junior champion.

The awards were:

Aged bull—Atco, 1st on King Valdessa FINDERNE, (senior and grand champion male); Walker 2d.

Bull, 2 yrs.—U. of M., 1st on College Shepard.

Yearling bull—Thompson, 1st on Burke Ormsby Colantha.

Senior bull calf—Walker, 1st on Pine View Emperor Rag Apple Segis, junior champion male; U. of M., 2d and 4th; Jones, 3d.

Junior bull calf—Atco, 1st on Atco Segis Colantha, and 2d; U. of M., 3d.

Aged cow—Walker, 1st on Balsam Mercedes De Kol (senior and grand champion female) Atco 2d, U. of M. 3d.

Cow, 3 yrs.—U. of M., 1st on Lilly Shepard De Kol, and 3d; Walker, 2d.

Heifer, 2 yrs.—Atco, 1st on Pine View Mercedes De Kol; Jones 2d; U. of M. 3d; Walker 4th.

Senior Yearling heifer—Atco, 1st on Pine View Segis Mechthilde and 4th; Thompson 2d; U. of M. 3d.

Junior Yearling heifer—Atco, 1st on Atco Valdessa Beth De Kol and 3d, Walker 2d; Thompson 4th.

Senior heifer calf—Walker, 1st on Pine View Balsam Mercedes De Kol (Junior Champion female); Atco 2d, 3d; U. of M. 4th.

Junior heifer calf—Walker, 1st on Marion Agricola Segis; Atco 2d; Thompson 3d.

Aged herd—Atco 1st; Walker 2d; U. of M. 3d.

Breeders young herd—Atco 1st; Walker 2d; U. of M. 3d; Thompson 4th.

Calf herd—C. W. Walker 1st; Atco 2d; U. of M. 3d.

Get of sire—C. W. Walker 1st; Atco 2d and 3d; U. of M. 4th.

Progeny of cow—U. of M. 1st on progeny of Elizabeth Lincoln of Pond Cove; Atco 2d; Walker 3d and 4th.

DANE COUNTY FAIR

J. C. Cort of Lake Mills placed the ribbons in the Holstein classes at the Dane County Fair, held at Madison, Wis., August 21st to 23d. There were 125 Holsteins shown, nearly all of high quality. Animals from the Rock County show herd took all the championships.

HOLSTEINERS GIVE PRIZES

Holsteins are expected to be out in force at the Susquehanna County Fair which is held at Montrose, Pennsylvania, September 11th to 13th inclusive. In addition to the regular prizes there are a number of special prizes of considerable value. Among these we notice two donated by Holstein breeders. A. R. Bush gives a special additional prize of \$5.00 for the best breeders herd to consist of a bull calf, one heifer calf, one yearling heifer and one two-year-old. Mr. Bush expects to exhibit part of his own herd but will not enter for this "Special."

Homer Lake, well-known Holstein breeder, is not now actively engaged in the Holstein business but is a farm implement dealer in Montrose, but he retains his interest in the breed and he donates a special prize of \$5.00 to be given to the owner of the best herd exhibited at the 1923 event.

BIG CROWD AT KUTZTOWN

The exhibit of Albert S. Sarig, of Bowers, Pennsylvania, fared well at the Kutztown Fair, August 20th to 24th, and won seven first prizes, two second and one third. Mr. Sarig's near neighbor, William Mertz, took three firsts, three seconds and four thirds. The exhibit of George W. Schuler of Fleetwood won one first, five seconds and four third prize ribbons. Schuler Berkshires took fourteen first, premiums, seven seconds and two third prizes. The attendance was the largest in the history of the fair and the management are planning more extensive accommodations for next year. The cattle judge was J. N. Robinson, farm agent of Center County.

CENTRAL STATES FAIR AND EXPOSITION

King Canary Oak De Kol Fobes, owned by J. E. Mack of Fort Atkinson, Wis., carried off the grand championship at the Central States Fair, held at Aurora, Ill., August 17th to 25th. The junior champion male was Whitehurst Colantha Artis Lad owned by A. F. Randolph of Canton, Ill. Princess Beauty Creamelle, the splendid two-year-old from the Jefferson County Asylum herd was senior and grand champion female and Artis Clothilde Denver, senior yearling heifer from the same herd was junior champion. The cattle came from Illinois and Wisconsin with one herd, that of H. D. Larsen, of Iowa. The awards were:

Bulls three years and over: 1st, J. E. Mack on King Canary Oak De Kol Fobes; 2d, Fred Albrecht on M. M. Elnora Fobes Denver; 3d, Jefferson County Asylum on M. M. Wayne Oak Bess Burke; 4th, E. E. Bain on King Lavera Homestead; 5th, H. O. Larsen on Rex Clothilde Aaggie Forum.

Bulls, two years and under three: 1st, Geo. Hetts on King Ormsby Careme; 2d, Carl E. Rudolph on Carnation King Matador Queen.

Senior yearling bull: 1st, A. F. Randolph on Whitehurst Colantha Artis Lad; 2d, H. O. Larsen on Forum Ormsby Perfection; 3d, John Hevey on De Kol Veeman Pontiac Segis; 4th, E. E. Bain on Sir Dione Colantha.

Junior yearling bull: 1st, Harry Faville on Edgetown King Segis Winona; 2d, H. O. Larsen on Forum Diamond Dick; 3d, Rock River Farms on Rock River Sir Johanna Hengerveld; 4th, J. D. Hetts on Unnamed.

Senior bull calf: 1st, Fred Gurr on Blue Eye Ollie Tobes; 2d, H. O. Larsen on Forum Patrick; 3d, Everson & Ferry on Unnamed; 4th, A. F. Randolph on Whitehurst Colantha Lad.

Junior bull calf: 1st, H. O. Larsen on Forum King Julip; 2d, C. M. Beveridge on Canary Segis Pet; 3d, Jefferson County Asylum on Albina King Denver; 4th, Fred Gurr on Blue Eye Ollie Pontiac; 5th, A. F. Randolph on Whitehurst Pietertje Lad.

Aged cow: 1st, Fred Gurr on Anna Battel Rag Apple; 2d, H. O. Larsen on Forum Bessie Homestead; 3d, A. F. Randolph on Maplewood Clothilde Segis; 4th, Fred Albrecht on Inka

Homestead Mercedes, 2d.; 5th, Wm. Kreutz on Retta Crown Segis.

Cow, three years and under four: 1st, H. O. Larsen on Forum Maud Masterpiece; 2d, Jefferson County Asylum on Clothilde Wayne Denver; 3d, Jefferson County Asylum on Charity Canary Denver; 4th, H. O. Larsen on Forum Pontiac Queen.

Cow, two years and under three: 1st and 2d, Jefferson County Asylum on Princess Beauty Creamelle and Madam Artis Wayne Denver; 3d, H. O. Larsen on Bella Donna Cornucopia; 4th, and 5th, A. F. Randolph on Whitehurst Ormsby Artis and Whitehurst Colantha Artis.

Senior yearling heifer: 1st, Jefferson County Asylum on Artis Clothilde Denver; 2d, C. M. Beveridge on Lucile Ormsby Butter Maid; 3d, Ward Bros. on Johanna De Kol of Oakwood Lass 2d; 4th, H. O. Larsen on Marjorie Plum De Kol; 5th, A. F. Randolph on Whitehurst Mercedes Ormsby Artis.

Junior yearling heifer: 1st, Will Sayre on Korndyke Daphne Burke; 2d and 3d, A. F. Randolph on Colantha Ormsby Artis Lass and Whitehurst Pauline De Paul; 4th, H. O. Larsen on Forum Aaggie Lola; 5th, E. E. Bain on Lavera Segis De Kol.

Senior heifer calf: 1st, 2d, and 3d, Jefferson County Asylum on Mutual Marguerite Clothilde, Mutual Colanis Clothilde 2d, and Creamelle Princess Denver; 4th, A. F. Randolph on Whitehurst Artis Colantha; 5th, Fred Gurr on Blue Eye Empress Ollie.

Junior heifer calf: 1st, Will Sayre on Lady Climax Minnta Homestead; 2d, H. O. Larsen on Forum Maxie Diamond; 3d, E. E. Bain on Lavera De Kol Segis; 4th, Jefferson County Asylum on Clothilde Mutual Creamelle 2d; 5th, E. E. Bain on Korndyke Laverna.

Grand and Senior champion bull: King Canary Oak De Kol Fobes.

Junior champion bull: Whitehurst Colantha Artis Lad.

Grand and senior champion female: Princess Beauty Creamelle.

Junior champion female: Artis Clothilde Denver.

Graded Herd: 1st, Jefferson County Asylum; 2d, H. O. Larsen.

Young Herd: 1st, A. F. Randolph; 2d, H. O. Larsen.

Calf Herd: 1st, Jefferson County Asylum; 2d, Fred Gurr; 3d, and 4th, A. F. Randolph; 5th, H. O. Larsen.

Get of Sire: 1st and 2d, Jefferson County Asylum; 3d, A. F. Randolph; 4th, Fred Gurr; 5th, H. O. Larsen.

Produce of Cow: 1st and 3d, A. F. Randolph; 2d, Jefferson County Asylum; 4th, H. O. Larsen.

Exhibitors: Fred Albrecht, Watertown, Wis.; J. E. Mack, Ft. Atkinson, Wis.; E. E. Bain, Lisle, Ill.; Jefferson County Asylum, Jefferson, Wis.; H. O. Larsen, Dike, Iowa; Carl E. Rudolph, Deerfield, Ill.; Geo. Hetts, Ft. Atkinson, Wis.; John Hevey, Ft. Atkinson, Wis.; A. F. Randolph, Canton, Ill.; Medill McCormick, Rock River Farms, Byron, Ill.; Fred Gurr, Lake Mills, Wis.

JUNIORS SHOW AT SKAGIT COUNTY FAIR

The Skagit County Fair brought out 190 head of cattle of which 68 were Holsteins. The exhibitors were Lee Bros.; Lockhart & Sons; Northern State Hospital; A. J. Lawson & Sons; R. E. Waugh and members of the Skagit Calf Club. George S. Bulkley was the judge and gave explanatory speeches which were greatly appreciated after all decisions. Lee Bros. won first on their aged bull and senior and grand championships with Skagit Wayne Sadie Vale and was first in the "get of sire" class with offspring of this bull. Their senior bull calf was junior champion. The Northern State Hospital took the senior championship with the aged cow Bonnie Pontiac Acme Mercedes and their senior yearling heifer Norlum Inka Vale Wayne carried off the first prize in the yearling class and took the junior and grand championships. The prizes were well distributed among the different herds. The thirteen juniors had a nice lot of heifers. First prize went to Wilfred Youngquist of Mt. Vernon for a junior yearling. A Jersey heifer took second prize while a Holstein calf was third prize winner.

The Skagit County Dairymen's Association had a truck which carried a model of a good Holstein cow on the front and on the sides were printed "Float of Skagit Dairymen's Association, 75,000,000 pounds of milk per year—produced, manufactured and distributed—returning to the dairymen \$1,500,000 annually."

CLUB ACTIVITIES

PICNIC AT STEWARDS

Breeders from Monroe, Wayne and Ontario counties attended the recent picnic held at the farm of James Steward at Pittsford, N. Y. After a real country dinner which included Holstein milk and Dairyman's League ice cream there was a baseball game between the older and younger generation. M. C. Bond secretary of the New York Holstein-Friesian Association advised the members to show a Tri-County Holstein exhibit at the coming National Dairy Show.

BUCKS COUNTY FARMERS TOUR

Sixty-seven automobiles left Doylestown, Pa. early on the morning of August 8th on the annual automobile trip of the Bucks County Farm Bureau. By the time the tourists entered New Jersey there were 116 cars in line, each bearing the slogan "Bucks County Farmers' Tour."

The Pennsylvania farmers were greatly impressed by the devastation wrought by the Japanese beetle which had done lots of damage around Moorestown. The party inspected the headquarters of Japanese beetle control work at Riverton and listened to an address by C. H. Hadley, who gave a brief history of the beetle and the efforts being made to control it. Among the dairy establishments visited was that of Alfred Bowne, near Medford where the new dairy barn came in for interested inspection. The tour was greatly enjoyed and many friends of the tourists have signified their intention to participate next year.

INDIANA ANNUAL PICNIC

Approximately 2,000 attended the annual summer field picnic of the Indiana State Dairy Association held August 9th in the McCulloch grove near Charlestown. The event was booster day for the dairy industry of southeastern Indiana. The Jefferson Chamber of Commerce cooperated with the Clark County Dairy Association in entertaining the crowd which included visitors from all over the state.

A dairy cattle show drew ninety-four Jerseys and thirty-two Holsteins. The champion heifer in the junior calf club class was exhibited by Mary Dunlevy, an eleven year old girl. The prize was a Jersey bull calf given by the Allendale farm, this animal was put up to auction and brought \$235 which was handed to Miss Dunlevy. The grand champion Holstein bull was exhibited by Jacob Smith while Charles Voight had the grand champion Holstein female. E. A. Gannon of Purdue University judged the Holsteins while the Jerseys were judged by Thompson Weber of Shelbyville, Kentucky.

The principal speaker was director G. I. Christie of the agricultural experiment station of Purdue University. He urged the farmers to make greater use of the experiment station and urged diversification in order to avoid heavy losses when prices fluctuated.

COLD COMFORT FOR KOENIG

At the annual conference of the northeastern Farm Bureau Federations, held at Albany, N. Y. a resolution was passed condemning the use of billboards along state highways. Farm women from a number of eastern states composed the conference and after an open discussion the following resolution was passed:

"WHEREAS, The billboard nuisance is an ever increasing menace to the enjoyment of the scenery along our highways, be it,

"Resolved, That the woman's group of the northeastern section of the A. F. B. F. goes on record as being opposed to the same and will do all in its power to secure the abolishment of this nuisance and hereby urges the women of all sections of these states to aid in this work."

WAUKESHA BREEDERS SUMMER MEETING

The Waukesha County Holstein Breeders' Association held their summer meeting at the farm of H. E. Dickinson on Oconomowoc lake and more than 2,500 were in attendance. The morning session was given over to judging contests which were supervised by Professor Reid Murray, secretary of the Wisconsin Livestock Breeders Association and County Agent J. F. Thomas. Miss Julie Ebel of Waukesha won first prize as best girl judge and Frank Swartz of Waukesha was first in the boys contest.

Sports of various kinds as well as a baby contest and baseball game made the organization very interesting. The game was between teams representing Holstein and Guernsey breeders, the Holsteins winning by a score of 8 to 5.

The speakers of the day were: Mayor J. A. Peacock of Oconomowoc, commissioner of agriculture J. D. Jones, Jr., Miss Mary Brady of the Milwaukee County Agricultural School and W. B. Barney. Musical selections were given by the Waukesha Industrial School band.

NO WASHINGTON STATE SHOW HERD

The show committee of the Washington State Holstein Association met at Seattle, August 1 and decided not to send a state herd over the eastern fair circuit this year. Funds are short and the rule of the National Dairy Show limiting entries in the state herd to two head from any one privately owned herd was a handicap as the committee has made its selection from at least seven herds and in several instances selected three or four head from a single herd. However Washington will be represented at the eastern fairs as the Carnation Stock Farm herd is now starting on its trip to the east.

TOUR CLINTON COUNTY

The Clinton County Holstein Breeders' tour the second week in August embraced a trip of fifty miles of the central and southern part of Clinton County, Michigan. At the farm of E. E. Sturgis near St. Johns, the party saw the grade Holstein cow owned by C. L. Schafley that produced 99.96 lb. butterfat during the thirty days of June. Dinner was had at the J. J. Meyer farm, near Wacousta where the party saw and heard of the work of the Cooperative Purebred Bull Association which has been in operation for about ten years. The last stop was at the plant of the Lansing Dairy Company, a successful cooperative distribution establishment.

RADICAL PROPOSAL

Representatives of ten Wisconsin County Holstein Breeders' Associations met with State Secretary L. L. Oldham recently and suggestions were made that the National Association take steps to deny registration to animals that fell below a certain type standard. The breeders, however, were not in favor of state inspection and supervision of consignments to sales in various parts of the state, believing that it was more practical and advisable for local or county committees to tend to this matter. It is likely that a conference of representatives from every county in the state will be called in the near future in an effort to make further rules and regulations for protection of both buyers and sellers at public sales.

DAVIS COUNTY BULL ASSOCIATION

On August 9, the directors and members of the Davis County Holstein Bull Association met at Layton, Utah and formed a permanent organization. The following officers were elected: President, Walter Hogan; vice-president, Paul Whiteside and secretary-treasurer, Tyler Barton.

At the present time there are 11 bulls in the association, which is grouped in three circles. One of these circles will have three bulls and the other two will consist of four bulls

each. The bulls owned by the association were selected by Mr. Tyler Barton and Professor George B. Caine. Three bulls were purchased from Clifford S. Potter, Ogden, Utah, one from the Utah Agricultural College and the remaining seven from the State of Washington.

Some of these bulls are out of exceptionally good producers. The dam of one of the bulls produced in one year 796.6 lb. butter and 20,588.5 lb. milk. The dam of the highest record bull in this association produced in one year 22,833 lb. milk, containing 955.7 lb. butter.

The men that go to make up the membership of the Davis County Bull Association are progressive farmers. They are tired of just milking cows—they want to milk high producing and profitable cows only. The offspring of these well bred bulls will carry the inheritance for high and economical production, and under proper management should make the kind of cows that will bring a good profit to their owners. County Agent W. J. Thayne is to be commended for his successful efforts in completing this organization.—*Western Dairy Division News Letter.*

MEET AT KNOWLES FARM

Clarence E. Buckley of Northboro, Mass., was elected president of Worcester County Holstein Association at a field day held August 24th on the farm of Frank P. Knowles at Auburn. The other officers chosen are: Vice-president, Fred Smith of West Brookfield; Secretary, Roger Estey of Hardwick; Treasurer, Charles Shepard of Warren; Directors, William F. Turner of West Rutland, George Heywood of Gardner, Fred Bachelder of Sutton, Harold Estabrook of Dudley and Ray Fletcher of Whitinsville.

The Association voted to give prizes of \$5.00, \$3.00 and \$2.00 for the three best Holstein calves exhibited in the junior division at the New England Fair, September 3d to 6th. About thirty breeders were present at the meeting and greatly enjoyed the opportunity of looking over the noted Knowles herd.

BETTER CATTLE ADVOCATED

There was a good attendance at the Niagara County Holstein Clubs annual outing which was held at Wilson, New York, August 8th. Beside the members there were visiting dairymen from Erie and Orleans County.

There was a program of athletic events and speeches by Glenn R. Meade of East Aurora, C. F. Bigler and W. L. Bond, president and secretary of the New York Holstein-Friesian Association. They spoke on the benefits of raising healthy cattle and eliminating tuberculosis. Farm Bureau Manager, Leo A. Muckle and former manager, Leo M. Allen, talked on the benefits of the members keeping in touch with each other through the Club and club activities.

THE REASON WHY

The object of the World's Dairy Congress is to discuss ways of producing, manufacturing and distributing milk more efficiently and to consider the vital place which milk and milk products hold in the human diet.

On the evening of Friday, September 7, H. E. Van Norman, president of the World's Dairy Congress, will speak in the Westinghouse sending station located at Pittsburgh, Pa., and will invite the people of the eastern states to come to the World's Dairy Congress. Mr. Van Norman will be a guest of the National Stockman and Farmer.

WHICH LANGUAGE WILL YOU PREFER?

Discussions at the meeting of the World's Dairy Congress may be in English, French, Spanish, or German, and interpreters will translate what is said while abstracts of all papers submitted early enough will be available for the delegates in these four languages, reports Dr. L. A. Rogers, who is chairman of the program committee. Mr. Rogers is director of the Research Laboratories of the United States Dairy Division. At the Washington meetings October 2d and 3d, the discussion will deal with broad international questions—scientific, economic and humanitarian. At the Philadelphia meeting, October 4th, the Congress will discuss the relation of milk and its products to the public health. Here the National Dairy Council will demonstrate its methods of work with civic groups and public school children. At Syracuse, New York, where the Congress will meet in the mornings from October 5th-10th, special subjects of peculiar interest to the various branches of the dairy industry will be considered.

The program has been divided into four heads which are: 1. Research and Education; 2. Industry and Economics; 3. Regulation and Control; 4. National Health. Problems of the breeders will be presented by prominent investigators. Diseases of dairy cattle will be considered in a symposium on the more serious ones while prominent bacteriologists will discuss the bacteria group important in dairying.

Progress in all countries and in all industries is stimulated by the exchange of experience and information. Attendants will derive much benefit from personal contacts made with the leaders from other nations whose problems are similar to their own, as well as by attending the formal sessions. Each country has something to contribute; each has much to gain.

Progress is in advance of the printed page. The men in all countries who have made outstanding contributions to the science of business methods of dairying or to public health work through the use of dairy products have been invited to participate in the program of the World's Dairy Congress.

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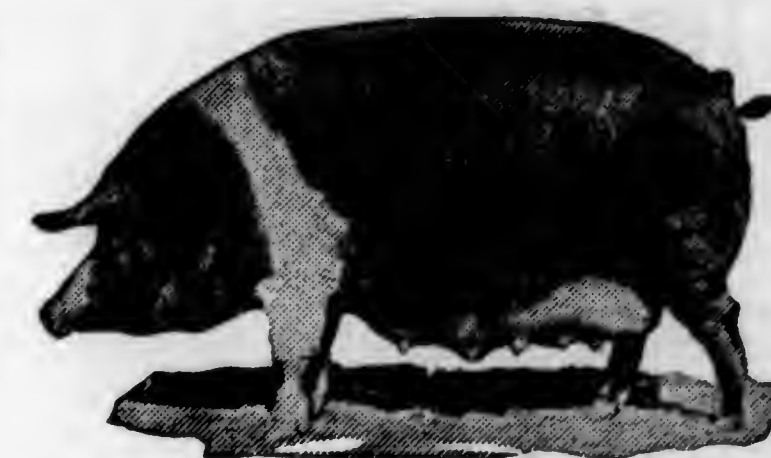
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HAMPSHIRE RECORD ASSOCIATION

E. C. STONE, Secretary

Dept. 35

409 Wisconsin Ave., Peoria, Ill.



Cow Testing Association Reports

SOUTH CAROLINA TEST WORK

Clintonia De Vries Queen owned by J. T. Willard of Spartanburg, led all the cows tested in the State of South Carolina during the month of July by producing 2,061.5 lb. milk, 72 lb. fat. Second to her was a senior four-year-old, Sigsbee Farm Mechthilde, owned by Kal Schwensen also of Spartanburg, with 1,881.3 lb. milk, 71.2 lb. fat. Nellie Pet Pontiac, another member of the Willard herd was third with 63.3 lb. fat from 1,853.8 lb. milk while Princess Nell Ormsby owned by V. M. Montgomery of Spartanburg, and the Guernsey cow, Blackstock's Lily, tied for fourth position with 62.4 lb. fat. Eight members of the Willard herd and seven of the Montgomery herd exceeded 40 lb. fat while the junior two-year-old, Princess Ona Magician, owned by the Clemson Agricultural College, produced 1,689.5 lb. milk, 56.7 lb. fat in the eighth month of her lactation period.

During the month, eighty-five cows were tested, twenty-nine of these were Holsteins of which seventeen made the honor roll.

A HEALTHY STATE OF AFFAIRS

Ten years ago there were only thirteen cow testing associations in the whole state of Wisconsin but on July 1st of this year there were no less than 151. The average cow of the state is credited with a production of 4,975 lb. milk and 190 lb. fat while the average production of the cows enrolled in Wisconsin Cow Testing Association is 6,882 lb. milk, 269.7 lb. fat. A. J. Cramer who was responsible for the gathering of these facts says that 60% of the Wisconsin farmers head their herds with

scrub bulls but that 81 of the 151 cow testing associations are entirely free from the scrub sire while 37 others have only one scrub sire in service and 13 others have only two.

The number of cows enrolled in the associations during the past year was 69,119 owned by 4,090 members. The average number of cows in each herd was 17, a figure that shows practically no fluctuation for a number of years past. There are only 22 counties in the state that do not have one or more cow testing associations in operation while Clark County has thirteen.

The leading association for average production of butterfat per cow is the Allenton-Kohlsville in which the animals average 328 lb. fat from 9,037 lb. milk. The Cedar Grove-Ostburg Association cows average 326 lb. fat from 9,247 lb. milk and in nine other associations all the cows average over 300 lb. fat.

PENNSYLVANIA TESTING

During July 5,420 cows were tested in eighteen Pennsylvania Cow Testing Associations. Of this number 141 cows produced more than 50 lb. of fat while 288 exceeded 1,200 lb. milk. The highest milk yield was 2,207 lb. credited to a registered Holstein owned by A. P. Loudon of the Cumberland County Association. A Loudon cow was second with 2,108 lb. while a registered Holstein owned by Albert Sarig of Bowers, enrolled in the Northern Berks Association, was third with 2,100 lb.

The leading butterfat producer was a grade Ayrshire with 74.8 lb. fat, second was a Sarig cow with 73.5 lb. fat. The highest ten-cow average was 62.4 lb. butterfat in the Volant-Lawrence Association with the Butler County Association second with an average of 60.9 lb.

HOLSTEINS LEAD IN FRANKLIN COUNTY

Seven herds containing fifty-two cows were tested in the Franklin County Penna. Testing Association for the month of July reports the tester, I. Paul Stouffer. Twenty of these produced more than 40 lb. butterfat, fourteen exceeded 50 lb. while ten produced more than 1,200 lb. milk.

The leader for both milk and butterfat was Princess Ybma Spofford De Kol, a registered Holstein owned by C. E. Stouffer, with 2,743.5 lb. milk, 98.8 lb. fat. Five other members of the Stouffer herd were on the honor roll. Second high cow was a grade Guernsey with 63.3 lb. fat. She was followed by Nester Pauline Netherland, a purebred Holstein owned by I. F. Wright with 1,550 lb. milk, 62 lb. fat. Sadie Valdessa De Kol and De Kol Queen Mooie, both members of the Stouffer herd were fourth and fifth on the list with 1,674 lb. milk, 61.9 lb. fat and 1,724 lb. milk, 60.3 lb. butterfat respectively. A. A. Brenize and W. C. Snoke each had one purebred Holstein on the list of the leading ten cows.

The herd making the highest average is owned by C. E. Stouffer of Shippensburg, Pennsylvania. This herd consisting of three grade and seven purebred Holsteins average 1,393 lb. milk and 52.8 lb. fat.

MAKES GOOD FIRST MONTH

The Flathead Cow Testing Association was organized on May 19 when a small number of dairymen from Flathead County, Montana met at the Farm Bureau office and elected a board of directors and officers. Actual testing work started July first with E. R. Ford as tester, when twenty-nine herds con-

taining 357 cows were tested with an average of 29.2 lb. butterfat, and 709 lb. milk. Most of the herds are using purebred sires and several herds are listed in the association as purebred herds.

The leader for the month was a grade Holstein owned by Bertha Howser of Creston, her production being 1,674 lb. milk, 56.9 lb. butterfat. A grade Short-horn was second with 55.9 lb. butterfat, followed closely by a grade Holstein owned by Winfield Scott, with 1,690 lb. milk, 55.8 lb. fat.

FIRST FOR MILK AND FAT

The leader for butterfat production in the Darby Cow Testing Association was a purebred Holstein owned by Andrew Gantz of Grove City, Ohio. She produced 64.8 lb. butterfat during July. The leader for milk production was also a black and white, belonging to Ray Van Schoyck of Hilliards, with 1,773 lb. milk. Another member of the Van Schoyck herd produced 64.1 lb. butterfat. This herd won the high herd average for milk with 870 lb. Eighteen herds containing 235 cows were tested by C. E. Schrock, official tester. Nineteen of these produced more than 50 lb. butterfat while four exceeded the 60 lb. mark.

HOLSTEIN HERD HEADS COLBY ASSOCIATION

Clark County, Wisconsin, has thirteen cow testing associations and is said to have more than can be found in any other county in the United States. The Colby Association recently finished its association year and twenty-seven members stayed throughout the year. They entered 490 cows while 44 heifers were enrolled during the year and three cows were purchased so that 537 animals came under association supervision. Of this number 457 were in the association at the end of the year while 42 were sold for dairy purposes and 34 for beef.

The average for the entire number completing the test period was 6,592.1 lb. milk, 262.9 lb. fat. The average value of the product was \$136.68, the cost of roughage was \$34.37 and the cost of grain fed was \$20.89, making the total cost of feed \$55.26. The value of the product above the cost of feed was \$81.42.

The high herd consisted of Holsteins owned by Theodore Steinwand and at the close of the year contained six purebreds and eleven grades, part of the year they were milked three times a day. Twelve grades and four purebreds had completed the test of at least nine months that average 10,746 lb. milk, 359.7 lb. butterfat. The average test was 3.35% and as butterfat averaged 55.8 cents per pound the average earning was \$200.71.

Steinwand cows took first and second places for butterfat production, the leader a grade Holstein making 498.1 lb. fat, while second place was taken by a purebred Holstein with 452.3 lb. fat. Steinwand cows also took fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth places.

TESTING IN ALL WISCONSIN

Holstein cows, either purebred or grade, led seventy of the 129 Wisconsin Cow Testing Associations that reported their production for July. Thirty-seven of these were grade Holsteins and thirty-three were purebreds. Grade Guernseys led thirty-one and registered Guernseys three associations while twelve leaders were Jerseys, five of which were registered and seven grades.

The state leader for butterfat was a purebred Holstein, owned by J. Steinhoff and enrolled in the Wilton Holstein Association. She produced 114.4 lb. fat. In second place was a registered Holstein owned by L. Kuhl & Son of Hazel Green with 96.5 lb. fat while the Kuhl Dairy of fourteen cows averaged 1,319 lb. milk and exactly 48 lb. fat. A purebred owned by B. Spiegelberg of the Dale-Hortonville Association produced 94.7 lb. fat in the month.

The highest average herd consisted of eight registered and grade Holsteins owned by H. Beneche of the Shirley-Denmark Association and their average was 1,624 lb. milk, 58.3 lb. fat. Four registered and grade Holsteins owned by T. R. McGrath of the Greenleaf Association averaged 1,253 lb. milk, 56.6 lb. fat. Fifteen grade Holsteins owned by W. Ehrhardt of the Northeast-Dodge Association averaged 1,300 lb. milk, 50.4 lb. fat and six purebred Holsteins, the property of Chas. Fedderly of the Southeast-Pierce County Association averaged 1,584 lb. milk, 50.2 lb. fat.

NANCY LEADS IN WASHINGTON

The July report of the Thurston County, Washington Testing Association shows an average of 758 lb. milk, 32.4 lb. butterfat for 507 cows. Thirty-nine of this number produced more than 50 lb. fat in the month. Nancy De Kol Chimacum, a purebred Holstein was the leader with 82.8 lb. butterfat, 2,366 lb. milk to her credit.



The beautiful head of Dimeta De Spofford, dam of my herd sire

King Piebe of York 15th

She was Grand Champion cow at the York Fair two successive years, is one of the handsomest cows you ever saw, and carries a magnificent udder. Her son, who has inherited her type and individuality, heads my herd of 75 head developed during 20 years of constructive breeding.

WM. S. GRIMM

Red Lion York Co., Pa. R. D. No. 1

HOLSTEIN HERDS LEAD

Three hundred and seventy-nine cows were tested in the first month's work of the Franklin-Jefferson-Marion Counties, Ill. Testing Association reports L. J. Hager. Their average was 612 lb. milk, 24.9 lb. butterfat. The high herd was owned by D. M. Parkhill of Benton, whose twenty-three cows produced an average of 853 lb. milk, 34.4 lb. butterfat. The Holstein herd of C. F. Harris of Mt. Vernon was second with 712 lb. milk, 33.6 lb. butterfat to their credit. A member of this herd, Cornucopia Tweede Pontiac 2d, a purebred Holstein led for individual production with 1,695 lb. milk, 61.1 lb. fat. A grade Holstein was second with 1,352 lb. milk, 54.7 lb. fat. She is owned by Earl Seeber of Benton.

SHOMONT HERD IN FRONT

The Shomont herd owned by Thomas Shover of Monticello, Iowa, headed the Monticello Cow Testing Association for July, the twenty cows averaging 35.3 lb. butterfat and netting their owner an average profit of \$8.95. The second highest herd is owned by Shover & Boss and the high cow in the association is a purebred Holstein owned by Fred Shover. During the last two months this cow produced 188 lb. butterfat; others on the honor list are owned by Thomas Shover, Ferd Gundlach and Suter & Zumbrunnen. The tester O. H. Hanson reports that 545 cows enrolled in the association averaged 25.5 lb. butterfat during July and netted an average profit of \$7.60.

King Segis Patent Lock

EAR TAGS for Cattle, Sheep and Swine ALSO



King Segis Bull Staff and Rings.

Descriptions, prices and sample tags on application.

H. A. MOYER, Inc. Syracuse, N. Y.

Despite the Fact

that Crestmont Ormsby Alcartra

was in test only 330 days—her record of 1,030.4 lb. butter stood seventh in the list of junior three-year-olds tested during the recently ended Holstein year. Her milk averaged 3.82%—a test characteristic of the descendants of KING PONTIAC ALCARTRA WAYNE.

HARRY C. GATES
Canton, Pa.

Buy Your Bull from an Accredited Herd

A Ton and a Half of Pork from One Litter in 180 Days

Produced by a Big Type Poland-China Sow

FULL INFORMATION FREE. WRITE TODAY FOR BOOKLETS TO

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No Dues. No Assessments. Saves half in recording fees.

A Profitable Business—

Combine the cow and sow products. By actual test Big Type Poland-Chinas produce more pork than any other breed of hogs.

RECEIPTS BELOW PRODUCTION COSTS

Constantine Prescher, tester of the Saukville, Wisconsin, Cow Testing Association, has just published the annual report for the second year. This shows that during the past year 423 cows were tested of which 288 completed a twelve months test. There were sixteen purebred animals in the association all of them Holsteins. The high herd, the most profitable and the biggest producer were all owned by Robert Rienesthal. His best cow, a grade Holstein produced 15,338 lb. of milk, 613.9 lb. butterfat and made a profit of \$164.08 above the cost of her feed.

The Rienesthal herd of ten milkers averaged 436.3 lb. butterfat. Forty-six cows in the association each averaged better than a pound of butterfat a day during the year.

The average price received for butterfat was 49.5 cents while the average price received for milk was \$1.83 per 100 pounds. The feed costs, as computed by the tester were twenty-five cents per pound for butterfat or ninety-two cents per 100 pounds of milk. Computing other costs, labor, taxes, building and equipment, depreciation, and interest at five per cent, the total cost of producing butterfat was exactly 50 cents and \$1.85 for each 100 pounds of milk.

Cows in the second year of testing work made a larger profit than cows that had not been previously tested. Sixty-five in the second year testing made an average profit of \$92.53 above the cost of feed while 223 cows owned by new members made an average profit of \$64.97. Herds headed by purebred sires average \$24.38 per cow higher than did the other herds in the association.

TESTING INCREASING IN IOWA

Despite adverse conditions during July caused by lack of pasture and annoyance of flies the 12,297 cows enrolled in organized associations in Iowa average 22.9 lb. fat. The average milk production was 607 lb. There are more Holsteins than any other breed with milking Shorthorns second while Guernseys and Jerseys about tie for third place. A year ago there were only twenty-two cow testing associations in the state while to-day fifty are organized and ready to work.

HOLSTEINS SHOW PROMINENTLY

Although a grade Guernsey led the Byron Cow Testing Association for fat production during August, it was because she had the phenomenal test of 8.8%. She is credited with 66 lb. butterfat. Registered Holsteins from the herd of F. H. Boyle of Peebles, Wis., occupied the next three places, one producing 1,896 lb. milk, 62.5 lb. fat, a stable mate 1,881 lb. milk and 62 lb. fat and the third member of the herd 1,767 lb. milk, 59.9 lb. fat. The Boyle cows gave characteristic Holstein-Friesian fat tests, the first two averaging 3% and the stable mate 3.4%. The sixteen cow dairy of the well-known

Holstein breeder E. H. Korner of Fond du Lac averaged 781 lb. milk, 33.21 lb. fat. The tester of this association is A. Miller of South Byron.

HOLSTEINS TAKE ALL HONORS

H. P. Erwin, tester for the Will County, Illinois, Cow Testing Association, reports that the largest producer among the 365 cows tested by him during July was a purebred Holstein owned by Howard Klett. During the thirty-one day period she produced 1,457 lb. milk, 58.2 lb. butterfat while another purebred Holstein owned by Fred Herath was second with 1,308 lb. milk, 49.7 lb. fat. Grade Holsteins occupied the next three positions.

The highest producing herd consisted of five purebred and grade Holsteins owned by Fred Herath, they producing 5,417 lb. milk, 194.8 lb. butterfat. The ten-cow purebred dairy of Howard Klett gave 9,994 lb. milk and 347 lb. butterfat. Twelve grade Holsteins owned by Frank Boardman gave 11,488 lb. milk, 362.6 lb. fat while grade Holstein herds took the next two places.

HOLSTEINS LEAD FOR MILK AND FAT

In the Goodville, Pennsylvania, Association there are twenty-six herds. The leading cow for milk production for the last three months is a registered Holstein, Doratea Somerset Lilith De Kol 2d, owned by M. V. Brubaker of New Holland with 6,468 lb. milk. The leading fat producer is also a registered Holstein. She is owned by Mast Stoltzfus of Morgantown and her three months record is 194.2 lb. Tester L. W. Martin reports that nearly all the members feed grain to their cows and that six members daily weigh the milk.

PRIVILEGE RARELY NEGLECTED

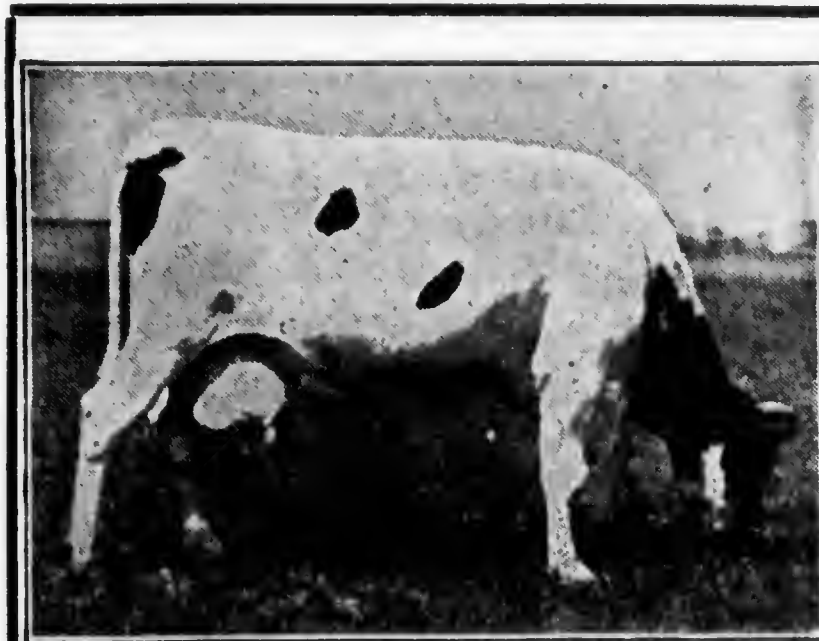
By asking one question a man gives a woman the right to ask questions for the rest of his life.—*Boston Transcript*.



PASTURE CORNER ON MERRYALL FARMS

These cows and others in the herd have semi-official records, made under farmer conditions that range up to 20,500 lb. milk and from 600 lb. to over 800 butter. They are bred to bulls with 30 lb. blood in every line of their pedigrees. Segis Pieterje Prospect breeding. Prices reasonable. Quality high.

A. L. BURLINGTON, Bradford Co., Wyalusing, Pa.



A Snapshot of One of My Cows

How Do You Like Her?

The herd, which is under State and Federal Supervision and has passed one clean test, contains others just as good. They are profitable, otherwise I wouldn't keep them. Look this herd over, and you will want to own some of its members.

A. CONRAD SLIFER

Lewisburg, R. D. 3 Union Co., Pa.

Seventy Head of Purebred Holstein-Friesians

Bred in Producing Lines and kept for Dairy Production.

Herdsires from Splendid Cows.

Prices Reasonable

NEED I SAY MORE?

A. W. DOWNTON

Starrucca, Susquehanna Co., Pa.

IMPORTANT MINNESOTA FEEDING EXPERIMENT

In order to determine the advantages of good care and a balanced ration five grade cows, three Holsteins, one Guernsey and one native have been started in an experiment at the Minnesota University Farms. They were enrolled in a Minnesota Cow Testing Association and received a very ordinary ration, even much poorer than the average. In their new home they will be given the best of care and fed a balanced ration including silage and legume hay—not for the purpose of trying to break records but in order to find out how much they can increase their production and profit.

These cows will freshen in the fall and in the meantime will be put in good condition. Records will be kept of what they are fed and how much and the difference will be compared with feed given them when in the association. Records of the kind of feed used, the cost and the yield of milk and butterfat will be carefully kept. The experiment will be conducted under the supervision of the dairy division of the University of Minnesota and E. A. Hanson of the University's agricultural extension service.

CALIFORNIA SALE STATISTICS

A survey of the buyers at the California sales held during the eighteen months ending June 30, 1923 by C. L. Hughes of the California Breeders Sales and Pedigree Company shows that a large number of new herds have been established. During the past seven years the California Breeders Sales and Pedigree Company has sold in public auction in California a total of 6,216 registered Holsteins for \$2,006,338, an average of \$337 per head. The cattle sold in the first six months of 1923 average \$249 per head.

Although 1923 is the first year for several years that there has not been a spring sale top price over \$5,000 the average of the 1923 sales is approximately \$10 per head above the price of last year and this in spite of the fact that the percentage of young stock is larger this year than in previous years. More registered Holsteins were sold in the state during the first six months of 1923 than during any period in California Holstein history.

NICE RECORDS AT BONALEVO

Aaggie Pauline Colantha in the Bonalevo herd recently completed a record of 24,013.6 lb. milk, 1,193.22 lb. butter, the cow calving at 10 years, 4 months, 16 days old.

Aaggie Pauline Colantha is sired by Colantha Johanna Lad and has official records of 31.61 lb. butter, 572.3 lb. milk in seven days and 125.40 lb. butter, 2,526.6 lb. milk in thirty days. Her dam, Aaggie Cornucopia Pauline 2d, has a seven day official record of 31.05 lb. butter, 679.4 lb. milk and is a daughter of the former world champion, Aaggie Cornucopia Pauline, 34.32 lb. butter in a week, the world's record in the senior four-year-old class for eight years.

The daughters of King of the Butter

Girls are making splendid records. Two junior two-year-olds recently finished year tests, one making 19,544.4 lb. milk, 795.94 lb. butter and the other 19,376.1 lb. milk, 798 lb. butter. R. E. Chapin & Son inform us they are greatly pleased with the showing made by the daughters of King of the Butter Girls.

A BONA FIDE HOLSTEIN MAN

Many Holstein men will recognize the features of Leon Gay who is in charge of the herd owned by Judge Savidge kept on his farm between Milton and Sunbury, Pennsylvania. Mr. Gay has spent practically all his life around purebred Holsteins and was formerly in the test barn at Bonalevo Farms while his father was foreman for Senator F. C. Stevens when the Stevens herd at Attica, New York, was in its prime. The senior Mr. Gay



Leon Gay, cattle superintendent of the Savidge herd, Milton, Pa.

was in the employ of Mr. Stevens when he imported 90 heifers from Holland. This bunch included Colantha, Careme and Mechthilde, animals that became celebrated for production and were the foundation animals of three of the greatest families of Holstein-Friesian breed. The Savidge herd includes a number of splendid animals some of which have been purchased at four figure prices. Under Mr. Gay's care a number of large records may be expected. As he says, he was brought up with purebred Holsteins and has spent all his life around them.

SHOEMAKER BROTHERS

Shoemaker Brothers are a firm of Holstein breeders at Wyoming, Pennsylvania, whose herd includes a number of big producers and show animals. There are three brothers, John, James and George and they have not only built up a high-class herd but their cattle are producing milk of a high quality that is in demand for invalids and children's feeding. Milk from the Shoemaker farm is sold in the city of Wilkes-Barre and is in great demand. Some time in the near future we hope to tell more about this high-class Holstein establishment.

HOLSTEIN GENEROSITY IN FLORIDA

A son of King Lyons Hengerveld Beets from Princess Hengerveld Manor De Kol was given by Dr. J. G. DuPuis, proprietor of the White Belt Dairy, Miami, Fla. as a contribution to the Herald Milk Fund which is under the auspices of the *Miami Herald*.

The Dade County Dairymen's Association met at the White Belt Dairy, August 11, the yearling bull was sold to the highest bidder at that time and the receipts turned over to the Herald Fund which is to provide milk for needy children.

HAS EARNED OVER \$2,000.00

In the University of Wisconsin herd there is a seventeen-year-old Holstein cow that is still milking. Her name is Artis Piebe De Kol and, since freshening for the first time as a two-year-old she has averaged 34.3 lb. milk a day for fifteen years. During these fifteen years she went dry several times but she produced a total of 93.9 tons of milk and 3.19 tons of butterfat, averaging 12,520 lb. milk and 462.19 lb. butterfat per year.

When Artis was sixteen years old she made a year record of 17,905.4 lb. milk, 594.96 lb. fat. Four other years she exceeded 500 lb. fat in 365 days. She is claimed to have earned over cost of feed, \$2,223.76 in addition to the value of her offspring, and to have returned in the pail a product worth \$2.45 for every dollar's worth of feed she consumed. Artis weighs in working condition about 1400 lb., is light colored and looks like a real, old-fashioned milk machine.



YOUNG STOCK FOR SALE AT DAIRYMEN'S PRICES

HARRY C. REYNOLDS, SCRANTON, PA.

Herd under Accredited Plan

Typewritten Pedigrees

4 generation, 3 copies \$1.00

SALE CATALOGS

F. G. Johnston, 37 W. Lane Ave., Columbus, Ohio

Live Stock Auctioneer**E. Newlin Brown,****Wycombe, Pa.**

Reference on request. Terms Reasonable.

You Bet Your Boots

It pays to have a man who knows pedigree, cattle and men to work in the box at your sale. And the "feller" you want is

DONALD P. GRAVES

ALDEN : : : : New York

OPPORTUNITY WANTED

by an agricultural college graduate with six years experience as manager of a successful dairy farm. Have conducted the A. R. O. tests of eight state champion cows. No work too hard if there is an opportunity. Address

Box H, THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER & DAIRYMAN, Harrisburg, Pa.

A "Go-Getter"—"Mead's the Man"

Who thinks of things to do for you—extra things that are not expected but which help a heap toward making your sale successful. Write for one of our Folders on Successful Auctions and How to Promote Them.

GLENN R. MEAD

**The Live-Wire Auctioneer
EAST AURORA, N. Y.**

Accredited Herd Dispersal

Tuesday, Oct. 2, 1923**Eleven Purebred Holsteins****8 cows, 2 heifers, 1 registered bull****Seven Grade Holsteins****4 cows, 3 heifers**

Cows are mostly young. Four will be fresh by sale day; several are close springers. This herd shows a good margin of profit in cow testing association work.

HERD IS ACCREDITED

Last test June, 1923

Stock, Crops; Machinery will also be sold. Sale starts at 10 A. M. Cattle will be sold after lunch which will be served at noon.

Harry B. McCormick, Jr.

Bucks Co., Jamison, Pa.

PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

Sept. 26—Watertown, N. Y., Northern New York Breeders Sale.
Sept. 27—Eaton Rapids, Mich., Second Annual Sale, Grand River Stock Farms.
Sept. 27—Ogdensburg, N. Y., St. Lawrence County Breeders' Sale, R. Austin Backus, Mgr.
Oct. 1—Ithaca, N. Y., Tompkins County First Annual Guaranty Sale.
Oct. 3—Monroe, Wis., Cheese Day Sale of Quality Holsteins, J. W. Keating, Sec.
Oct. 3—Howell, Mich., Tenth Annual Sale of the Howell Sales Company of Livingston County, W. Griffin, Secy.
Oct. 4—Eureka, Mo., Dispersal Sale of C. E. Driver.
Oct. 4—Marshfield, Wis., 18th Semi-Annual Sale, Central Wisconsin Holstein Breeders' Association.
Oct. 9—West Chester, Pa., Chester County and Eastern Breeders' Consignment Sale.
Oct. 9—Wayland, Mich., F. D. Cutler Dispersal Sale, R. Austin Backus, Mgr.
Oct. 10—Grand Rapids, Mich., West Michigan Holstein Breeders' Consignment Sale.
Oct. 10—Syracuse, N. Y., National Dairy Show Sale.
Oct. 12—Java, N. Y., T. W. Hudson Dispersal.
Oct. 12—Mexico, N. Y., A. C. Kiefer Dispersal Sale, R. Austin Backus, Mgr.
Oct. 13—New Douglas, Ill., Holstein Breeders' Consignment Sale, S. E. Gehrig, Mgr.
Oct. 15—Baldwin, Wis., John Wynveen & Sons Dispersal, F. H. Everson, Mgr.
Oct. 17—Watertown, Wis., National Homestead Sale, Francis Darcey, Mgr.
Oct. 18—Howell, Mich., Howell Sales Company of Livingston County.
Oct. 19—New Douglas, Ill., First Semi-Annual Quality Registered Holstein Sale.
Oct. 22—Adrian, Mich., R. P. Clement Dispersal.
Oct. 22—Zanesfield, Ohio, W. W. Brundige & Sons First Annual Sale.
Oct. 23—Diamondale, Mich., G. F. Balduf & Son Dispersal.
Oct. 23—South Montrose, Pa., B. F. Jones and Son Dispersal.
Oct. 31—Lapeer, Mich., R. V. Cutting Dispersal.
Nov. 5—Elkhorn, Wis., Walworth County Breeders' Fall Sale.
Nov. 7—Monroe, Wis., Green County Holstein Breeders Semi-Annual Consignment Sale, J. W. Keating, Secretary, Monroe, Wis.
Nov. 12—Elkhorn, Wis., Walworth County Breeders' Bull Sale.
Nov. 13—Waukesha, Wis., Waukesha County Holstein Breeders Fall Sale.
Nov. 14—Watertown, Wis., Watertown County Holstein Breeders Fall Sale.
Nov. 14—Watuton, Wis., Watuton County Holstein Breeders Fall Sale.
Nov. 15—Lake Mills, Lake Mills Holstein Breeders Sale, F. H. Everson, Mgr.
Nov. 19—Kansas State Association Sale, W. H. Mott, Mgr.
Nov. 21—Des Moines, Ia., Second K. P. O. P. National Sale.
Nov. 22—Des Moines, Ia., Corwin Farms Dispersal.

L. H. WABER DISPERSAL

L. H. Waber's accredited herd was dispersed August 15, on the Waber Farm near Kendall, Mich. There were 36 animals catalogued and all were sold, the total being \$6,257.50 and the average being \$173.54. The eight bulls averaged \$116.75. The top price was \$560 and was obtained for Sir Echo Clyde, a son of Champion Echo Sylvia Pontiac from an 18-lb. two-year-old whose dam was an untested daughter of May Echo Sylvia. Four other animals, all females, exceeded \$300 each, two were daughters of Sir Echo Clyde and two were daughters of Idlewild Alban De Kol Gerben. The sale was managed by F. G. Johnston of Columbus, Ohio with Col. Hilzey as auctioneer. There were no animals with official records and very few from A. R. O. dams, while several of the offerings were very young bull calves so that the prices realized may be considered as very satisfactory.

HOW ABOUT A TRIP TO WATERTOWN?

Animals from some of the best herds in Northern New York make up the consignments to the Northern New York sale which will be held on the North Country Farms near Watertown, September 26th. Middleton Farms are sending a number and if they are anything like the cattle they sent to the Cleveland National Sale the man who buys them will certainly secure beautiful individuals. Johnson Farms and North Country Farms each send a good bunch here.

R. Austin Backus, the sales manager, writes us that every animal has been personally inspected and that all are tuberculin tested with nearly everyone from herds that are under state and federal supervision. There is not a blemished animal in the sale and they will be sold with the privilege of a sixty day retest.

Jefferson and the adjoining counties constitute one of the greatest dairy sections in the eastern United States. Although quite a distance from New York City, train loads of milk daily go over the various lines reaching this section and traveling toward the metropolis. Breeders in this section of the country have come to realize the im-

SALE CATALOGS

We furnished the catalogs for more sales than any other company during the past season—"Our price is lower than the rest—Our work is equal to the best." Write for entry blanks today.

PEDIGREE EXPERT

Get our R. Austin Backus for your sale—in the box at more sales during the past six months than any other pedigree man. Book your date before it is too late.

BACKUS PEDIGREE CO., MEXICO, N. Y.

portance of having good stock in a sale and the fact that Mr. Backus says he took the cream from every herd is evidence that this sale will be worth the attention of any one in the market for purebred Holsteins.

The majority of the animals will freshen either just before or just after the sale and thus be in shape to meet the demand for winter milk. With the price of fluid milk on the up grade there should be a large attendance at this event.

The North Country Farms are on the main road from Syracuse to the Thousand Islands, the most beautiful scenery in America. The country is now at its best and Mr. Backus gives a cordial invitation for all breeders to come and bring their families along, enjoy the sights and take in the sale.

The auctioneers are Geo. Baxter of Elmira and Glenn R. Meade of East Aurora. Both men intend to take advantage of the roads and time of year and will drive their autos to Watertown. Any one living near either Mr. Meade or Mr. Baxter who cares to get in touch with them are invited to do so. They will be glad to give any one a lift for each man enjoys company when Holsteins can be discussed.

SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY BREEDERS SECOND ANNUAL SALE

This sale was held on the fair grounds at Montrose, Pa., Thursday, August 30th and was considered by the consignors to be a successful event. The weather was ideal and the attendance was fairly good considering that the farmers were very busy. The cattle was either from accredited herds or from herds under federal supervision and they were of very good quality. As a whole they were rather thin, due no doubt to the shortage of pasture in Susquehanna County this year.

Sixty-one head sold for \$11,300, or an average of about \$188 per head. The top price, \$460 was paid for Voliska Pontiac Posch, a beautiful 4-year-old granddaughter of King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje. J. J. Jermyn of Scranton was her purchaser. He purchased six others and they were all of very good quality. Other buyers were M. L. Jones, of Westtown, Pa., who took seven head; Mast Stoltzfus of Morgantown, Pa., took several head; and C. A. Adams of Mifflintown, Pa., was a heavy buyer. Colonel George W. Baxter was the auctioneer with Wood in the box.

The animals selling for \$200 or more were:

- No. 1. Voliska Pet 3d, \$225, purchaser, C. A. Adams, Mifflintown, Pa.
- " 2. Polly Posch Burke, \$255, M. L. Jones, Westtown, Pa.
- " 3. Cornucopia Lake Posch, \$245, M. L. Jones.
- " 4. Voliska Pontiac Posch, \$460, J. J. Jermyn, Scranton.
- " 5. Craig Hill Pontiac Spinker, \$295, M. L. Jones.
- " 6. Maple Grove Daisy Burke Pontiac, \$350, Mast Stoltzfus, Morgantown.
- " 7. Prilly Christine Pontiac, \$255, M. L. Jones.
- " 8. Princess Prilly Walker 2d, \$200, C. L. Adams.
- " 9. Pauline Segis Hengerveld Korndyke, \$200, W. L. Gilmore, Dushore.
- " 10. Korndyke Rena De Kol, \$205, J. J. Jermyn.
- " 11. Nancy De Kol Princess, \$325, J. J. Jermyn.
- " 12. Princess Nancy Burke, \$205, W. L. Tuboch, Dushore.
- " 13. Ridge Farm Pansy Pontiac Abbekerk, \$255, M. L. Jones.
- " 14. Iduna Aaggie Segis, \$250, J. J. Jermyn.
- " 15. Grace Netherland Alcartra, \$200, C. L. Adams.
- " 16. Aaggie Rag Apple Girl, \$225, J. J. Jermyn.
- " 17. Sarcastic Rag Apple, \$305, M. L. Jones.
- " 18. Winkje Princess Segis 2d, \$200, W. B. Kennedy & Son, Wyalusing.
- " 19. De Kol Sarcastic Dorothy, \$215, Mast Stoltzfus.
- " 20. Aaggie Segis Bianca, \$200, C. L. Adams.
- " 21. Aaggie Pauline De Kol-Bellé, \$230, M. L. Jones.



**A FEW MEMBERS OF OUR HERD WHICH IS UNDER STATE
AND FEDERAL SUPERVISION AND PASSED
FIRST TEST 100% CLEAN.**

Murray A. Miller,**R. D. 3, Milton, Pa.***The Oldest Herd in Northumberland County.***CANADIAN TESTING**

During the two months from June 1 to July 31, reports of official tests of thirty-three cows and heifers were accepted for entry in the Record of Merit. In the mature class four cows exceeded 30 lb. butter in a week. The leader is Daisy Togo Mercedes with 668 lb. milk, 32.36 lb. butter. She is owned by Le Roy Siddall of Denfield, Ont. The leaders of the senior four-year-old, junior three-year-old, and junior two-year-old classes were also from the Siddall herd. Lady Schuiling Pauline 2d, tested when nearly eleven years old, made 588.2 lb. milk, 32.31 lb. butter. Molly Korndyke Abbekerk is credited with 643.2 lb. milk, 30.33 lb. butter and Sylvia Echo Canary with 727.7 lb. milk, 30.03 lb. butter.

The leader of the senior four-year-old class is Rivermead Segis Pontiac, 483.6 lb. milk, 27.74 lb. butter while the junior four-year-old leader is Countess Abbekerk Hiemke with 686.5 lb. milk, 27.01 lb. butter. The only senior three-year-old reported is Korndyke Alcartra Walker, 510.2 lb. milk, 26.55 lb. butter. Belle Johanna Echo made 563.2 lb. milk, 28.39 lb. butter as a junior three-year-old. Susie Abbekerk Aaggie is credited with 540.9 lb. milk, 24.05 lb. butter as a senior two-year-old and Maplecroft Jessie Sylvia led the junior two-year-old class with 407.1 lb. milk, 19.65 lb. butter. The four thirty-pound cows and everyone of the leaders with the exception of Countess Abbekerk Hiemke come from Ontario.

The semi-official list is headed by De Kol Plus Segis Dixie who is credited with 33,529 lb. milk, 1,730 lb. butter. The variation from the official figures for milk is due to the fact that the semi-official record was started sooner than the official. Lady Roberts Colantha with 26,644 lb. milk, 1,412.50 lb. butter is second. This cow who is owned by J. B. Hamer of Norwich, Ont., is the world's record senior three-year-old with 1,468.75 lb. butter to her credit in 365 days.

The leader of the four-year-old class is Mercena Schuiling Ormsby with 21,505 lb. milk, 932.50 lb. butter. Jean Concordia, a junior leads the three-year-old class with 15,391 lb. milk, 692.5 lb. butter and the two-year-olds are led by Colony Jannek Ormsby with 20,936 lb. milk, 888.75 lb. butter. She and the second to her, Colony Effie Ormsby, 862.50 lb. butter are in the herd of the Colony Farm, Essondale, B. C.

The ten-months division is led by S. C. P. Elma Mechthilde 18,642 lb. milk, 847.5 lb. butter; the four-year-old leader is S. C. P. Fayne Calamity, 17,447 lb. milk, 713.75 lb. butter; S. C. P. Thelma Pietje is the three-year-old leader with 15,169 lb. milk, 658.75 lb. butter. This heifer and the leader of the mature class are owned by J. M. Steves of Steveston, B. C. while Fayne Calamity is a member of the Colony herd. The two-year-old leader, Oakridge Minnie Korndyke, produced 9,737 lb. milk, 456.25 lb. butter and is owned by W. J. L. Hepburn, Virden, Manitoba.

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GREAT SHORTHORN SALE

The Carpenter & Ross dispersal sale held at Mansfield, Ohio, August 8-10, is an outstanding event in American Shorthorn history. The Maxwalton herd was one of the greatest in the country. Maxwalton animals having won honors at many great fairs, and its dispersal drew breed enthusiasts from many states. The 282 head sold for \$131,555, an average of \$467; the 48 bulls averaged \$741 and the 234 females averaged \$410. The top price was \$7,600 which E. D. Logsdon of Indianapolis, paid for the famous herdsire, Rodney. The second highest price was \$4,300 paid for the five-year-old show bull, Maxwalton Monarch, his purchaser being John Alexander & Sons of Aurora, Ill. Nine other bulls brought prices ranging from \$1,000 to \$2,525, the latter being received for the nine months old bull calf, Maxwalton Mirabeau, purchased by W. A. Forsythe & Sons of Greenwood, Mo. Duchess of Gloster 50th was the top price female, bringing \$1,600 and being purchased by J. H. Degginger of Albany, Mo. Eleven other females exceeded the \$1,000 mark. Ohio breeders purchased eighty-three head; thirty-five head went to Illinois; while twenty-six head went to Missouri. A large number of the animals were purchased by men who had never before bought animals in public sales.

SELF-HELP IN KITTITAS

The people of Kittitas, Washington, wanted a fair this fall at Ellensburg. The Ellensburg authorities held field day on June 14th and 15th, all the stores were closed and the entire town turned out in organized gangs and willingly did any work that was assigned to them.

In the two days the 500 men with 220 teams cleared and leveled off an area large enough for the one-half mile race track and two football gridirons in the center. This will be used for the racing program, while two large exhibit buildings and some cattle sheds are being erected for the main exhibits of the fair.

NOTED COW PASSES

July 25th the well-known cow Wanda Segis Korndyke, No. 186140, died in the herd of John Daft & Son of Evansport, Ohio. She was a daughter of Korndyke Calamity and Goshen Pietertje Hengerveld and was born February 27, 1912. As a five-year-old she made an official record of 677.8 lb. milk, 27.02 lb. butter. She was the most noted animal in the Wandamoor herd owned by her breeder, Albert Kalber, and she has four officially tested daughters. Wanda Segis Copia as a five-year-old produced 691.2 lb. milk, 28.58 lb. butter in seven days and in a year made 537.76 lb. butter and nearly 19,000 lb. milk; Wanda Toba Segis as a junior four-year-old made 660.7 lb. milk, 33.17 lb. butter in a week and in 305 days produced 17,285.2 lb. milk, 683.27 lb. butter while as a junior three-year-old in 358 days she produced 19,854.6 lb. milk, 749.15 lb. butter; Wanda Segis Clothilde Hartog as a junior two-year-old made 19.91 lb. butter in seven days and 486.76 lb. but-

ter in ten months while a younger daughter, Wanda Segis De Nijlander made 16.42 lb. butter in a week when only twenty-six months of age.

It is claimed that the daughters and granddaughters of Wanda Segis Korndyke won more national association prize money than have the similar descendants of any other northwestern Ohio cow.

GOOD BULL LOST

Mrs. Elvira A. George of Sudlersville, Md., had a severe financial loss when King Segis Pontiac Marengo, the well bred bull at the head of the George herd reacted to the tuberculin test. He was shipped to Baltimore and there slaughtered.

King Segis Pontiac Marengo was a son of King Segis Pontiac and Bess Wadnah, a cow with an official seven day record of 514.1 lb. milk, 31.09 lb. butter. He was regarded as a real good sire; his daughters are producers and possess high class individuality. A few females in the George herd showed a reaction to the test and were slaughtered with the bull.

JOHN L. SMITH HONORED

The State College of Washington, at the recent commencement awarded five citizens of the state certificates of recognition for outstanding work done in the interests of Washington Agriculture. One of these certificates was awarded to the well-known Holstein breeder, John L. Smith of Hazelwood Farms, Spokane, Washington, a former director of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America. Mr. Smith has the reputation of being one of the best living judges of Holstein-Friesian cattle. He bred and developed the herd that won most of the honors at the National Dairy Show held in Chicago in 1914. The animals shown at this time especially the younger stock were a revelation to eastern breeders; in growth, weight, and development far exceeding anything that had ever been shown before east of the Mississippi.

5A Vermont Cow Blanket



Often imitated, never equalled. 15 sizes, 7 kinds of material.

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Measure from base of tail to 6 inches in front of shoulder. Illustrated Catalog Free.

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NATTALENE IS A PRODUCER

Nattalene Walker owned by the Bridgeford Holstein Company, Patterson, California, recently completed a 365-day record of 1,133.81 lb. butter from 28,357.5 lb. milk. Nattalene is bred to qualify under the new advanced registry rulings for a 305-day record and carried calf 225 days during her year test.

Nattalene Walker is the world champion for both seven- and thirty-day production in the junior three-year-old class and has to her credit records of 819.2 lb. milk in seven days, 3,319.9 lb. in thirty days. She has a seven day record of 34.36 lb. butter made as a junior three-year-old and has two other seven day records above 31 lb. She is a daughter of King Walker 5th and Nattalene Pontiac and her breeder was Mrs. Zilpha E. Vandervort, wife of Ed. Vandervort of Sidney, New York.

CALIFORNIA 30 LB. TWO-YEAR-OLD

The California State record for two-year-olds has been broken by Carrie Tritomia Ormsby owned by Fred Hartsook of Lankershim. Carrie freshened for the first time at two years and eight months of age and produced in seven days 33.19 lb. butter from 408 lb. milk. She is said to be a remarkable individual. Her sire, Tritomia Pietertje Ormsby, was formerly at the head of the Maxwell herd and the P. P. Stewart herd and was the youngest bull that ever won the Grand Championship at the National Dairy Show which he did in 1921. The dam of the new state champion is Carrie Beets Segis. As a junior two-year-old she made 25.39 lb. butter in seven days which was the Iowa State record at time of making, while as a junior four-year-old she produced 569.1 lb. milk, 30.11 lb. butter in a week and in 365 days made a record of 20,644.4 lb. milk, 978.98 lb. butter.

Carrie Tritomia Ormsby is the first California two-year-old to make a 30 lb. seven day butter record.

HEREFORD ASSOCIATION BARS NURSED CALVES

The Holstein cow has received another set back. Holsteins, both purebred and grade, have been in demand as nurse cows for calves of the beef breeds and at least one of the great beef cattle show herds has traveled over a wide circuit using purebred Holsteins as nurse cows, occasionally exhibiting some of these cows in the Holstein classes and having animals good enough to win a fair share of the prizes.

It was certainly amusing to owners of Holsteins to see young bulls and heifers sucking their foster mothers and often weighing more than did the cows.

The Hereford Association frowns upon this practice and has barred the use of nurse cows excepting in the case of such cows kept for nursing junior calves. A new rule recently adopted by the Hereford Association states that no animals older than a junior calf shall be eligible for premiums offered by the American Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association at the American Royal or the International Livestock Show if, at the time of exhibition, it is being fed by a nurse cow.

SECOND FIRE IN FEW MONTHS

The second fire within a few months in the cattle barn of Fred J. Graham of Lynn, Mass., did considerable damage but was not as serious as the first fire in which the \$2,500 herdsire was so badly burned that he had to be killed. This time the 150 Holstein and Jersey cows were released before very little damage was done. Several of the animals were burned slightly and two seriously. The fire and noise excited some of the cows and in the melee several of the firemen were injured.

SOLUBLE TAR FOR TICKS

Fred W. Porter, veterinary in charge of tick eradication work in Hillsborough County, Florida, has been trying various

substances for the killing of ticks. In the September issue of the *American Veterinary Journal* he suggests soluble tar in the proportion of one per cent, that is, one gallon of soluble tar to each one hundred gallons of water. He reports the results as highly satisfactory. The tar is free from all the objections usually used against the use of arsenate.

Dr. Porter says that he cannot see that it makes any difference to the tick whether it is poisoned or choked to death. He also says "It is absolutely non-poisonous and entirely safe, in any proportion, for animals and man. The effect on the cattle in the cleaning and brightening of the coat and the elimination of the worry of flies for a considerable period after dipping are very noticeable."

JESSIE STILL LEADS

Jessie Maida Ruth, the great cow owned by H. E. Robertson of York, Pennsylvania, topped the York Valley Cow Testing Association for July production making 3,180 lb. milk, 95.4 lb. butterfat.

Clothilde in the Robertson herd produced 1,983 lb. milk, 61.5 lb. fat. Annabelle, another member of the herd made 1,542 lb. milk, 50.1 lb. fat and Vale owned by J. S. Murphy is credited with 1,992 lb. milk, 52.2 lb. fat. During the month three purebred bulls were purchased by members of the York Valley Association.

HONOR DOCTOR TURNER

Dr. Henry W. Turner, Field Representative of the Pennsylvania Veterinary Department was elected president of the Doylestown Fair Association on August 9 at a meeting held at Doylestown, Pa. Prothonotary Robt T. Engart was elected treasurer.

The Doylestown Fair will be held early in October, a number of associations including the local Holstein-Friesian Association and the Bucks County Farm Bureau will cooperate to make the event a real success.

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The assets of the Association to-day are around forty-five thousand dollars. They do not owe one single dollar. They have a publicity department for the benefit of their breeders free to all members. They give a twenty-four hour service of recording pedigrees. They appropriate all of their profit for prices in county, district, state and national shows, so far as we have been able to ascertain, this is the only swine record in the United States that has done a greater business in 1921 than they did in the year 1920. In 1922 their gain over 1920 was 53%. Their membership fee is \$5.00. Write for full particulars. Address THE NATIONAL SPOTTED POLAND-CHINA RECORD, FRED L. OBENCHAIN, Secy.-Treas., 600 Wulsin Bldg., Indianapolis, Indiana.

The Breeder and Dairyman Exchange

Copy must reach us by the 1st or 15th of each month to appear in the current issue.

Advertisements for this department set up without display type or illustration, accepted at the rate of five cents per word, one insertion, minimum of twenty words. Three insertions, ten cents per word. Every word or abbreviation in name and address must be counted as a word.

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LATE CABBAGE PLANTS \$1.75 per 1,000, 75c per 100 postpaid. Varieties: Danish Ball Head; Late Flat Dutch. WARREN SHINN, WOODBURY, N. J.

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FOR SALE—Entire herd Holsteins, seven milking, aged two to seven years; three yearling heifers; four heifer calves; one herdsire A. R. O. backing. ALONZO JACKSON, LAGRANGE, OHIO.

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Our collection Everblooming Tea Roses, all colors, 50c or five for \$2. All colors Peonies 50c or five for \$2. Finest Hyacinth Bulbs 20 for \$1, 100 for \$4. Single or double Narcissus 30 for \$1, 100 for \$3. Giant Darwin Tulips, mixed, 40 for \$1, 100 for \$2. Crocus, all colors mixed, 100 for \$1. Iris, all colors, 10 for \$1. All prepaid.

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LITTLE AND GOOD

It is not necessary to have a large herd in order to have them accredited. H. L. Rose & Sons of East Liverpool, Ohio, have only twenty-six purebred Holsteins on Pleasant Valley Farm, but they proudly announce that their herd is on the accredited list. Health, type and production is the motto of these progressive breeders.

SECURED A GOOD ONE

The sale of the senior yearling heifer, Lady Mercedes Battles Piebe, by Henry W. Haberman of Monroe, Wisconsin, to Nadrew Brothers of Fayette, robbed the Green County show herd of one of the very best animals. The reported price is \$500 and many think that the Lafayette County breeders secured a bargain.

HOMESTEADS FOR NOTRE DAME

Notre Dame University secured twenty-two head of purebred Holsteins from the Dodge County Holstein Association largely through the efforts of Secretary Francis Darcey. The majority of the purchase consists of animals of the Homestead strain. They are cows which will freshen in September and all came from federal accredited herds around Juneau, Clyman, Hustiford and Watertown, Wisconsin. The University farm is located near South Bend, Indiana.

A RARE SIGHT IN A BIG CITY

Right in the heart of the apartment house section of Allston a suburb of Boston is an open space on which grass was grown until there is considerable feed. This land was utilized by the Corey Hill Dairy Farm to pasture fifty head of cattle, mostly Holsteins, during the middle of August. The cows were brought up to the field in the early morning and taken back to the barns in the afternoon. They pursued the even tenure of their way undisturbed by clanging trolley cars or the tooting of automobile horns. They were a source of interest to residents of apartment houses in the vicinity and parents brought their children, who had never before seen a cow and showed them these strange animals, reports the Boston Press.

BULL FOR SALE

May Apple Pietje De Kol Pontiac, No. 382966, born Jan. 15, 1922, show individual, weight about 1,200 lb. This young Bull is by a son of a 31.79-lb. cow that averaged 80 lb. of milk a day for 7 days, and her dam is a 25-lb. cow whose three direct dams are all above 30 lb. The sire has also a sister that averaged 100 lb. milk a day for 7 days, and the sire is a son of a bull who was sold in public sale for \$10,000. His dam has a sister with 26 lb., and she is granddaughter of Aaggie Cornucopia Pauline Count, who has six daughters above 29 lb., and his dam was the first 34-lb. cow.

DENNINGTON STOCK FARM

J. J. Jermyn, Owner
Scranton Pennsylvania

Accredited Holsteins

FOR SALE

Ten head of good, healthy, Holstein females. Five of these are from two to five years of age, and are daughters of Forward Ormsby Pontiac, a son of a 27 lb. cow, who produced 661 lb. of milk in seven days, and over 2,700 lb. in 30 days. These cows are bred to King Lyons Sylvia, a son of Sir Pietje Echo Sylvia, he a son of Champion Echo Sylvia Pontiac, and the great 36 lb. cow, Belle Model Pietje. His dam, Gelsche Walker 3d, is a 20 lb. two-year-old daughter of King Lyons, her three direct dams are all 30 lb. cows.

The balance are calves nearly a year old, and heifers just turning two years old, due to freshen during fall and early winter. The young animals are daughters of King Lyons Sylvia. Our herd is accredited—we have never had a reactor. Will sell subject to a 60 day retest if taken into accredited herd or kept isolated.

W. E. Taylor

Susquehanna County Springville, Pa.



KING LYONS SYLVIA
Herdsire for both W. E. Taylor and Walter E. Button, Springville, Penna.

Accredited Holsteins FOR SALE

Ten heavy producing and good individual Holstein females, ranging from two to five years of age. Three daughters of King Lyons Sylvia, a son of Sir Pietje Echo Sylvia, and from a 20 lb. two-year-old daughter of King Lyons, the dam's three direct dams are all 30 lb. cows. A daughter and granddaughter of Forward Ormsby Pontiac, a good proven 27 lb. bull. Three daughters of Friend Pontiac Korndyke 4th, a grandson of Pontiac Korndyke from a 23 lb. daughter of King Segis. A daughter of a cow that produced 2800 lb. of milk in 30 days and nearly 20,000 in a year in cow testing association work. A 21 lb. four-year-old with over 500 lb. of milk in a week.

Three of these cows are fresh, the balance are due to freshen during the fall and early winter. All are bred to King Lyons Sylvia. Our herd is accredited, will sell with a 60-day retest guarantee, if they go into an accredited herd, or are kept isolated.

Walter E. Button

Susquehanna County Springville, Pa.

Dauphin County Holstein Breeders

solicit a portion of your business.

They offer you
well - grown,
well - bred
healthy
Holsteins
at reasonable
prices and
invite your
inspection.

Dauphin County Holstein Breeders' Association

HIRAM BILLET, Pres., G. H. TRUCKELL,
Bonnymeads Farm, Secretary,
Paxtang, Penna. Harrisburg, Penna.

When Looking for High-Class Holsteins

*Come to Susquehanna County, and remember that we
have two of the leading herds in this great dairy section*



KING VALDESSA PONTIAC PERFECTION

Our junior herdsire, is a fine individual, a son of King Valdessa Pontiac. His dam is a 27-lb. four-year-old daughter of the Premier sire, King of the Pontiacs. He is being bred on the daughters of our great senior sire, Grand Champion Segis 2d, a double grandson of King Segis Champion, his dam being Belle Segis Champion, a 37-lb. four-year-old, who sold for \$5,000.

Our herds number about 120 head and are under State and Federal Supervision.

Visitors are always welcome.

L. N. MACK & SON and FLOYD E. MACK
Susquehanna County Montrose, Penna.

A Plain Breeder and Dairyman's Herd

that is making a nice profit for the owner.

Our herd is made up of granddaughters of Napol Sir Keystone Beauty, a son of Keystone Beauty Plum Johanna, the world's champion yearly butter producer as a four-year-old on strictly official test and granddaughters of King Korndyke Hengerveld Veeman, a 30-lb. son of Sir Veeman Hengerveld.



SOME OF OUR CHOICE YOUNG STOCK

Our present herdsire is from a 20-lb. junior three-year-old that gave 524 lb. of milk in 7 days. His sire is a son of De Kol Plum Copia, who twice made over 30 lb. in 7 days, once 33.26 lb. We can spare ten nice cows bred to freshen this fall as well as choice young stock bred to this great young sire.

Herd Under State and Federal Supervision

S. R. ELLSWORTH
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Milk Report Sheets

Those who have tried them claim that "Breeder and Dairyman" Milk Report Sheets are just a little the handiest and best they ever used.

Designed for use in either grade or purebred herds, each sheet has room for recording the production of 25 cows for the full month, breeding and calving data, etc., etc.

They are printed on light, strong manila board and are 17 inches long by 22 inches wide. Sample 5 cents. Year's supply, 12 sheets, 50 cents.

Give them a trial. You will like them.

The Holstein Breeder & Dairyman
BOX 110, HARRISBURG, PA.

Please mention THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN when writing to our advertisers

NORTHERN NEW YORK SALE

Wednesday, Sept. 26, 1923—Watertown, New York

80 REGISTERED HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS

This sale will be held at Geo. N. Smith's North Country Farms in the city of Watertown, right in the foot hills of the Adirondac Mountains—come to this sale—see the Thousand Islands (20 miles from Watertown)—bring the family—see this beautiful country at its best.

Consignments from some of the best herds in Northern New York, including Middleton Farms, North Country Farms, Johnson Farms and several other large herds.

In this sale will be a 29.52 lb. cow, several others above 20-lb. including two 20-lb. two-year-olds, a 25-lb. cow, and many others with nice heifer records.

Every animal has been personally inspected—the majority of them will freshen just before or just after the sale.

A few royally bred young bulls will also be offered including sons of cows from 25 to 30-lb.

This is one of the pioneer Holstein sections—the second greatest dairy county in the world—but cattle have always sold below the average in this section—70 miles North of Syracuse—with a splendid state road the entire distance.

All animals Tuberculin Tested and nearly everyone from herds that are under State and Federal Supervision—guaranteed for 60 days. These animals are clean—and not a blemish on an animal.

If you want dairy cows—you will miss the opportunity of your lifetime if you fail to attend this sale.

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R. AUSTIN BACKUS, Sales Manager

Mexico, New York

AUCTIONEERS:—Col. Geo. W. Baxter, Elmira, N. Y.; Col. Glenn R. Mead, East Aurora, N. Y.

If you live near either auctioneer—get in touch with them, they will be glad to have you ride with them to the sale—they are driving their autos.

THE BLOOD OF OUR GREAT COW Cornucopia Plum Johanna



HAS BEEN INTENSIFIED IN THIS HERD

She produced 1056.78 lb. butter in a year, has two daughters each above 1,000 lb. and she, with her five tested daughters averaged 18,723.1 lb. milk, 918.35 lb. butter in long time test with a 4% fat test.

SHE AND HER DAUGHTERS WERE HORNLESS

GEORGE E. STEVENSON

727 Connell Building

Scranton, Penna.

Herd Under State and Federal Supervision.

King Artis Waconda

Is
Bred
in
the
Purple!



His dam, a 30-lb. cow, made a world's record for year production as a three-year-old—his two nearest dams average 30.59 lb. butter, 586.85 lb. milk in 7 day official test.

In his pedigree occur the names of the first 30-lb. cow, the first 30-lb. three-year-old, the first 34-lb. cow, the first 37-lb. cow—a mother and daughter that each produced over 100 lb. milk in a day, and the first cow to produce more than a thousand pounds of butterfat in a year, yet I am selling his sons and daughters at very reasonable prices.

SAM T. WITMER

Union Deposit,

Dauphin Co., Pa.

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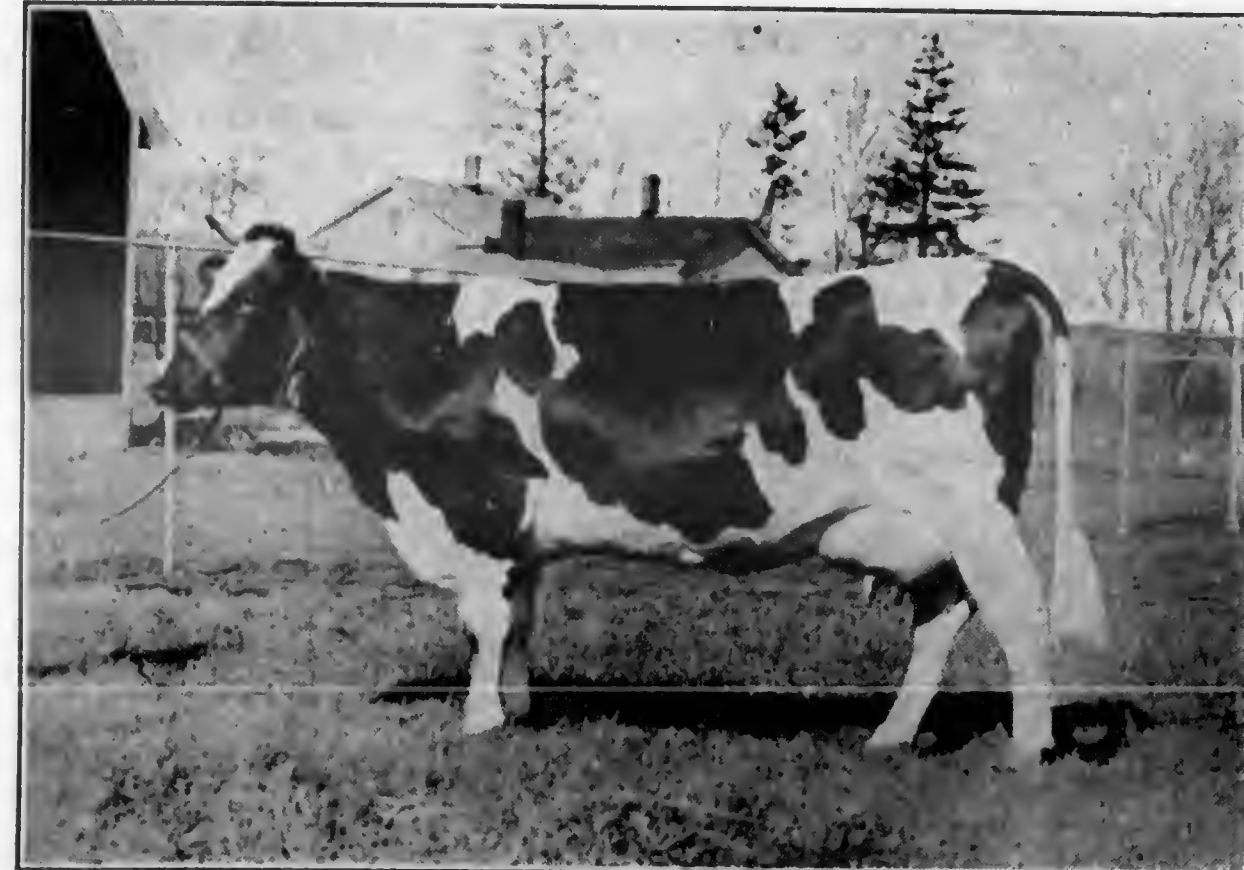
EVANGELICAL PRESS, HARRISBURG, PA.

The Type of Cows We Are Breeding to Our Herdsire *Onaco Sir Lucille Jolie Beauty*

This pair are three-fourth sisters and have 75% the same breeding and bloodlines. They are granddaughters of KING OF THE PONTIACS, are of true dairy type and are real show animals, but they are first, last and all the time, PRODUCERS.

There are others just as good in DENNINGTON HERD which is under State and Federal Supervision. To stay in this herd, animals must be of

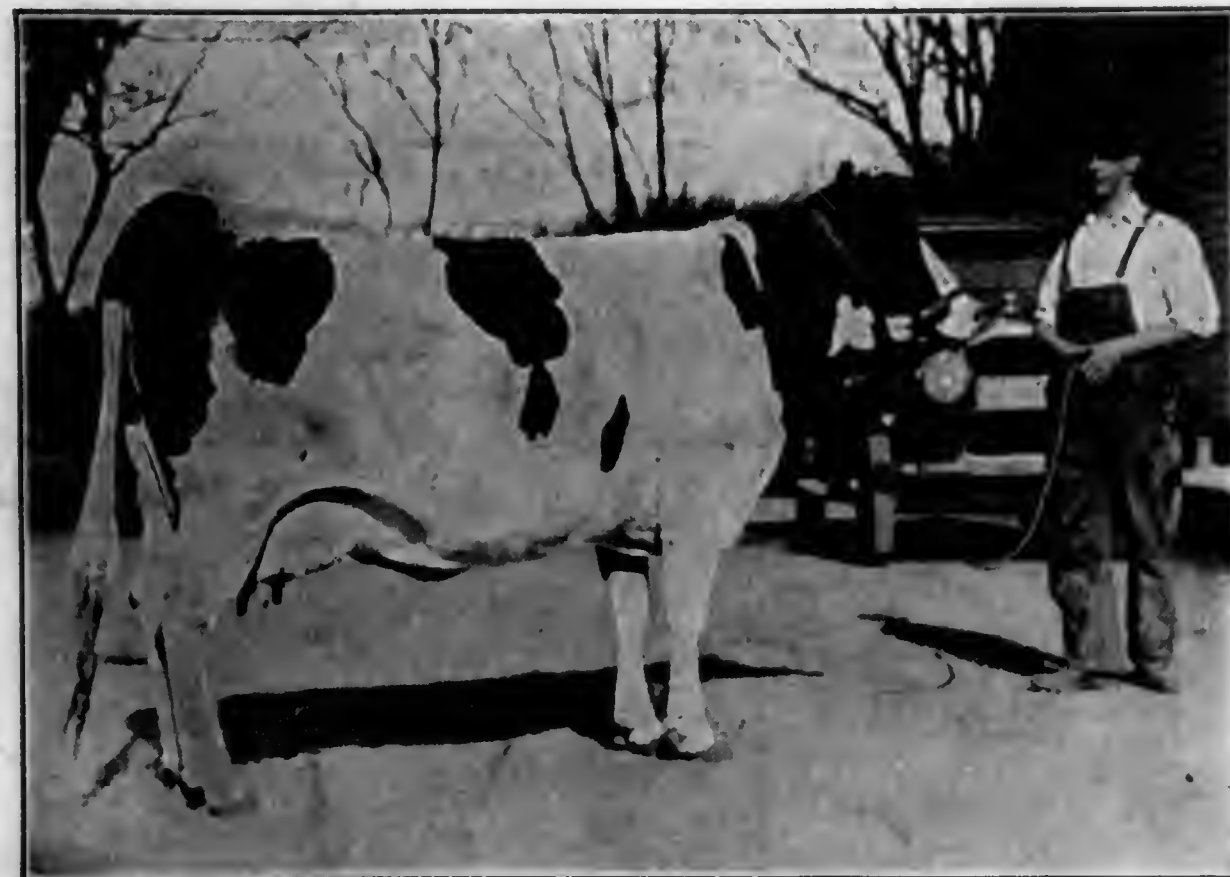
**GOOD TYPE, PRODUCERS and
HEALTHY.**



K P B K HELEN AAGGIE POHLCREST

Onaco Sir Lucille Jolie Beauty

is also of high-class type and individuality. His dam and sire's dam both were WORLD CHAMPIONS for yearly butter production. Both were tested as senior four-year-olds and each made WORLD RECORDS. These records average 1,233.93 lb. butter. The dam averaged 3.94% butterfat for the entire year, the sire's dam averaged 3.94% for the year as a junior three-year-old and 4.02% for the year as a four-year-old. The seven-day records of the dam and sire's dam average 33.085 lb. butter and each cow produced 665.5 lb. milk in the seven days.



K P B K KENWOOD HIJLAARD POHLCREST

JUST THINK OVER THIS A LITTLE

How about your next herdsire? We have a few young bulls that we are pricing surprisingly low considering their quality. Come and look them over or write today for prices.

DENNINGTON STOCK FARM

J. J. JERMYN, Owner

SCRANTON,

PENNSYLVANIA

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Vol. II

HARRISBURG, PA., SEPTEMBER 22, 1923

No. 18

Published Semi-Monthly. Price, 75c. Per Year



THE HOME OF A. CONRAD SLIFER, NEAR LEWISBURG, PENNA.

The photograph was taken some years ago. To-day the cattle are all purebred Holsteins.

Published in the Interest of Breeders and Dairymen Everywhere



Entered as second-class matter April 8, 1922, at the post office at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, under the act of March 3, 1879.

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R. AUSTIN BACKUS, Sales Manager

Mexico, New York

AUCTIONEERS:—Col. Geo. W. Baxter, Elmira, N. Y.; Col. Glenn R. Mead, East Aurora, N. Y.

If you live near either auctioneer—get in touch with them, they will be glad to have you ride with them to the sale—they are driving their autos.

King Alcartra Rag Apple Posch

Is one of the best show bulls in Pennsylvania and his breeding is equal to his individuality.



KING ALCARTRA RAG APPLE POSCH

His sire, King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje has over a score of good record daughters and was by King Segis Pontiac Alcartra from Fairmont Zerma Segis Pietje, the former world's champion 35-lb. junior three-year-old.

His dam, Rag Apple Posch Pietertje is a 20-lb. two-year-old daughter of Tobe Rag Apple Korndyke, a son of the former world's record ten-year-old cow, Christmas Tobe 2d, who in turn was the dam of Lady Tobe De Kol, 36 lb. as a three-year-old. *Our Herd is Accredited.*

A. R. BUSH

MONTROSE

PENNA.

INTRODUCING OUR SENIOR SIRE



King Rag Apple Plum Copia No. 298263

A son of the famous De Kol Plum Copia, who made 30.47 lb. butter and 668.60 lb. milk in seven days and 120.63 lb. of butter and 2769.40 lb. of milk in 30 days as a five-year-old, and as a six-year-old made 33.26 lb. in seven days. His daughters are wonderful producers, and fine individuals.

Herd Under State and Federal Supervision.

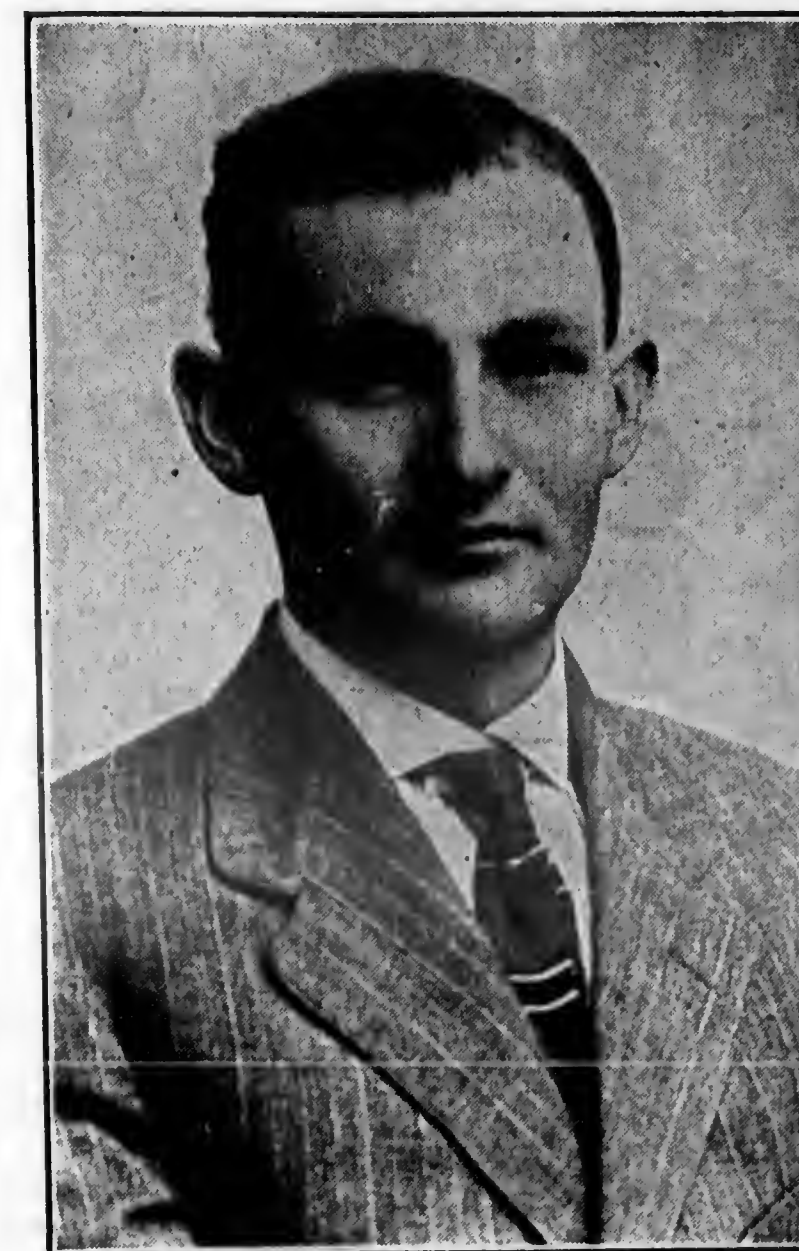
MAPLE RIDGE FARM

SPRINGVILLE

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Owing to the illness of my wife I will disperse my entire herd of 40 PUREBRED HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS, at the farm located one mile from Lemon, Pa., on the Montrose Branch of the Lehigh Valley R. R.

This is strictly a breeder's herd, having been established for twenty-four years and we have always aimed to breed for good type and heavy production.

There are several A.R.O. cows with records up to 28 lb. butter in seven days, and several head with good cow testing association records.

Our herd is under State and Federal Supervision, AND HAS PASSED THREE CLEAN TESTS.

Watch future issues of "The Breeder and Dairyman" for further particulars

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J. B. QUICK

Wyoming Co.

R. D. 4, Meshoppen, Pa.

BALED SHAVINGS

The best BEDDING for cows
Write for delivered price in Car Lots
Oscar Smith & Son, Albany, N.Y.

Berlywood Prince Aaggie Chicago

is backed by wonderful producing cows. Six of his seven nearest dams have year records averaging 1058 lb. butter, the other is a 40-lb. cow that made world's butter records for 60-day, 90-day, 100-day and 120-day butter production.

He has inherited this producing blood together with the Type and Individuality of his Daddy who is an undefeated Grand Champion show bull.

You are invited to come and see him.

L. L. ALLIS

Rummerfield Pennsylvania

If You Want Fresh Cows, Springers, Heifers or Young Bulls

BRED IN THE PURPLE, you can secure them in Susquehanna and Wyoming Counties, Pennsylvania, from the following breeders and dairymen whose establishments are within easy driving distance of Tunkhannock or Montrose. *You are invited to inspect these herds and make your own selection.*

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A. E. Robinson.....Montrose
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Be Reasonable

YOU would not expect your Holsteins to produce the maximum yield of butterfat if you did not provide them with a proper balanced ration.

Is It Reasonable

to expect your soil to produce a maximum yield from year to year without the same attention and feeding?

Your Soil Needs A Balanced Ration

For every element taken from the soil by growing plants a like amount must be returned thru the agencies of manures, fertilizers, legumes, etc.

Baynes' Soil Improver

will help you settle your soil problems and will be sent to any address in the United States for 25 cents a year or 5 years for \$1.00 with the valuable 74 page booklet "FEEDING DAIRY COWS" as a premium.

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Business Is Sensitive

Only Going Where It Is Invited

AND STAYING

Where It Is Well Treated

If you invite Business by calling attention to your herd and the stock you have to sell through the pages of THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN, Business will feel free to come :: :: ::

And Will Come to Your Place.

We know that you will treat your customers right, otherwise we would not want you to advertise with us. Let our advertising department submit plans for a series of ads, featuring your stock. This service is ***Absolutely Free***, it is just one of the things we do to benefit our patrons and the Cattle Business.

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Box 110, Harrisburg, Penna.

THE MAGAZINE OF FRIENDLY SERVICE.

Please mention THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN when writing to our advertisers

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

VOL. II.

HARRISBURG, PA., SEPTEMBER 22, 1923

No. 18

Union County's Oldest Holstein Herd

A Leader for Health, Production and Individuality

AMERICANS are proud of the fact that many of their greatest men originally were poor and by merit and hard work gradually rose in their chosen lines of business. There are not the financial opportunities in the farming business that there are in manufacturing or merchandising, yet some of our most respected agriculturists have started life with very little in the way of this world's goods. This story is about a Pennsylvania Holstein breeder who has worked, studied and struggled until to-day he is regarded very highly in his community.

Holstein breeders of Union County and surrounding counties esteem A. Conrad Slifer of Lewisburg. Mr. Slifer has always stood for progress. His early history is one of hard work and constant struggle against difficulties. When Mr. Slifer was only seven years of age his father died and left him and his mother to support several younger children. This they did by producing and retailing milk and everyone knows that this means WORK extending over all the hours of the day and at certain times of the year beyond both ends of the day. To their honor be it said that the brave effort to keep the family together was crowned with success.

Not satisfied with learning just the practical side of agriculture, Mr. Slifer decided to know something of farming from a scientific angle; so twenty-five years ago he took a special course at Cornell University where he learned the why of many of the common farm operations. Mr. Slifer went back to the home farm and put in practice some of the things he had studied at Cornell. He did some work as supervisor of official testing for Pennsylvania State College and thereby learned more about cattle feeding.

The Slifer herd originally consisted of grade Holsteins and Jerseys but their owners gradually became



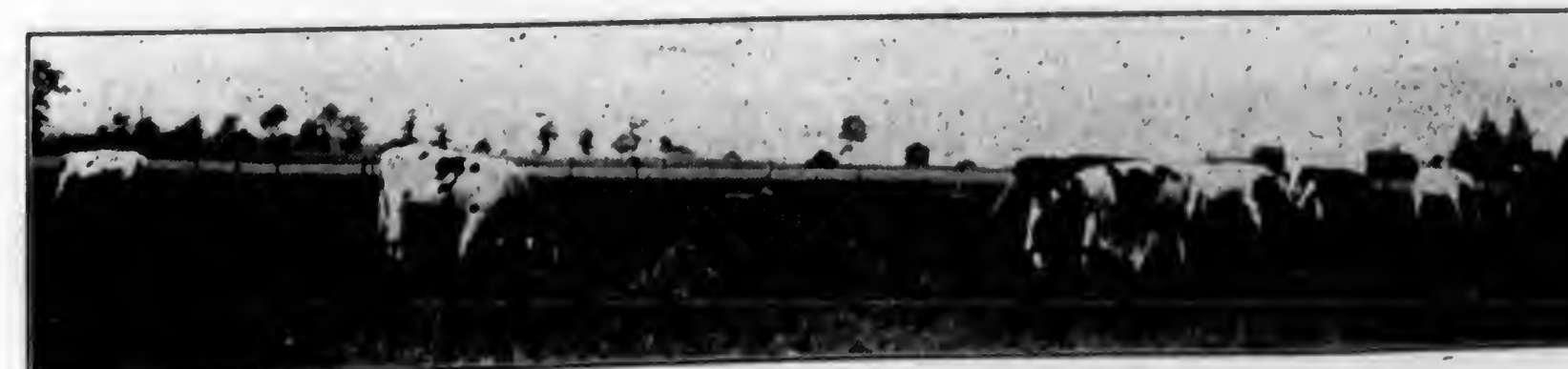
A. CONRAD SLIFER
Pioneer Holstein Breeder, Union County, Pa.

convinced that the only cow for the retail milk business was the Holstein; so when Mr. Slifer was twenty-two years old he visited Henry Stevens at Lacona, N. Y., and laid his problems before the man who at that time was regarded as the leading Holstein breeder. When the subject of our sketch said there was no market at that time around Union County for surplus stock, no other Holstein herds near there, and that it would be necessary to go in debt for purebreds, Mr. Stevens advised against operating a purebred Holstein herd from a purely dairy standpoint, pointing out that the interest on the increased investment in purebred stock would eat up a portion of the returns and that grade Holsteins, given the same care and feed, would produce nearly as much while the financial loss, in case any of the animals died, would be much greater if the entire herd was composed of registered stock. Mr.

Slifer was deterred from his idea only a short time. He did start with purebreds a little later and found that the local demand kept pace with the growth of his herd and he has never had any surplus.

The Slifer purebred Holstein herd was started with the purchase of four purebred females from Harry Roe, Branchville, New Jersey. Then in partnership with A. E. Robinson, of Montrose, he owned the noted bull, Lilith Pauline De Kol's Son. This bull is a son of Johanna Aaggie's Sarcastic Lad and Lilith Pauline De Kol, the first cow to make over 28 lb. butter in seven-day official test which she did as a junior four-year-old. Her record was supreme over all ages and breeds at the time of making and was not beaten in the class for several years. Lilith Pauline De Kol's Son

was followed in this herd by one of his own sons from a daughter of Lilith Pauline De Kol. This inbred bull, judged from the individ-



A SNAPSHOT SHOWING A CORNER OF THE SLIFER PASTURE

uality and dairy performances of his daughters, was even a better sire than the old bull which is highly regarded by many students of breed history. This goes to show that opportunity has much to do with the reputation of a sire and that many good bulls pass their term of usefulness in small herds and so are never heard of outside of their immediate neighborhood.

The majority of the animals in the Slifer herd are young. The milking dairy was at pasture when we looked over the establishment and we were immediately attracted by a dark colored, milky looking cow with a deep, long body. Our host informed us that her name was Inka Pontiac Segis Plum No. 313607; that she had an official seven-day record of 26.02 lb. butter, 620.7 lb. milk and that she was a daughter of King Plum Johanna, he a son of Cornucopia Plum Johanna, 1,056.78 lb. butter in a year. This bull has 75% of the same blood as the former world's champion senior four-year-old, Keystone Beauty Plum Johanna, 1,294.71 lb. butter in a year. Inka Pontiac Segis Plum, like her famous granddam is hornless and there are a number of other polled animals in the herd showing the prepotency of the strain which is so closely associated with the name of George E. Stevenson, former vice-president of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America. Inka Pontiac Segis Plum is from Inka Pontiac Segis Burke, a daughter of Inka Prince Paul, whose dam made 33.25 lb. butter, 711.9 lb. milk in seven-day official test. Close beside the dark colored cow grazed a very handsome, light-colored animal, Dixie Belle Kimberlin 2d, a daughter of Butter Boy



SLIFER, JR.

days. Naturally Mr. Slifer is very proud of these records especially on old Dixie for she produced 60 lb. milk in a day more than ten months after freshening.

On account of the reputation of Mr. Slifer as a cattle judge and the fame of the Slifer herd for production, and as this herd was the first purebred Holstein establishment in Union County or anywhere near, the foundation for a number of herds has been obtained from this place. Herdsires have been sold to and exchanged with Murray A. Miller, whose place, although in Northumberland County and on the other side of the Susquehanna is not very far distant. Both parties to the transaction have been benefited.

The present herdsire is King Pontiac Ormsby Pietje No. 399407, a son of King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje and Arcady Beets Nannetteson, a daughter of the famous Ormsby Korndyke Lad with an official seven-day record made at the age of thirty-one months of 409.2 lb. milk, 17.28 lb. butter. Her dam has three good record daughters, is by Nannetteson and has an official record of 472.2 lb. milk, 21.06 lb. butter made in seven days while her dam, S. H. Netherland De Kol Beets, is a daughter of Paul Beets De Kol, has an official record of 21.71 lb. butter, 561.4 lb. milk and has six daughters in the official list, three of which exceeded 20 lb. butter in their seven day test. King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje is a son of the Arfmann sire, King Segis Pontiac Alcartra and is from Fairmont Zerma Segis Pietje, 608.4 lb. milk, 35.61 lb. butter in a week, world's record in the junior four-year-old class at time



INKA PONTIAC SEGIS PLUM
26.02 lb. butter, 620.7 lb. milk in seven days. Polled Holstein in the Slifer herd.

Wietske, and therefore a granddaughter of the noted Holstein sire De Kol 2d's Butter Boy 3d. Dixie Belle has produced a little over 15,000 lb. milk in ten months, milked twice a day and calving again within the year. She has an official record of 574.1 lb. milk, 22.84 lb. butter made as a senior four-year-old and her dam, Dixie Belle Kimberlin, produced 27.45 lb. butter, 632 lb. milk in a week and then tested 306 days after freshening she made 17.12 lb. butter, 386.9 lb. milk in seven



DIXIE BELLE KIMBERLIN
27.45 lb. butter, 632 lb. milk in seven days. 2 A. R. O. daughters. One of the foundation animals of the Slifer herd.

of making. It can thus be seen that the pedigree of the present herdsire combines some of the best known and highest record strains of the Holstein breed. Back of this bull is King Segis, King of the Pontiacs, Pontiac Korndyke, Hengerveld De Kol, Ormsby Korndyke Lad, and Paul Beets De Kol, bulls whose descendants include nearly all the greatest record cows of the present day.

Mr. Slifer is a local leader in the accredited herd

movement. His herd is under state and federal supervision and has passed one clean test. He breeds Holsteins for production from a dairy standpoint but ever keeps in mind the idea that beauty and utility can be successfully combined in the same animal. This herd was exhibited at the Union County Fair this year. Seven blue ribbons and two red ribbons were awarded the twelve entries. Belle Korndyke Dixie was shown this year as a yearling and last year as a calf and, with



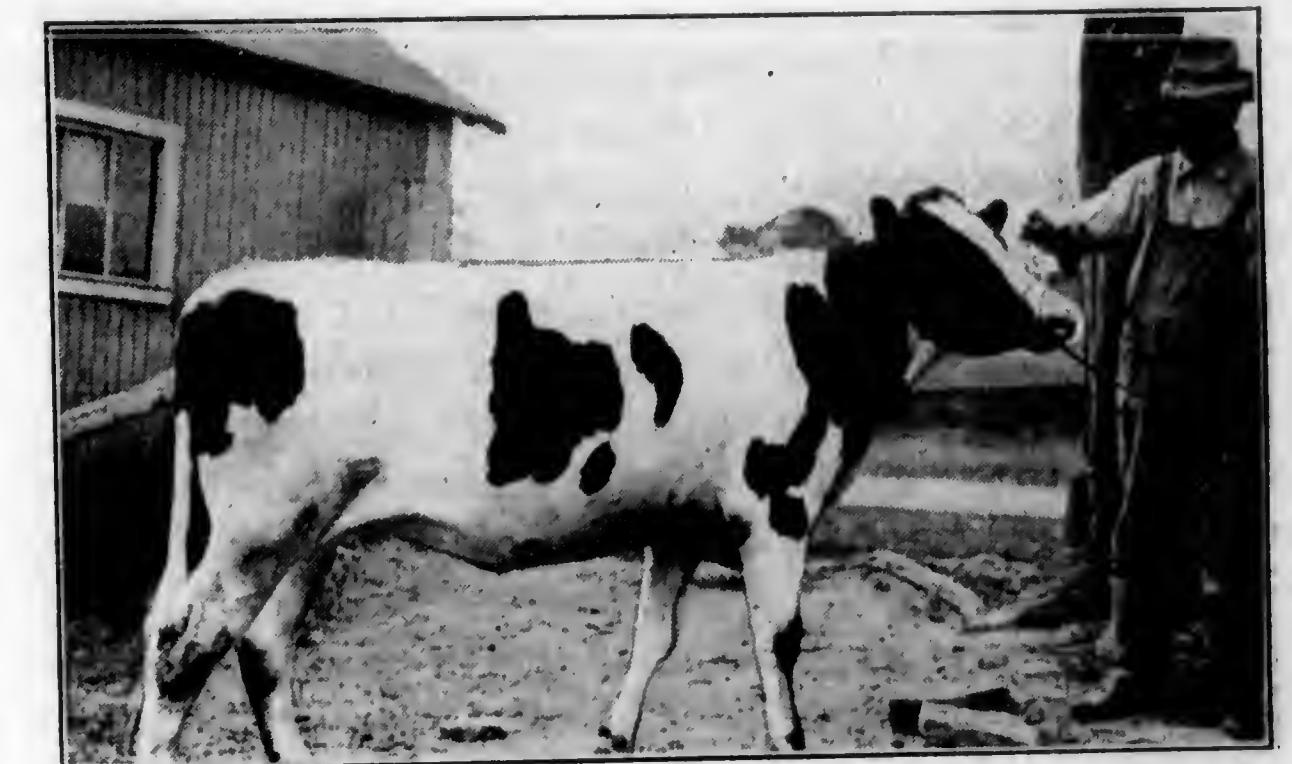
DIXIE BELLE KIMBERLIN 2d
574.1 lb. milk, 22.84 lb. butter in a week as a senior four-year-old; 5,000 lb. milk in ten months on two milkings.

different judges, the heifer was commented upon as being an outstanding individual. She has inherited the individuality and characteristics of her near relative, Keystone Beauty Plum Johanna, and like her, is naturally hornless.

Mr. Slifer is a member of the Evangelical Church. The Evangelical Home, a philanthropic institution, owned by this denomination, is located near Lewisburg and some time ago the heads of the church desired Mr. Slifer to take over the management of the large farm and herd connected with that institution. They proposed to purchase the Slifer herd and place it on the farm but after talking the matter over with Mrs. Slifer it was decided to retain the old homestead and not accept the position. The promised remuneration was probably more but the Slifers preferred to retain their independence and stay in business under their own name.

Quality has always been emphasized at the Slifer

farm. When milk and cream was retailed in the nearby city of Lewisburg, it was sold on the basis of "product must be good when we come again." If the milk or cream had started to sour or any other fault could be found with it, it was immediately taken back when the delivery man again made his rounds and Mr. Slifer said that in a number of years there were only two instances of this kind. It was impressed upon the customer that the utmost care had been taken on the farm and with the delivery wagon to insure the freshness, cleanliness and quality of the product and it was further impressed upon her that dairy products were perishable and that they needed to be kept clean and cool in order to insure their palatability and tastiness when placed upon the table. At present the entire product is sold to the dining room at Bucknell University, and the same quality guarantee is given. The price, while not as high as can be obtained in the town, returns as much or more than the owner received after paying wages for delivery help, the added cost of bottles and bottling and other expenses incidental to operating a retail milk business. As intimated above, Mr. Slifer is highly



BELLE KORNDYKE DIXIE
First prize heifer calf in 1922 and first prize yearling heifer in 1923 at the Union County Fair, Lewisburg, Pa.

esteemed by his neighbors and by other owners of purebred Holsteins in his vicinity. He is always active in anything that pertains to the betterment of the community or the cattle industry. He has a good reputation as a Holstein judge and has frequently officiated at fairs and cattle exhibitions and this fall placed the ribbons at the Milton fair. Mr. Slifer became a member of the National Association in 1908.

Volume 49 of the Herd Book

VOLUME 49 of the Holstein-Friesian Herd-Book is being mailed from the office of Secretary F. L. Houghton at Brattleboro, Vermont. It contains the registration entries covering the period from February 15 to September 1, 1922. During this time there were 17,000 males and 44,200 females, a total of 61,200 animals, registered by the breeders. The total number of entries when Volume 49 closed was 384,100 males, 766,700 females, a grand total of 1,150,800 animals.

The names of the animals registered in this Volume again appear indexed. The experiment of leaving these out in Volume 48 was not approved by the breeders who considered that the slight saving in the cost of compila-

tion and printing was more than offset by the inconvenience of having these particulars omitted from the herd book. As in previous volumes, an index of the owners and breeders of the animals registered in this book is included.

The price of this book is \$2. If your order has not been already sent in, better send your check along at once. Every breeder of purebred Holsteins should have a set of herd books, they will be referred to many times and contain a mine of information. The only official accounts of the various meetings of the Board of Directors are published in the front pages of the herd book of the Association.

The R. F. D.—A Tribute

TWENTY years ago few farmers took a daily paper. Now the majority have the news of the world dropped in their boxes six days of the seven. Papers don't deliver themselves. A small but sturdy army, far-flung from coast to coast, starts out each morning from every town in America that the rural residents may have their mail. Through clouds of dust or rivers of mud, through blistering heat or blinding blizzard, they move on from farm to farm, from crossroads to hamlet. They never strike for higher pay and shorter hours. They ask no favors, make no demands for sympathy.—Let us all, as individuals, accord our rural mail carriers our cordial respect and our recognition of a good job well done.

MAINE FARMER.

Club Managers Take Notice

IN conducting clubs for juniors some club managers have arranged for each of the purchasers to carry insurance on their animals and in a number of cases the animals have been sold with such an insurance in force. The Eastern Underwriter reports that this has been construed as a violation of the Texas insurance laws. A banking corporation of Wichita, Kansas, whose president is also general agent for a large livestock insurance company has been distributing purebred Holstein cattle to boys in their territory, the boys signing a note for the value of the cow plus the premium for a heavy insurance. Referring to the practice, Deputy Insurance Commissioner John M. Scott says that this is a violation of the insurance laws and the attention of the parties is called to the matter in order that they may discontinue the practice. Other state authorities may follow suit.

Building Roads Near National Forests

DURING the past eleven years \$20,435,000 has been spent under the supervision of the Federal Department of Agriculture for the construction of 5,950 miles of roads and 8,960 miles of trails within or adjacent to the national forests. In addition to this large sum, \$7,446,000 were used for this purpose from funds derived from states and counties.

Junior Department

School Boys Make Inexpensive Trip

It cost the party of high school boys of the Mayock N. C. High School only \$12.00 a head to take a 1,500 mile tour of two states and the trip included meals and lodging for the two weeks. They were in charge of the T. B. Elliott, who teaches agriculture at the school. They left home on July 30 and did not get back until August 11. Two Ford trucks owned by the County Board of Education were provided for the trip without charge. They are used by the County Board in the transportation of pupils to and from school.

Professor Elliott thought that the trip would be a splendid preparation for the agricultural course and took the boys to see some of the best stock farms in Virginia and North Carolina. At Greensboro they looked over the big Holstein dairy owned by Tom Pemberton and also a splendid herd of Holsteins owned by Mrs. J. F. Stevens. Big establishments that were the homes of other breeds, as well as the Baltimore Estate were visited and the party also examined the big tobacco warehouses at Winston-Salem.

This is the first time these youngsters of Currituck County had seen the mountains. The boys learned to respect their teacher and he had the opportunity to learn the traits and peculiarities of his scholars untrammelled by the restraints of the class room.

Junior Work Shows Increase

Authorities at Washington have been checking up Junior work in the United States during the year 1922 and find that some 115,000 head of livestock was cared for during that year by boys and girls enrolled in dairy or beef club work, or enrolled in pig clubs, the actual care and management of the animals being a major part of the club activities. There were more than 78,000 young stockmen enrolled last year, an increase of nearly ten thousand over the enrollment of the year before.

In order to maintain soil fertility, it is necessary to keep live stock on a large proportion of our farms. The constant growing of grains and other crops depletes the fertility of the soil. The amount of fertilizer ingredients sold off the farm in dairy products is so slight that the amount brought to the farm in the form of purchased concentrate feeds often more than compensates for the loss. The yields of crops on farms where dairy cattle form an important part of the farming enterprise have been maintained and frequently increased.

Dairy production is important because of its favorable relation to the production of crops, the maintenance of soil fertility, and the seasonal distribution of labor; because of its large total income from the sale of products; because of its stabilizing effect on agriculture in general; because of the large part of our meat that is supplied as a by-product of dairying; and because milk and its products are so important in the proper nourishment of our people.

"Milk, more than any other food, combines most completely, and in most favorable form, at the lowest cost, all the elements needed to promote growth and sustain the human body. Milk has absolutely no substitute for growing children. It deserves to rank, therefore, as our most important and necessary food."
—Dr. A. F. Woods, President Maryland State College.

"The first food a family should have is milk. The last food to curtail is milk."
—Massachusetts Agricultural College.

Feeding Dairy Cattle

THE dairyman's success in production depends largely upon three factors—the man, the feed, and the cow. As a grower of feeds he must produce suitable crops at a cost which will furnish food nutrients for less than they can be purchased. As a dairyman, he must select suitable feeds that will furnish the nutrients at the lowest cost, and so balance the ration as to provide the cow with the different nutrients in the right form and quantity. The ability of the cow to handle a large quantity of feed and to turn it into milk is equally important.

In most sections the cheapest of all feed is pasture, because it furnishes a balanced ration at low cost, and because the cow does her own harvesting. In general, pasture does not produce so much feed to the acre as forage crops, especially alfalfa and corn, but the cost of production as regards labor is less than that of crops harvested. A great variety of plants may be used for pasture, and aside from the mountainous and arid regions of the West there is probably no section of considerable size in the United States where good pasture cannot be produced.

Pasture is often located on that part of the farm too wet, too stony, or too rough for other purposes. It has to take care of itself. Fertilizer is used elsewhere. For these reasons the carrying capacity is usually far from the maximum. In late summer the pastures often become short and dry and are not sufficiently supplemented with other green, succulent forage. In comparatively few cases is the fullest possible use made of pastures.

Because of the low returns from the ordinary pasture, the idea has become rather prevalent that the use of pasture on high-priced land is not advisable. Instead of improving the pastures, the dairyman in many instances has turned to soiling or silage for summer feeding. The price of land and labor largely determine the practice to follow. In Illinois, for instance, sweet clover is taking the place of blue grass as a pasture crop. The sweet clover does not dry up in the summer, and it is possible to keep two cows instead of one to the acre throughout the season. Probably there is no section of the humid part of the country where the native grasses cannot be improved upon either by supplementing or by substituting other grasses and clovers.

For winter feeding, leguminous hay of some sort should be raised in most localities, first, because it supplies the protein and minerals so indispensable to continuous milk production, and secondly, because it enriches the soil. Of all the hays, alfalfa must be accorded first rank. It is more palatable, more efficient as a producer of milk, and will usually yield much more to the acre. Of the common legumes, red clover must be ranked second in importance as a milk producer. Of the annual legumes, soy beans seem to make a better hay than cowpeas. The proportion of leaves and seed, the most valuable parts of the plant, is greater and the plant is more easily cured. Cowpeas yield about the same as soy beans. In harvesting, they lose their leaves so readily that the hay is often stemmy.

Silage is one of our best feeds. Corn makes the most palatable silage and is one of our heaviest yielders

of food nutrients. Putting it into the silo enables it to be more completely utilized than harvesting in any other way. Where corn can be grown successfully, there is no need to look further for a silage crop. In certain regions where corn will not do well, sunflowers have been used with good results, also oats and vetch. Silage is very palatable and its succulent nature is thought to be of benefit to the cow. It appears that in many instances the heavy-producing cows are fed so much silage as to limit the quantity of hay consumed to a point below the needs of the cow.

In addition to roughage cows need some concentrated feed, as it is impossible for them to consume sufficient rough feed to produce a maximum flow of milk. Dairy-men can often raise corn or barley, oats, and sometimes soy beans, and thus materially reduce their expenditures for the purchase of feed.

The old advice of one pound of grain to three pounds of milk testing 4 per cent fat, a little less for thinner milk, a little more for richer milk, and all the hay and silage the cow will eat, still holds good in most localities. In this connection it should be remembered that the higher the selling price of milk, the more liberally a cow can be fed grain with profit.

As the legume hays are rich in lime it is advised that at least one pound of hay be supplied for each four pounds of milk, with a minimum of six pounds to the cow per day.

Cows in milk may be likened to work horses. It is not economical to keep a cow too fat and it is equally unprofitable to permit her to get too thin; but she should be kept in good working condition.

Go to the Fair

GO TO your community and county fairs this fall and go to your district fair, and to the state fair if you possibly can, not because these institutions need your support but because the new ideas and the broader outlook you will carry back home with you will be worth many times the expense of the trip. It pays to keep in touch with the new crops and new varieties that are being grown and the new methods that are being followed by other progressive farmers and to swap ideas with other folks. And don't forget the amusement features of the fair. Relaxation is good for the soul and a good laugh is worth far more than a bushel of wheat. Yes, by all means, take the family to the fair this year.—Montana Farmer.

"The basis of child welfare is health and physical development, the foundation of child health lies in proper feeding. In its broad aspects the proper feeding of children revolves around a public recognition of the interdependence of humans upon dairy cattle. The white race cannot survive without dairy products."
Herbert Hoover.

The process of milk condensing had been in an experimental stage since 1800 but not until 1856 was a patent granted.

There never was a cow so scrubby as to feed her calf oleomargarine.

An Editor Dines Alone

FOR some reason which he does not tell, the editor of the *Pacific Dairy Review* had to eat three meals a day in San Francisco restaurants for a three months' period. Possibly his wife and the rest of the family were visiting relatives but their absence gave him the opportunity to observe the eating and drinking habits of thousands of his fellow citizens. He noted the tremendously increasing popularity of milk as a liquid refreshment at lunch counters, cafeterias and hotel and club dining rooms. Then that editor muses to this effect:

"It wasn't ever thus. In times past a restaurateur purchased a few three-gallon cans of the cheapest milk he could get. The top was poured off to serve as cream, with berries and cream. The skim milk served for diluting the coffee and that is about all it accomplished—and to dole out in glasses to those few who called for milk because coffee got on their nerves and water was a bit too thin. Milk as an item in a restaurant meal was an insignificant factor. But now it is changed. Milk is one of the big factors in meals.

Two things account for this change. The first is that owners of public eating establishments have come to realize that their patrons will drink milk liberally, provided it is good, cool and fresh, and this can only be made possible by serving in original bottles as it comes from the dairy. The other factor is the education of the public to the wholesomeness and nourishing qualities of milk. But even in this case there is still much that can be done in the interest of a larger consumption

of milk, to the benefit of the health of the consuming public and the dairy industry. In the pre-Volstead days we recall how the walls of public eating places were placarded with signs of this brand of beer, that brand of wine, some kind of mineral water and so on. Nothing was said about milk of any kind or brand. The booze signs are down, but our milk beverages have been unpardonably slow in filling the vacancy with artistic placards advertising milk at the point where it will have the psychological effect. A little more well-directed boosting will make Americans a race of milk drinkers as the Germans are beer drinkers, the English tea drinkers and the French and Italians wine drinkers. In fact, America needs a national drink; let's make it milk and beat the world for health and enterprise."

A Few Suggestions from an Old Breeder

AFTER you have been in the purebred business a short time, you will have surplus stock which you will want to sell. First of all you will retain your heifer calves until your herd grows to the capacity of your farm and stables, but if you have good foundation stock and give your herd proper care there is no reason why you should not realize a tidy sum from the sale of your surplus bull calves. Your neighbors may buy a few but the time will soon come when you will have to look further afield for a satisfactory market and the only way to call the attention of that market to your goods is by advertising.

I would suggest that you advertise in a rather small way, starting with a small space in your breed paper, on a yearly contract basis, and taking a larger space every year as your business grows, as you will find out that money spent for advertising is money well spent.

There is another way to advertise that must always be practiced and that is, no matter what you are doing, always take time to show the prospective buyer your stock and be just as courteous to him whether he buys or not. You cannot afford to have anyone leave the farm with a "bad taste in his mouth."

Work your own ideas out and give them the proper test. Don't be afraid to discard a mediocre bull or cow that does not measure up to the standard, don't keep them just because they are yours, that is only hanging on to worthless ideas.

Senator Magnus Johnson

MAGNUS JOHNSON has caused more hysterics in the eastern parts of the country than any other man that was ever elected to the United States Senate. It is strange that there should be so much excited alarm over the choice of a farmer for Congress. Notwithstanding the rapid growth of industrialism, farming is still the biggest single industry in the country. Agriculture employs more labor and uses more capital than transportation and several other groups combined. The farmer is certainly entitled to representation at Washington and is beginning to demand it. It is not at all unlikely that Magnus Johnson will have a good deal of company after the next general elections.—*Kansas Union Farmer*.

The Care of Dairy Calves

DURING the past two years thousands of heifer calves from high-grade dairy cows have gone to the butcher while on the other hand, expensive milk and feeds have been wasted by being fed to calves from inferior cows. This state of affairs should be changed but it will be long before it is completely done away with and all the dairy cows will be purebred.

The care of the calf should begin before it is born. Strong, healthy calves do not come from underfed, neglected cows. The springer should be given as much care and fed as carefully as the cow in milk. Of course, every reader of these pages has insured that his calf will have a purebred sire. As the calving day approaches, the prospective mother should be watched carefully and before calving should be put into a previously disinfected, roomy pen, well bedded with clean, dry straw. This will serve to protect the cow against trouble at calving time and also to protect the calf against calf scours, pneumonia and other infectious calf diseases.

As soon as the calf is able to get on its feet it will look for nourishment. Some prefer to take the calf away at once and feed it the colostrum milk from the pail. If the cow is not in a fevered condition due to heavy feeding and fitting preliminary to being placed in an official test, it is generally advisable to let the calf suck. Overfitting the cow before freshening is often the cause of a fevered condition of the mother and of indigestibility of the milk which has a tendency to cause stomach and bowel trouble in the new arrival. The colostrum is needed as a physic and as soon as it reaches the calf's stomach the digestive organs start functioning and the contents of the intestines are passed off. Before the calf sucks, the cow's udder should be cleansed. Sometimes the udder is inflamed and sore and the mother will not stand for the calf to nurse. In other cases the udder is caked so hard or hangs so low that the calf cannot manage to get the teat into its mouth. In these cases assistance should be given.

When the calf should be taken from its mother should depend upon several conditions. It should not be left with the dam too long, especially if the cow is to be milked by machine. If the udder is badly caked the calf, by kneading and working the udder, will be of great assistance in relieving this condition. If left with the dam three or four days, however, it is harder to teach the calf to drink from a pail and sometimes the dam will hold up her milk when her offspring is taken away. Some dairymen never let the calf suck at all. Occasionally a calf which has not sucked acts very dull and stupid at learning to drink while a calf that has taken a little nourishment direct from its mother and then allowed to get a little hungry will learn to drink from a pail very rapidly. If the calf is left with its mother twenty-four hours, the dam will generally be more contented than if the calf is taken away at once while the calf will give little trouble in learning to drink.

The majority of calf diseases are spread by contamination. The calf should be kept in a separate pen until it is ten or twelve days old or the navel has entirely healed. The pen should be cleaned, disinfected and bedded with clean, dry straw before the young

animal is placed in it. Each pen should contain a stanchion and the calf will be readily broken into using the stanchion and so give very little trouble at feeding time.

No rule can be laid down as to the amount of milk to feed a calf; this must be left to the feeders' judgment as animals differ. As a rule it is better to feed too little rather than too much. A healthy calf is usually a hungry one. Calves will nibble hay when only a few days old and will consume a surprising quantity when a few weeks old. Mixed hay, consisting of about half timothy and half clover is, by many dairymen, believed to give better results than alfalfa alone, particularly for the first three months.

Many breeders pasteurize the milk the calves receive. Some claim that the animals do as well as they do when fed milk direct from the cow, but many find that until the animals are about four months old, they do not do as well on pasteurized milk as on non-pasteurized. Dr. McCullom has learned that one of the vitamins is partly or wholly destroyed by heating and there is always a possibility that until the young calf can eat hay and so obtain the necessary vitamin that it will be unthrifty in appearance.

The following rules should be framed and placed in every calf barn. The observance of them will obviate many of the troubles experienced in many establishments:

- Never overfeed.
- Feed at regular intervals.
- Do not guess at milk temperature, use a thermometer.
- Do not feed sweet milk one feeding and sour milk the next.
- Do not allow grain or mill feeds to sour in feed troughs.
- Keep salt where the calves have access to it.
- Keep good fresh water where the calves have access to it.
- Keep calf-pens properly ventilated.
- Clean and bed pens and stalls daily.
- Scrub and disinfect pens, stanchions, feed troughs and water troughs at least once a week.
- Give the calves plenty of sunlight and room for exercise.

Some Words by a Sage

It is true that very few scale the heights of wisdom, though many start gaily on the journey, and that those who get any distance do so at the cost of toil, loss of breath, weariness and giddiness; this, however, does not prove that there is anything inaccessible to the human intellect, but only that the steps are not well disposed, or are insufficient, dangerous and in bad repair—in other words, that the method is complicated. It is an undoubted fact that any man can attain any height that he may desire by means of steps that are properly disposed, sufficient in number, solid and safe.—*Johann Amos Comenius*.

Nothing can compare with the butter taste on bread or in cooking.

Only tight-wad farmers purchase oleo.

Kiefer-DeRosia Dispersal Sale

65 Registered Holstein-Friesians

to be held at the farm of A. C. Kiefer, one-half mile from Dry Milk Station, at Mexico, New York,

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11th, 1923

starting promptly at 10 A. M. These herds are both under State and Federal Supervision and will be sold subject to sixty-day retest.

BUY THESE WELL BRED ANIMALS

2 daughters of a 36.15-lb. bull, 3 daughters of a 34.72-lb. bull, 6 others by sons of 30-lb. cows, 3 daughters of a 27.84-lb. four-year-old that gave 569 lbs. of milk. Several daughters of A.R.O. cows—all uniting some of the greatest producing blood lines from every side. About 20 head just fresh or soon due at sale time. A number of splendid yearlings and a few nice calves.

COME TO THIS DISPERSAL SALE

where you buy the cream of our years of selection at your own price. The herdsire to be sold. His dam a 30-lb. four-year-old, his sire a son of Colantha Johanna Lad.

Write for Catalog or further details to

R. AUSTIN BACKUS, SALES MANAGER
MEXICO, N. Y.

A. C. KIEFER and J. W. DeROSIA, Owners

COL. GEO. W. BAXTER. Auctioneer

Fairs and Expositions

Sept. 22-29—Memphis, Tenn., Tri-State Fair.
 Sept. 22-29—Oklahoma City, Okla., Oklahoma State Fair and Exposition.
 Sept. 24-29—Knoxville, Tenn., East Tennessee Division Fair.
 Sept. 24-29—Salem, Ore., Oregon State Fair.
 Sept. 24-29—Trenton, N. J., Interstate Fair.
 Sept. 24-29—Pueblo, Col., Colorado State Fair.
 Sept. 24-30—Waterloo, Ia., Dairy Cattle Congress.
 Sept. 24-Oct. 6—Wichita, Kans., International Wheat and Farm Products Exposition.
 Sept. 25-29—Helena, Mont., Montana State Fair.
 Sept. 28-Oct. 6—Chattanooga, Tenn., Chattanooga Interstate Fair.
 Oct. 1-6—Richmond, Va., Virginia State Fair.
 Oct. 1-6—Muskogee, Okla., Oklahoma Free State Fair.
 Oct. 1-6—Salt Lake City, Utah, Utah State Fair.
 Oct. 1-7—Wichita Falls, Texas., Texas-Oklahoma Fair.
 Oct. 2-5—York, Pa., York Fair.
 Oct. 2-6—Brockton, Mass., Brockton Fair.
 Oct. 6-13—Syracuse, N. Y., National Dairy Exposition.
 Oct. 6-13—Little Rock, Ark., Arkansas State Fair.
 Oct. 6-13—Atlanta, Ga., Southeastern Fair Association.
 Oct. 8-13—Meridian, Miss., Mississippi-Alabama Fair Association.
 Oct. 13-18—Dallas, Tex., State Fair of Texas.
 Oct. 15-19—Raleigh, N. C., North Carolina State Fair.
 Oct. 15-20—Columbia, S. C., South Carolina State Fair.
 Oct. 15-20—Jackson, Miss., Mississippi State Fair.
 Oct. 15-20—Savannah, Ga., Savannah Tri-State Exposition.
 Oct. 17-27—Macon, Ga., Georgia State Fair.
 Oct. 18-28—Shreveport, La., State Fair of Louisiana.
 Oct. 20-Nov. 4—Waco, Tex., Texas Cotton Palace.
 Oct. 24-26—Madison, Wis., Wisconsin Junior Livestock Exhibition.
 Oct. 30-Nov. 8—Beaumont, Tex., South Texas State Fair.

Riker Herd to be Dispersed

For eighteen years I have been breeding purebred Holsteins. Although I am just a dairyman with farmer equipment, I am proud of my herd, for animals bred here have won Grand Championships at leading State Fairs, my cows are noted for type and production and a daughter of my senior sire is the World Champion for Milk Production in the 10-months division with 26,233 lb.



Recently I was operated on for appendicitis and my resulting ill health compels me to dispose of my herd which includes 50 females, three of the best herdsires in Northern Pennsylvania, and some fine young bulls from good record cows. My herd is healthy, having passed a clean test.

This herd will be sold at public auction on my farm at West Nicholson, Pennsylvania, on

MONDAY, OCTOBER 29th, 1923

This is your opportunity to secure animals that otherwise I would not price. Watch the October issues of this paper for more particulars.

Address requests for catalogs to

F. M. RIKER

P. O. Factoryville, R. D. No. 1 Wyoming Co., Pa.

Nov. 3-10—Portland, Ore., Pacific International Livestock Exposition.
 Nov. 2-12—Houston, Tex., Houston Fair.
 Nov. 15-24—Jacksonville, Fla., Florida State Fair.

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY FAIR

Sir Skylark Ormsby Korndyke, owned by the Guernsey-Charette Farm Company, was the first prize aged bull at the San Joaquin County Fair August 24th and was awarded the senior and grand championships by Professor W. M. Regan of the California State College of Agriculture. Professor Regan judged all the dairy breeds. The Guernsey-Charette Farm Company's establishment is on Rough and Ready Island about six miles down the river from Stockton. Rough and Ready Island was noted fifteen to twenty years ago as being the home of the great Charles D. Pierce herd.

The junior male champion was Model Korndyke Hengerveld Hartog, a calf shown by M. J. & B. A. Edwards of Escalon. The Edward Brothers also had the grand champion female in Princess Cornucopia Prilly, the first prize aged cow. The junior yearling heifer, Escalon Susie Walker shown by J. M. Campbell of Escalon, was made junior champion female. Edward Brothers exhibit besides the two championships, won nine firsts, six seconds, three thirds and one fourth prize ribbon, taking prize money to the amount of \$175. The Edwards carried off the aged herd, calf herd and young herd prizes. The exhibit of J. M. Campbell took one championship, four first prizes, two seconds and one fifth prize and was awarded \$66. The get of sire and produce of dam groups went to Campbell.

There were 566 head of cattle, sheep and swine represented at this fair which was held at Stockton, California.

WISCONSIN STATE FAIR

Cattle from thirty-seven herds competed at the Wisconsin State Fair, and no less than 378 animals passed before Ward W. Stevens in the two days it took him to place the ribbons. E. E. Bain, of Leslie, Ill., and Carnation Farms were the out-of-state exhibitors.

The cattle were of remarkably high quality for the number shown. Walcowis Ollie Hijlaard for the third time at this event was senior and grand champion, leading a class of twelve in the aged bull division. He is now owned by J. A. Craig, E. P. Coon, G. W. Post, and J. W. Jones all of Rock County. Parthena Sir Beets from the L. V. Garvens herd at Waukesha gave him quite a battle. Matador Segis Walker 6th could do no better than get third which was quite a blow to the hopes of Carnation Farms. King Canary Oak De Kol, shown by the well known auctioneer J. E. Mack headed the three-year-old class. As already reported this bull was picked up by "Gene" after his former owner had sold him for slaughter.

The junior champion, King Pontiac Champion Parthena, owned by Fred Wiefenbach led the senior yearlings and was later awarded junior championship. The two-year-old leader was Dodge County Homestead Boy, owned by Will Lohuis. H. A. Brace had the first prize junior yearling bull in Sir Pietertje Ormsby Korndyke 12th. Harvest Farms had the best of twenty-nine senior bull calves in Harvest Jewel Matador and the judge gave the blue in the junior bull calf class to Milcoaggie King Hengerveld Segis, owned by the Agricultural School Farm.

Carnation Farms brought along their great cow, Tillamook Daisy Butter King De Kol, and confidently expected her to win the championship. She was first in a class of twenty-eight matrons but went down for grand champion before the two-year-old Madam Artis Wayne Denver of the Jefferson County Asylum herd. Madam, as the ringside called her, was in splendid shape. Lady Prilly Oak Aaltje, shown by J. B. McDonald was first prize four-year-old with Carnation Matador Starlight first in the three-year-old division. Jefferson County Asylum scored again with Inka Creamelle Lyons in the senior yearling division, twenty-three animals being shown but Carnation car-

ried off both junior yearling and senior heifer calf. No less than 61 youngsters faced the judge in this division. Will Sayre had an unnamed entry that led the class of thirty-four junior heifers.

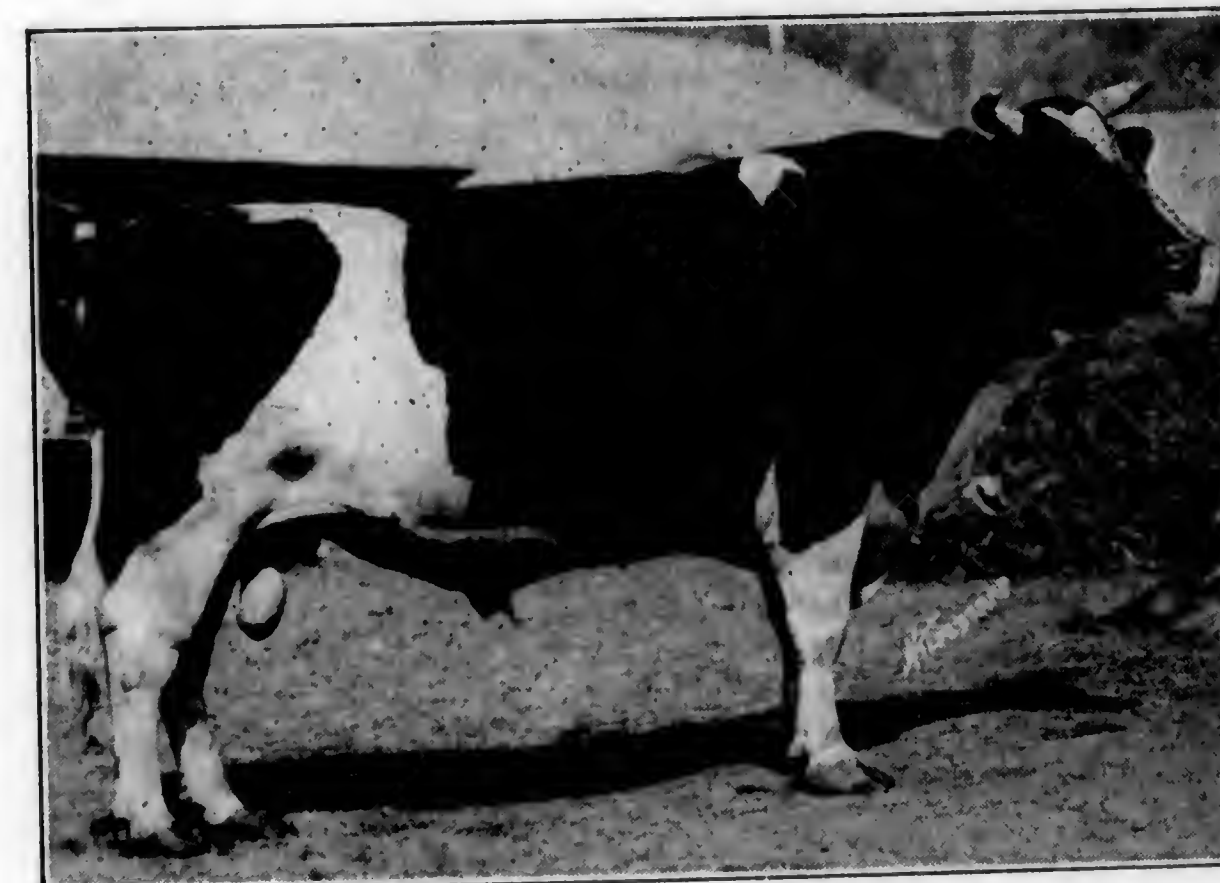
Carnation took the herd prizes with Jefferson County Asylum second and Harvest Farms third. The Asylum took the young herd and half herd prizes but Carnation came back in the get of sire group with Jefferson second and third on the get of Dutchland Creamelle Denver Prince. It was quite a change to find the get of Terracelawn Hengerveld Segis in no better than fourth place. Carnation took the blue in produce of cow and also in best four cows in milk. The Jefferson County Asylum was second both times. The junior champion female was Carnation Matador Adelina Segis the first prize senior heifer calf. In the county show herds Jefferson won first, Waukesha second, Walworth third, Waupaca fourth and Milwaukee fifth. The Jefferson County show herd captured approximately \$1,300 in prize money and Jefferson County Asylum won over \$600 as an individual exhibitor.

In the Junior Division first prize for best club was won by the Sheboygan County Club with Rock County second and West Salem third. The Tomah Jersey Club won first for County Club herd with Rock County Holstein and Waukesha County Holstein Clubs second and third.

Clarence Halle, of Plymouth, had the first prize junior heifer calf and the best bull calf. Edith Clark and her sister Alice had the two best yearling heifers and Reginald Larson, of Elroy, had the best senior heifer calf.

READING FAIR WELL ATTENDED

Favored by splendid weather, the Reading Fair was well attended. Holsteins were exhibited from five herds: Pine Forge Farm, Pine Forge; Davis Bros., Seven Valleys; Berks County Home, Shillington; Berks Farm, Reading, all of Pennsylvania, and L. C. King, Kinsman, Ohio. The Deysher exhibit was in fine condition and carried off a majority of the prizes. Maple Side Annetta Walker, the 33.58 cow which Mr. Deysher purchased from the Daisy Hill Farms consignment to the Cleveland National Sale was first prize aged cow in a class of fourteen and was then made champion over all the dairy breeds.



KING PIETERTJE BUTTERCUP 2d
 First prize aged bull at the Reading Fair, Reading, Pa. Owned by Davis Bros., Seven Valleys, Pa.

She dropped a heifer calf on September 8 and was in splendid shape. The get of King Tweede Spring Farm was first in the get of sire class. Mr. Deysher had a valuable bunch in the fourteen head he exhibited. These included Eco-Sylv Mechthilde, the world champion two-year-old for milk production; the 1,100 lb. year record cow, Sparrow Hawk Johanna; a nice pair of full sisters by King Tweede Spring Farm from a 30 lb. daughter of King Segis Pontiac Alcartra; and Amsdale June Colantha, a granddaughter of Colantha Johanna Lad that had just finished a year record of 1,084 lb. butter and 21,000 lb. milk.

Decker Phyllis Colantha, of the King string was second in the mature cow class with her sister in third place. Phyllis suffered her first defeat of the season. She has been champion at three successive Pennsylvania fairs this fall: Erie, Con-

neaut Lake, and Stoneboro. She had just dropped a very handsome bull calf and looked good enough to win in almost any company. Mr. King played in rather hard luck as his eight-year-old bull, L. H. C. Lord Alcartra, was placed second to the Davis entry. Mr. King reports that Lord has always taken first or second money wherever shown and that until last year he was undefeated. The King herd is accredited.

King Pietertje Buttercup 2d headed the Davis string and won first prize in the aged bull class. He has deepened considerably in the past year and should win considerable money this fall before the show season ends.

Berks King Champion, son of King Tweede Spring Farm and Eco-Sylv Mechthilde, was an easy first in the bull calf class, as befitting the son of the world champion for seven, thirty and sixty day milk production as a two-year-old heifer. The Deysher exhibit was in fine shape and showed careful fitting.

Approaching the Holstein sheds the eye was struck by a large sign carrying the words:

HOLSTEIN MILK

from Abner S. Deysher's Berks Farm sold exclusively by J. C. Ziegler Company.

BEST FOR BABIES

BIG SHOW AT OHIO

R. E. Haeger placed the ribbons at the Ohio State Fair this year and was kept busy, as the Holsteins, while not in as great numbers as they were last year, outnumbered every other breed, dairy or beef. The aged bull calf brought out a number of nice fellows, the blue being awarded to King Pietertje Jewel Korndyke, owned by Ralph King. This handsome light colored son of King Pietertje Ormsby Piebe from Parthena Jewel Korndyke was made senior and grand champion. King Ormsby Mandyke, owned by Smith Bros. of East Liverpool was second. Segis Pontiac Aaggie Lad, shown by Oscar Zehring and E. B. Paul, the latter of Cambridge City, Ind., was first in the two-year-old class. Whitehurst Colantha Artis Lad, owned by A.

(Continued on page 645.)



King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje

our senior herd bull, is by the Century sire, King Segis Pontiac Alcartra and from the former World Champion junior four-year-old, Fairmont Zerma Segis Pietje, 608.4 lb. milk, 35.61 lb. butter in seven days.

His daughters are beautiful individuals and they produce. The evidence can be seen in our barn and by official and cow testing association records.

How about one of his daughters for your herd? A young bull by him would make a crackjack herd-sire. Look over this herd. We have the goods.

A. E. ROBINSON

Susquehanna County

MONTROSE, PA.

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Published in the interest of the breeder and dairyman everywhere.

HOWARD C. REYNOLDS, *Managing Editor*
G. H. TRUCKELL, *Associate Editor*

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September 22, 1923

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman was established for the purpose of promoting the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle and to protect the interests of the men who breed purebred cattle, basing the value of the cattle on their ability to produce and reproduce.

We stand for progressive yet conservative administration of the National Association. We stand for Honest Records, Honest Advertising, and Honest Sales. We will at all times endeavor to promote any interests that have for their purpose the advancement of the Holstein cow, the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, and the breed and breeders generally.

Is Farming Skilled Labor?

SPEAKING before an audience of 5,000 at the fifth annual field day of the Morrisville School, United States Senator Dr. Royal C. Copeland said that United States Secretary of Labor James John Davis, in a recent communication to the Senator said that the farmer was not a skilled laborer.

Evidently the Secretary of Labor has never worked on a farm. If he had he would know differently. Mr. Davis has never handled an unruly two-year-old heifer weighing around 1,000 lb. and tried to break her to milk. If he had he would have known that it took a lot more patience and just as much skill and speed to prevent her kicking him into the gutter as it did to dodge falling lumps of coal in the mines. The Secretary has never tried to load hay when the meadow was rough and the team full of pep. He has never stood in the pitching hole on a blistering July day when the hay was coming in like waves of the sea. Mr. Davis has never tried to stack grain or even build a load of bundles that would ride to the barn without one corner falling off the wagon-load. There is scarcely a man who reads this journal but knows that the Secretary of Labor is talking about something of which he knows nothing.

The farmer is not only a skilled laborer but he is also a capitalist in a small way. Then he is an enterpriser, as Dean Davenport states, taking his ups and downs with season, flood and drought. He plants in hope and cultivates in faith, believing the Scriptural promise that while the world stands, seedtime and harvest shall not fail.

He believes in industry, else he would lose his farm, and thrift is one of his major accomplishments. He may be, and often is, ultraconservative, but he has acquired by experience a goodly supply of horse sense in operating a business that thrives, not by strikes and

lockouts but by continuous and personal attention to details. The farmer is par excellence an independent enterpriser, and here is where his chief characteristics have their origin.

The farmer has to act upon his own initiative and not wait for orders from a foreman or organization leader. He must decide when to plant and sow, taking the chances of rain and drought. He must decide when to reap and harvest and even then is never sure that he can house his crops before storms may spoil it. In an emergency he must meet the situation whether it be accident to or sickness of an animal or a break down in machinery. He must make his own plans and then either carry them out or see that they are carried out. If skilled labor consists in doing work for which the reward or sum of the wages are set, the farmer is not skilled but if the farming industry is one that calls for the best efforts of a man trained along his particular line of work the farmer possesses skill and has a knowledge that can only be gained by keen observation and a training of all his faculties.

Sowing and planting, reaping and harvesting, as well as caring for growing crops, to say nothing of the knowledge and skill required in the care of livestock and farm machinery require a training of the eye, hand and brain that is not surpassed in any other industry. If Secretary Davis would, like his chief, President Coolidge, spend his vacation by working on an up-to-date farm he would add to his stock of knowledge and would increase his appreciation of the farmer and of the basic industry of agriculture.

Built On a Faulty Foundation

BACKED by the Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Association of Illinois and the Dixon Chamber of Commerce and sponsored by C. M. Long, who was then paid state secretary of the Illinois Association and is now head of the field men connected with the so-called extension department of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, the coöperative cow testing plant, erected a year or two ago at Dixon, Illinois, was expected to afford owners of a few Holsteins the opportunity to place high records on two or three of their animals. These animals were sent to the plant and there handled by expert feeders and caretakers. A number of very large records were made and several new state champions were crowned.

The venture was not a financial success and the closing of the testing plant is reported, the causes announced being depression in the cattle business and increased cost of operation.

Perhaps the real reason has not been announced. A cattle enterprize that is not based on economical production is bound to fail sooner or later. If the feed and labor cost has been less than the market value of the product, the Dixon testing plant would have been a financial success for only good cows were sent to that institution. When, in the mad race for high records, economical production was lost sight of, the foundation was laid for its failure. The records made by the animals tested were responsible for the owners marking up their valuation but this increased valuation placed upon the animals was speculative and largely imaginary.

The milk produced could not be sold for more nor was it worth more than the milk produced by their stable-mates which were kept at home.

During the past three years we have seen the financial failure of large establishments operated almost entirely from a speculative standpoint. During the days when everything was flourishing and prices were on the upgrade such establishments appeared to carry off most of the honors but when times grew harder and credit was shut off, such establishments went rapidly to the wall or else ceased their feverish activities. Meanwhile the man who operates his dairy from the standpoint of economical and profitable production, producing a product which in the open market brings more than the cost of feed and labor, continues to do business at the old stand. Although his income is temporarily restricted his enterprise is founded upon a rock and he weathers the storm.

Time to Change Methods

WE received the report that a committee had been appointed to revise the rules for making Advanced Registry records. We believe the breeders of Holstein cattle and members of the Holstein-Friesian Association will welcome such a step.

The present method of making and recording Advanced Registry records has failed to serve the purpose for which it was originally intended. Instead of being of assistance in selecting breeding stock to improve the breed, the report of the Superintendent of Advanced Registry covering the period from 1912 to 1922-23 reveals the fact that the weakest point in our breed of cattle, namely, low percentage of butterfat, is gradually decreasing, if we are to judge the breed by the official and semi-official record of the cows that have been under Advanced Registry test and observation covering over a period of twelve years.

In studying the figures published by Mr. Gardner in his report of Advanced Registry work, a very interesting yet disappointing fact is revealed, namely, that the average butterfat percentage of cows under long-time test in the year 1911-12 was 3.44 per cent, and that in 1922-23 the percentage had dropped to 3.37, or a decrease of .07 per cent over the average percentage of the year 1911-12, and by studying the table carefully, you will note that in 1919-20, and in 1921-22, the butterfat percentage was 3.35, or .09 per cent lower than 1911-12, and .11 per cent lower than 1912-13 and 1913-14.

This is a very rapid retrogression when we consider the number of years that the Holstein cow had been bred pure and the time it had required to fix her dominant hereditary traits. The report which Mr. Gardner has so carefully filed reveals facts quite contrary to the teaching and beliefs regarding the merits of the Advanced Registry test as it at present is conducted as a means of selecting breeding stock. Whether the decrease in butterfat percentage is due to the lack of knowledge and ability on the part of those who have selected and bred the cattle that have been submitted to Advanced Registry test or whether the decrease is due to decreasing vitality brought on by forced feeding and close confinement which is so often practiced in

making long-time records, are questions that will have to be worked out. But suffice to say that the answer to the merits of the present system of Advanced Registry testing as revealed by the reports covering a period of twelve years shows that the animals under long-time test are not improving but are gradually slipping the other way.

We are printing below that portion of Superintendent Gardner's report referred to.

Year	Animals	Days	Milk	Fat	% Fat
1911-12	323	342	14,381.8	494.87	3.44
1912-13	356	346	14,162.9	490.30	3.46
1913-14	423	345	14,781.7	511.33	3.46
1914-15	566	347	14,407.7	488.97	3.39
1915-16	750	344	15,300.4	524.16	3.43
1916-17	776	333	14,950.6	510.88	3.42
1917-18	732	331	14,961.2	511.41	3.42
1918-19	724	330	14,985.9	512.07	3.42
1919-20	1,032	339	15,700.9	526.57	3.35
1920-21	2,739	332	15,341.6	527.15	3.44
1921-22	3,305	331	16,065.8	538.54	3.35
1922-23	4,184	330	15,982.6	539.07	3.37

We regret that we do not have the figures available to publish a complete report of the work that Holstein-Friesian cows are doing in the Cow Testing Associations. There is a growing tendency among the breeders and dairymen generally to place more stress on the value of Cow Testing Association records. We believe that, if the figures were available, they would show that the Holstein cow in the working dairy, fed and cared for at the hands of the plain breeder and dairyman, is improving, or at least holding her own. For surely it is in the hands of this class of breeders that she has gained her reputation as a money-maker and a mortgage-lifter.

Many people consider butter merely as a relish. This is an error. Butter is a concentrated vital food. It is all food with no waste; one pound of it contains as much nourishment or real food for the body as 41 eggs, four pounds of steak, or 32 pounds of canned tomatoes. This clearly shows that the value of a food cannot be determined by its appearance or cost.

Butter is a wholesome, palatable and absolutely essential food. It is indispensable to growth, health and vitality.

There is no substitute for butter. No food can take its place, much as those prompted by selfish interest or greed would like and try to make you believe. Butter is more than fat. It promotes growth and health in addition to supplying heat and energy for the body.

"Darn it!" excitedly exclaimed little Johnnie one day, whereupon his mother said reprovingly, "Oh, son, do not say that, for every time I hear you say such things it just makes me have cold chills."

Johnny: "Well, it's a good thing you didn't hear father the other day when the old cow kicked him, for you would'a' froze to death."

"After all is said and done, the fact still remains that nothing can take the place of the farmer's individual initiative, industry and enterprise on the farm." This will always stand out prominent, it will be sound twenty years from now.—Dean Davenport.

The dairy cow economically converts pasture grasses, dry and succulent roughage, and the by-products of many different kinds of grain into milk, that most excellent food for man. The dairy cow does well when a large proportion of her ration comes from these products. Only through the agency of animals can roughage be converted into human food. The great purpose of agricultural production is an adequate food supply. For feed eaten the dairy cow returns more than three times as much digestible protein as the steer and more than twice as much energy in edible products.

At a recent New York City Food Show it was stated that the people of that city consumed the contents of 3,000 carloads every 24 hours, eats about 1,881,500,000 eggs a year, drinks about 2,670,000 quarts of milk daily and spends \$1,200,000,000 annually for food. The figures for milk are higher than we anticipated despite the fact that solid trainloads of milk are shipped into the city over a number of railroads.

Nature provided milk fats as the fat for growing animals. She gave us no substitute and man has tried in vain to invent one.



Fairs and Expositions

(Continued from page 641.)

DELAWARE STATE FAIR

Winterthur King Ormsby Accrue, well-known sire owned by the Winterthur Farms was made senior and grand champion at the Delaware State Fair held at Wilmington. Winterthur Farms furnished the female champions in Pioneer Clothilde and Winterthur Ormsby Deresa but the junior male champion was a very handsome yearling bull, Blue Hen Ormsby King owned by J. Irvin Dayette, of Coochs Bridge, Delaware.

The show was dominated by the Guernsey exhibits, this breed being especially featured. The present program is to feature Holstein-Friesians next year and to have future fairs stressing some particular breed of beef or dairy cattle, last year being a Hereford Show.

The ribbons in the Holstein classes were awarded by Professor R. E. Hunt, of Blacksburg, Va. The University of Delaware made a small but good exhibit.

MARYLAND STATE FAIR

All state records for quality as well as numbers were broken by the Holsteins shown at the Maryland State Fair this year. The Brooklandwood and Dennis herds are always good for splendid animals and in addition they had competition from the Robertson herd, York, Pa., the Knowles herd of Auburn, Mass., besides Woodrow & James, Rising Sun, Md., the Naval Academy Dairy, Gambrills, Md., and J. Irvin Dayette, Coochs Bridge, Del.

Brooklandwood King Pontiac for the fourth time was made senior and grand champion. King Piebe of York 13th was first prize yearling and junior champion. Brooklandwood had the best senior bull calf and their entries were placed first and third in the junior calf classes with a Dennis entry between the two.

Mr. Dennis sprang a surprise on his competitors when he led out Westview De Kol Walker in the aged cow class. She has a long string of show triumphs to her credit and was the second prize four-year-old at last year's National Dairy Show. She was placed first and was awarded the senior and grand cham-



BROOKLANDWOOD KING PONTIAC

For four consecutive years grand champion at the Maryland State Fair. Owned by Brooklandwood Farms, Captain Isaac Emerson, owner, Brooklandwood, Md.

WALKER WINS AT LEWISTON

C. W. Walker, of Canton, Me., swept all the championships at the Maine State Fair held at Lewiston, his aged bull, Balsam Pontiac Seavey De Kol taking the senior championship and his senior bull calf, Pine View Emperor Rag Apple Segis carrying off the junior championship. The judge, A. R. Merrill, however, made the younger bull the grand champion, thus reversing the placings at Bangor.

Balsam Mercedes De Kol was senior and grand champion and the senior heifer calf, Pine View Balsam Mercedes De Kol was junior champion. Walker took first in all the groups. He showed nine animals and took eight first and one second, this being on produce of cow in which the progeny of Pine View Marion Segis took first. Walker did not have all the good ones. M. L. Thompson of Jay, A. D. Cummings of South Paris and G. M. Williams of Sabattus had some nice animals but they lacked the finish and condition of the Walker exhibits. Cummings took first with two-year-old bull and second with aged herd. Thompson had first prize yearling and best senior yearling heifer while Williams had first prize junior bull calf.

HOPKINS TO JUDGE AT CHATTANOOGA

The Tennessee State Fair will be held at Chattanooga the ten days from September 28th to October 6th inclusive, and always calls for high class cattle exhibits.

Last year among the competing herds were the champions at the Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky State Fairs. Last year and the preceding year the Holstein judge was James V. Hopkins, who for a number of years has been connected with the Bellwood Dairy and Stock Farm at Maryville, Tenn., in which he developed Tennessee state champions. Mr. Hopkins who is no longer with the Bellwood herd will judge at Chattanooga again this year. He reports that the South is making great strides in the dairy industry.

pionships. Ruthella Last from the Knowles herd was second with a Dayette entry third. S. X. Belle Model Echo Sylvia of the Dennis herd was first prize three-year-old defeating the well-known Pearl Asiatic of the Knowles herd. Rancocas Pohlerest Maid shown by Woodrow & James was awarded the blue in the two-year-old class with Dennis second and Dayette third. The Emerson establishment showed a very nice senior yearling in Brooklandwood Rosetta De Kol, and this heifer was made senior champion. Highlawn Segis Cornucopia was first prize junior yearling with another Knowles entry third they being split by a member of the Woodrow & James herd.

Knowles had the first prize senior heifer calf with Towns Edge Ormsby Segis shown by Cullen, Duyckinck & Sterrett, of Rising Sun, Md., second and a Dennis entry third. Dennis won again in the junior heifer calves with Robertson second and third.

Dennis had the first prize exhibitors herd with Brooklandwood second and Robertson third. Dennis took first and second for four cows in milk. Brooklandwood was first for calf herd with Robertson second and Dennis third but for breeder's young herd Robertson was first, Knowles second and Brooklandwood third. In a class for Junior A. R. O. cows Dayette carried off the blue with Alliquippa Jandine Valdessa, Brooklandwood being second with Rosetta-Pontiac Hengerveld and Robertson third on Hillpine Veeman Silvertip. The ribbons were placed by the well-known judge, R. E. Haeger, of Algonquin, Ill.

Brooklandwood had a splendid exhibit of Guerneys and their great sire Audacity of Edgemoor again carried off the grand championship while stock sired by him won a number of prizes. A junior yearling daughter of this bull was junior champion and Brooklandwood won several of the group prizes.

MINNESOTA STATE FAIR

Hargrove & Arnold cut a wide swath at the Minnesota State Fair taking all six championships and a blue ribbon in each group in which they exhibited. The Minnesota herds were those of Marlow & Randall, John B. Irwin, J. M. Hackney, Onal Holstein Stock Farm, and Minnesota Holstein Co.

Colantha Count Tidy, shown by the Onal Holstein Stock Farm, was the first prize aged bull with King Ormsby Piebe Mercedes, owned by Wm. F. Klein second. Cherokee Ormsby Piebe repeated his triumphs at Des Moines by winning in the three-year-old division and then carrying off the senior and grand championships. Sir Homestead Pontiac Beets of the Hackney herd was the first prize two-year-old and King Pietertje Ormsby Piebe 38th of the Hargrove & Arnold herd first prize senior yearling. The junior yearling leader was Onal Sir Johanna Ormsby of the Onal Company with Marlow & Randall's bull second. Hargrove & Arnold with Triune Ormsby Piebe 27th won first in the senior bull calf class and this animal was made junior champion.

Violet Gem De Kol Tidy, shown by the Minnesota Holstein Co. was first in the aged cow class with an Irwin entry second and Nina May Pietertje Korndyke, first prize aged cow at last year's National Dairy Show in third place. Irwin carried off the blue in the three-year-old class with Miss Ormsby Korndyke Johanna Rue. In the two-year-old class Dorothy Ormsby Piebe, Hargrove and Arnold's great heifer, was an easy first and she was made senior and grand champion. The senior yearling class was led by a calf club animal, owned by Dorothy Domke, of Rochester, Minn. Hargrove & Arnold had the best junior yearling, Minnesota Holstein Company had the best senior heifer calf.

The herd prize was easily Hargrove & Arnolds' with Irwin second and Minnesota Holstein Company third. Hargrove & Arnold took the yearling herd prize with Minnesota Holstein Company in second place. The Iowans showed the first prize pair of calves and also won the get of sire class showing a nice bunch sired by King Pontiac Ormsby Piebe. Irwin was second; Hackney, third, and Dr. H. P. Fischer fourth. Hargrove & Arnold also won in produce of cow, their animals shown being from May De Kol Jewel. Five county herds were shown; Henepin being first and Blue Earth County second. The ribbons were awarded by Prof. H. H. Kildee.

MICHIGAN FAIR

R. E. Ansted, of Monclova Stock Farm, Monclova, Ohio, was the only out-of-state exhibitor at the Michigan State Fair but eight Michigan breeders exhibited. The judge was Axel Hansen, of Savage, Minnesota. The first prize aged bull was Sir Hengerveld Pietertje Ormsby, shown by Detroit Creamery Co., Mt. Clemens, Mich., with King Korndyke Abbekerk Prilly, the Monclova entry, second. Count Veeman Segis Piebe, owned by Lambert & Webber, Clarkston, was first prize two-year-old with Netherland Dan Segis Lad, shown by Peter Bogart, second, and a Piebe bull from the Creamery third. Rinkland Hengerveld Ryma, owned by John A. Rinke, Warren,

was first senior yearling, while Sir Charlevoix Ormsby Funderne, purchased by E. M. Bayne at the Cleveland National, was second. Romeo Pontiac Segis Homestead, shown under the name of James B. Jones, of Detroit, was first prize junior yearling with a Bayne entry second. Winnwood M. C. Pietertje Ormsby Wayne was first senior bull calf and Lambert & Webber had first junior bull calf.

Count Veeman Segis Piebe was made senior and grand champion with Count Veeman Segis Piebe 6th, one of his sons, junior champion. Both are owned by Lambert & Webber.

Baynewood Daisy shown under the name of E. M. Bayne was first in a fine aged cow class. She was made senior and grand champion. Bablin Brook Segis Pontiac, shown by Otto Meitz, of Mt. Clemens, was first prize three-year-old although she was practically unfitted. Zwartland Ona Rosina, shown by the Lenawee County Calf Club was first prize two-year-old heifer in milk while Monclova Royalton Hengerveld Lulu was first prize dry heifer with Bayne entries occupying the next four places. Netherland Queen Piebe, shown by the Detroit Creamery Co. won in the first senior yearling division and Oak Dale Mutual Burke from the same farm won the blue as a junior yearling. Monclova took the red each time. Monclova furnished the first prize senior heifer calf in Monclova Prilly Aaggie with Winnwood Sassy Susie Ormsby as first junior heifer. The Winn herd furnished the first three animals in this division.

Topsy Pearl De Kol, owned by James B. Jones, was first prize cow above four years old with an A. R. O. record above 20 lb. butterfat, the champion, Baynewood Daisy, not being eligible but Daisy won in the long time division with Topsy Pearl second. Baynewood Rose, shown by E. M. Bayne, won the prize in class cows under four-year-olds with long time records.

Detroit Creamery Co. had the best exhibitors herd with Monclova second and A. R. Black & Sons third. Monclova took the breeders' young herd with the Winn exhibit second, the Lenawee County Calf Club exhibit in third place and Hillsdale Calf Club, fourth. Winn took first and third in calf herd with Monclova in second place; Hillsdale Calf Club fourth; and Lenawee County Calf Club fifth.

Monclova showed the best produce of cow but the Winn herd with animals sired by Sir Ormsby Skylark Burke won in the get of sire class. Monclova was second with get of King Korndyke Abbekerk Prilly and Bayne exhibits took third and fourth prizes.

NEW YORK STATE FAIR

Approximately 180 head of Holsteins passed before Judge R. E. Haeger at the New York State Fair. Count Paul Echo Posch, shown by the Yates Farm, Orchard Park, N. Y., won first in the aged bull class with his stablemate, last year's grand champion, Prince Colanthus Abbekerk Sylvia in second position. The Count was made senior and grand champion. North Star General Champion, last year's first prize two-year-old, was shown this year by the Washington County Holstein Club and won first in the three-year-old class. Yates Farm showed Pauline Pontiac Posch in the two-year-old class and he won very handsily over the John M. Dennis entry. Mr. Dennis was rather unfortunate with his bulls as he had the second three-year-old, two-year-old and yearling, Yates having the best of ten in this class in Count Posch Mercedes. A. C. Parker, of Lebanon, N. Y., showed a very handsome bull calf in Buster Pietertje De Kol. He beat out sixteen competitors in his class and then was made junior champion.

Westview De Kol Walker, fresh from her triumphs at Timonium, was placed in the lead of a class of twenty-four aged cows and was made senior and grand champion. This cow was nearly at home as she was bred and raised on the farm of Fred B. Holmes, New Woodstock, N. Y. Last fall she was owned by Baird Bros. and was grand champion of the Wisconsin State Fair. Yates entries were second and third and cows from the herd of E. A. Powell fourth and fifth. Eleven three-year-olds faced the judge and Yates Farm carried off the blue with Fannie Dot Ormsby with a Dennis heifer second and a Powell heifer third. There were eighteen two-year-olds exhibited. Dennis won first and third with S X

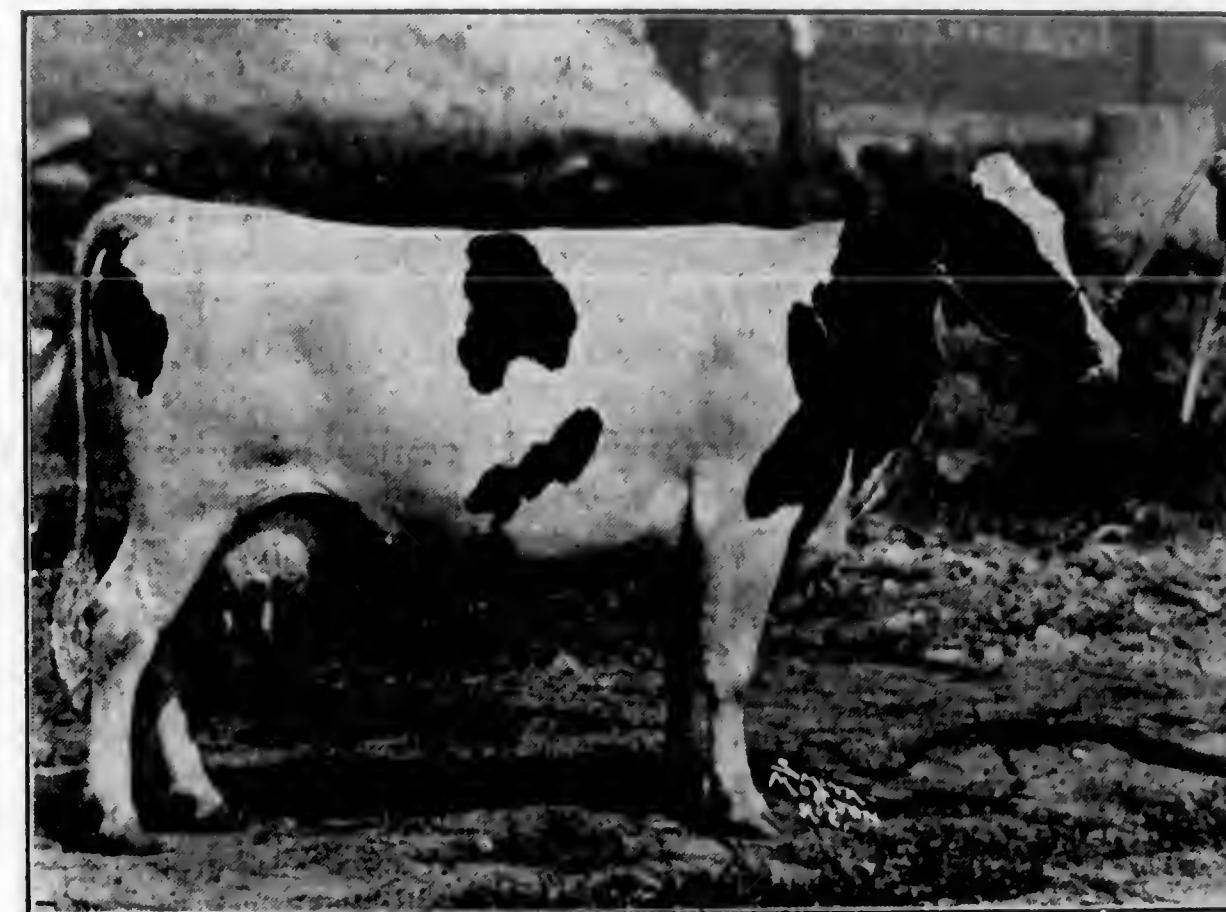
Pontiac Beauty and S X Pontiac Artis; Yates was second and fourth.

H. F. Farrington, Lowville, N. Y., showed Johanna Hengerveld Korndyke Lady as a senior yearling and she was the best of fifteen and was later made junior champion; Yates Farm had second in this class; Farrington third; and Pennsylvania State College fourth. Fourteen junior yearlings were led out and the Washington County Club had the best in Maple Lane Pontiac Susie Champion with Knowles second and fourth and Doty Farm Segis Agatha, shown by E. E. Doty & Son, of Geneseo, third. Yates had first, third and fourth in a class of twenty-eight senior heifer calves with Dennis second.

Five county herds were shown with first prize going to Washington County while Yates Farm was awarded the prize for the largest and best exhibit.

NEBRASKA STATE FAIR

Holstein exhibits from Colorado, Kansas, and Missouri competed with stock from four Nebraska herds at the Nebraska State Fair. The judge was V. S. Culver, of Austin, Minn., and the exhibitors were Glenn G. Davis, Columbia, Mo.; Mod-

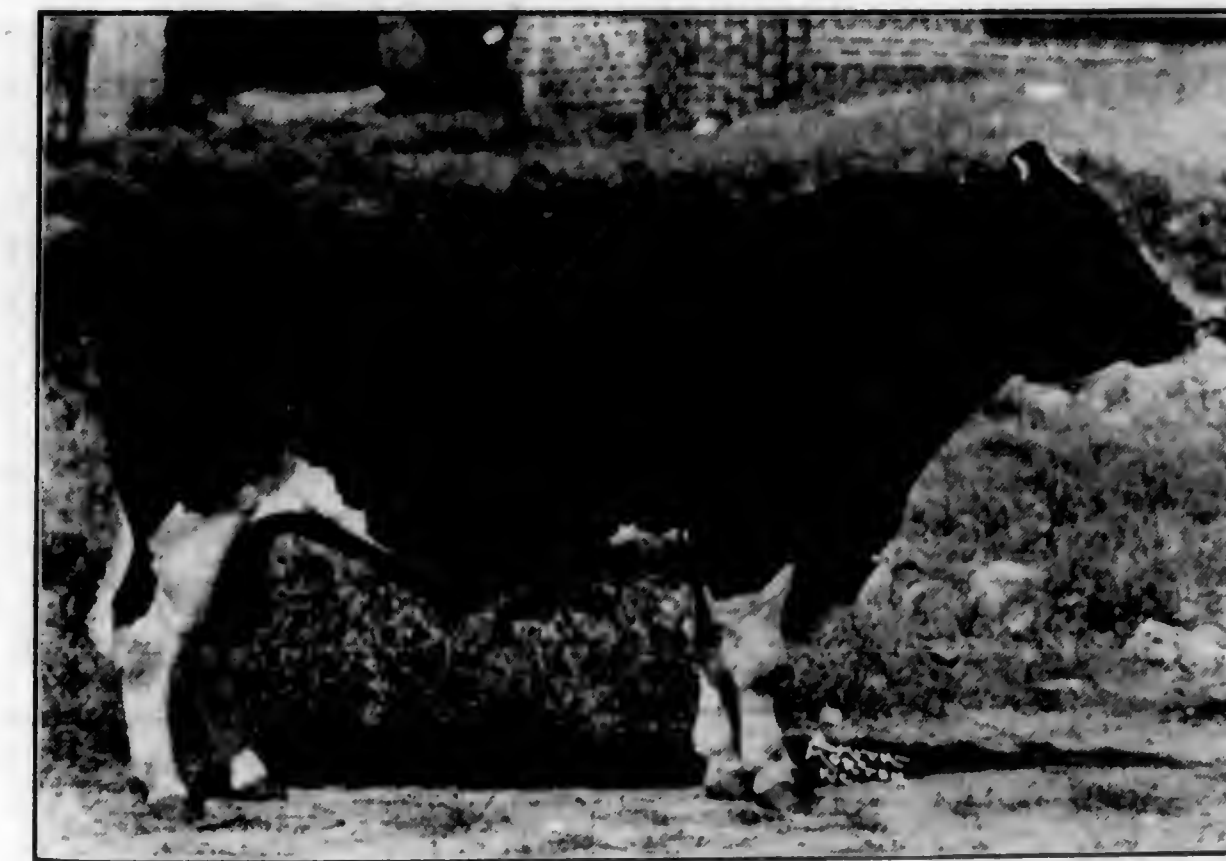


ZWINGARA SEGIS CLOTHILDE

First prize aged cow and senior champion at Iowa State Fair, first prize aged cow, senior and grand champion at the Nebraska State Fair. Owned by the Modern Woodmen Sanatorium, Woodmen, Colo.

ern Woodmen Sanatorium, Woodmen, Colo.; University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb.; Woodlawn Dairy, Lincoln, Neb.; Union College, College View, Neb.; Laurel Nelson, Bancroft, Neb., and George Young, Manhattan, Kan.

The Modern Woodmen Sanatorium carried off all six of the



KING PONTIAC PARTHENA CHAMPION

First prize aged bull, senior and grand champion at the Nebraska State Fair. Owned by the Modern Woodmen Sanatorium, Woodmen, Colo.

championships, King Pontiac Parthena Champion winning in the aged bull class and going on to senior and grand championship; Woodcraft Pontiac Star being first in the full calf class and junior champion. Zwingara Segis Clothilde added to her many triumphs by carrying off the senior and grand championships.

There were ten beautiful cows in the aged cow class. The senior yearling Woodcraft Korndyke De Freule was made junior champion. The Woodmen drew first in the senior herd group, calf herd and produce of cow while the University of Nebraska exhibit drew first in get of sire. The Woodmen had first prize two-year-old. Woodlawn showed first prize yearling heifer while Davis had first prize heifer calf. College King Cornucopia De Kol of the Union College herd was first prize two-year-old bull and Davis had first prize junior yearling bull.

The educational exhibit in which a number of organizations including the state association cooperated, was very instructive and attracted the attention of many visitors. While the Holsteins shown were not as numerous as might be wished, they were of high quality.

DEYSHER STIRRING THINGS

The Holstein herd of A. S. Deysher was exhibited at the Schuylkill County Fair, held at Pottsville, Penna. This herd is making a successful showing tour and part of the exhibit may be seen at the National Dairy Show. Berks herd carried off five first and three second prizes at the Pottsville Fair and swept the decks at the Reading Fair. Mr. Deysher and Superintendent Clark Berry are to be congratulated on their enterprise. Mr. Deysher believes that showing is one of the ways to advertise not only Berks herd but also the beauty and merit of purebred Holstein-Friesians. It is very few men that would place such a heifer as Eco-Sylv Mechthilde on the show circuit. This heifer holds the world's record for milk production as a senior two-year-old for both seven days and thirty days. She produced 740.4 lb. milk in seven days; 3,092.3 lb. milk in thirty days. A son of this heifer by King Tweede Spring Farm attracts attention wherever he goes. The exhibit includes two cows that have each made over 1,000 lb. butter in a year and Maple Side Annette Walker, which Mr. Deysher purchased at the Cleveland National Sale, for \$1,650, this being the second highest price paid for a female at that sale.

INDIANA STATE FAIR

King Korndyke Sadie Vale Pietertje shown by Corwin Farms of Rock Valley, Iowa, won first in the aged bull class and was made senior champion at the Indiana State Fair but was defeated for the grand championship by the yearling Triune Ormsby Piebe 4th, the junior champion, also owned by Corwin Farms. Seventeen entries in the aged cow class faced the judge, Professor J. B. Fitch, of Manhattan, Kansas, and he gave the blue to Requisite Artis Lunde Pledge shown by the Carnation Stock Farms of Seattle, Washington. Pauline Netherland Vashti, last year's grand champion at this fair, was second, Requisite won the senior and grand championships, with the senior calf, Carnation Burton Brookside De Kol, junior champion. The well fitted herds shown by Corwin and Carnation rather out-classed the Indiana exhibitors but the Rose Orphans Home at Terre Haute had a nice string winning six prizes in five events. The Orphans Home herd consists of only twenty-two head.

WALKER WINS AT CENTRAL, MAINE

C. W. Walker, of Canton, Me., took most of the prizes at the Central Maine Fair, held at Waterville, Me., August 27th-31st. Balsam Mercedes De Kol, No. 324573, repeated her triumph at Bangor the previous week and carried off the championship, and on the same day before midnight produced twin calves. Representatives of the Walker herd carried off all the championships, Pine View Emperor Rag Apple being the junior champion male with Balsam Pontiac Seavey De Kol, first in the aged bull class, senior and grand champion. The junior champion female was Marion Argicola Segis; Stetson Brothers of Waterville showed the first prize calf herd but Walker took the other group prizes. M. L. Thompson of Jay won first in the yearling bull class and had first senior and junior yearling heifers while Stetson's Penelope Parthena Pietertje was first prize two-year-old.

Many eight hour labor union men with sixteen hour wives should begin unionizing their homes.

COPELAND TALKS TO NEW YORK FARMERS

An audience of 5,000 men and women attended the fifth annual field day of the New York State Agricultural School at Morrisville, August 12. There were delegations from the Pomona Grange, Farm Bureau, The Home Bureau, Dairyman's League and the State Holstein-Friesian and Guernsey Associations. The principal address was given by Dr. Royal C. Copeland, one of the New York Senators in the United States Senate. Dr. Copeland spoke on economic conditions in Europe, productive agriculture and immigration. He said that conditions in Europe should be stabilized in order that its people may be enabled to buy American farm products. Immigrants should be examined by representatives of their own countries in conjunction with foreign representatives of the United States before they left their native shores, and should not be brought to this country and then turned back because quotas had been filled.

The Doctor stated that the Secretary of Labor had just written him that he did not consider the farmer a skilled laborer. The Senator said he realized that farmers were experts—skilled men in their lines—just as men are skilled in other industries. The Senator said that New York City was growing at the rate of 100,000 a year and that its demand for food was rapidly increasing. After the talk Senator and Mrs. Copeland escorted by Henry Burden of Cazenovia made a tour of the state school buildings and looked over the cattle, poultry and farm crops.

SHOW AT ORANGVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA

More than 120 animals competed in the first cattle show of the Orangville-Sharpville Cow Testing Association held August 15th, at Orangville, Pennsylvania. Many of the animals were purebreds and half of the entries were Holsteins.

T. A. Denman of Cortland, Ohio, took first for bull three years old or over, second for bull calf, first for cow about three years old and first and second for yearling heifer. R. H. Morrison of Orangville, won first with his two-year-old bull and first with a two-year-old heifer. H. S. Alexander of Burg Hill, had the first prize yearling bull and he won a number of other prizes as did G. C. Moore & Son, of Burg Hill, Alexander Crichton of Sharpville, and T. E. Moffat of Greenville.

OREGON COW EXCEEDS 31,000 LB.

I am pleased to announce that the Holstein-Friesian cow Model Segis Prilly Gelsche 324629 has just closed a long-time test and is credited with 31,588.9 lb. milk containing 1,026.42 lb. fat in 365 days, thus showing an average of 3.25 per cent fat in the milk. She freshened at the age of 6 years, 8 months, 22 days. Her sire is Prilly Gelsche Canary 120017; her dam is Segis De Kol Model 178948. She was bred by Earnest Werner, Aurora, Ore., and is now owned by C. J. Berning,

Mt. Angel, Ore. At the age of 2 years, 3 months, and 9 days she is credited with 402.2 lb. milk containing 14.773 lb. fat in seven days. Then at the age of 5 years, 3 months, 25 days, her 7-day official test shows 678.6 lb. milk containing 23.536 lb. fat, and during that lactation she is credited in semi-official test with 24,387.6 lb. milk containing 879.68 lb. fat in 365 days. During the test just finished nine different supervisors were employed in its conduct. Her 365-day production of 1,026.42 lb. fat, equivalent to 1,283.02 lb. butter on the 80 per cent basis, gives Model Segis Prilly Gelsche 46th place among cows producing above 1,000 lb. fat, she being the 70th Holstein-Friesian cow to gain the honor of producing above 1,000 lb. fat in 365 days. MALCOLM H. GARDNER, *Supt. A. R.*

COLD STORAGE HOLDINGS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS

The monthly report of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, shows the following cold storage holdings of dairy products and eggs, August 1, 1923:

Creamery Butter 101,714,000 pounds compared with 103,151,000 pounds August 1, 1922, and a five-year average of 99,859,000 pounds.

American Cheese 55,768,000 pounds compared with 46,580,000 pounds August 1, 1922 and a five-year average of 50,165,000 pounds.

Swiss including Block Cheese 3,128,000 pounds, compared with 2,535,000 pounds August 1, 1922 and a five-year average of 2,191,000 pounds.

Brick and Munster Cheese 2,902,000 pounds compared with 1,500,000 pounds August 1, 1922 and a five-year average of 1,322,000 pounds.

Limburger Cheese 1,258,000 pounds compared with 879,000 pounds August 1, 1922 and a five-year average of 841,000 pounds.

All other varieties cheese, 7,711,000 pounds compared with 6,268,000 pounds August 1, 1922 and a five-year average of 9,342,000 pounds. H. C. TAYLOR, *Chief of Bureau.*

ROCHESTER EXPOSITION

King Korndyke Hartog Artis, owned by Clover Heights Farm of Pittsford, New York, took first in the aged bull class at the Rochester Exposition, Rochester, New York, and was later made senior and grand champion. The junior champion was Doty Farm King Walker, a senior bull calf, owned by E. E. Doty & Sons, of Geneseo, N. Y. The champion female was Clover Heights Sadie Vale Pietje. She was shown by the Clover Heights Farm which also won a number of other prizes.

The mosquito is a cheerful bird. He, or rather she, always sings when at work.

A Ton and a Half of Pork from One Litter in 180 Days

Produced by a Big Type Poland-China Sow

FULL INFORMATION FREE. WRITE TODAY FOR BOOKLETS TO

NATIONAL POLAND-CHINA JOURNAL, WINCHESTER, INDIANA



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keeps you informed on all things of interest in Big Type Poland-Chinas. \$1.00 for 1 year; 3 years for \$2.00. National Record records your Poland-Chinas.

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No Dues. No Assessments. Saves half in recording fees.

A Profitable Business— Combine the cow and sow products. By actual test Big Type Poland-Chinas produce more pork than any other breed of hogs.

CLUB ACTIVITIES

MORRISON COVE ROUND UP

The roundup of the Morrison Cove Holstein Calf Club was held August 31 at Martinsburg, Pa., in connection with the Holstein breeders field day. There were about fifty head of high class Holsteins shown of which nineteen were club calves. The first prize—a trip to the National Dairy Show—was won by Miss Fannie Metzgar, whose heifer was well grown, in excellent condition and was a very nice animal. Marion Smith's heifer was second while a heifer shown by Andrew Metzgar was third. All three animals show plenty of quality; in fact, the best five calves were far ahead of what are usually seen at calf club exhibits.

In the open classes L. C. Honsaker & Sons had the first prize aged cow with animals from the herd of H. K. Metzgar & Sons second and third. Honsaker had the best four-year-old with Metzgar the best three-year-old. In the yearling heifer class Metzgar had the leader with animals owned by Ray Reasey second and third, Honsaker had the best heifer calf. The Metzgar bull was placed first, the representative of Reasey & Little second and the Honsaker bull third. The animals in the general classes were placed by A. M. Crissey, Holstein field man of the district, while A. L. Baker, Pennsylvania leader of the Boys' Clubs, judged the animals owned by the juniors. Addresses were made by Richard H. Gilbert, L. R. Lullenaer, county agent of Bedford County, and A. L. Baker.

FROST ON HANDLING DAIRY CATTLE

Farmers of Lancaster County, Nebraska, recently enjoyed a two day tour and took in some of the great breeding establishments in their section of the country. At Lincoln the Woodlawn Farm and its famous herd called attention to the producing capacity of Holsteins. Some of the success of Manager Frost's methods of handling stock was shown on a placard prominently displayed in the barn which bore the legend.

"No smoking.
"No swearing.
"No Loud Talking.
"Treat Cattle Gently."

The herd and farm of J. B. Branson was visited. Mr. Branson operates his purebred Holstein herd from the dairy standpoint and has been remarkably successful. Grade Holsteins combined with alfalfa has brought prosperity to C. E. Olmstead.

NEW CLUB TO SHOW STOCK

The Kalamazoo County Holstein Breeders' Association now has twenty-five members reports the temporary president, W. E. Balch. The first activity of the new Association will be to exhibit at the coming Kalamazoo County Fair. The organization plans to promote cow testing work and to favor the formation of bull associations and junior calf clubs. The Board of Directors consist of Roy Buckham, Donald Richardson, W. E. White, Arthur Eandman and W. E. Balch, while H. B. McMurray is temporarily secretary-treasurer.

REPRESENTS BRITISH SOCIETY

The Holstein judging ring at the National Dairy Show will have at least one interested foreign spectator. Lieutenant-Colonel E. W. Edwards will represent the British-Friesian Cattle Society at the World's Dairy Congress and will, as far as it is possible, watch the awarding of the ribbons in the "black and white" show. The Colonel owns a large herd in which he is intensely interested and will endeavor to learn as much as he possibly can as to the difference between the types favored in America and Britain.

KILL GOPHERS FOR HOLSTEIN BULL

In Cavalier County, North Dakota, the prize of a purebred Holstein bull was offered in a gopher killing competition, the township killing the largest number of gophers winning the prize. It was awarded to Linden township. Every farmer in Linden township will have the privilege of breeding his cows to this bull for a small fee, the proceeds of which will help to defray the cost of keeping the bull.

EASTERN NEW YORK BREEDERS

The Eastern New York Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Association met at the court house at Poughkeepsie, August 18th and elected Gordon Andrews of Lagrangeville, president; Hadley H. Benson of Wassaic, vice-president; Charles F. Tucker of Stormville, secretary and treasurer. The directors are: John M. Ham of Millbrook, Asa Hoag of Ancram Lead Mines, Carl Schmid of Montgomery, E. J. Chaffee of Wassaic and Towner Kent of Patterson.

BREEDING ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED

Members of the Jones County Farm Bureau visited farms around Monticello, Iowa, in their annual tour. At the farms of Thomas Shover they saw an establishment known as Shomont Farms noted for breeding purebred White Collies and purebred Holsteins. They also took in establishments that bred Shorthorn, Angus and Guernsey cattle as well as purebred Duroc Jersey hogs.

MARATHON ENCOURAGES JUNIORS

The executive committee of the Marathon County Holstein Breeders' Association at a meeting held early in August decided that the association will pay the expenses of a state fair trip for all boys and girls exhibiting prize winning Holstein calves at the Marathon County Fair. Arrangements will also be made to take a Marathon County show herd to the Wisconsin State Fair.

GIRL BEST HOLSTEIN JUDGE

Miss Minnie Kosstel of Partridge, won first prize in the boys and girls livestock roundup which was held on the farm of Elmer Dukelow near Hutchinson, Kansas, August 15th. Miss Kosstel was fourth in the judging of the four dairy breeds of cattle scoring 83.7 while the winner Robert Williams of Haven scored 85.8. The affair was managed by County Agent V. S. Crippen.

SMITH HEADS KENTUCKY CLUB

At the meeting of the Kentucky Holstein Breeders Association at Louisville, Chas. W. Smith, of La Grange, was elected president and La Grange was selected as the place of holding the next annual state sale of purebred Holsteins. The date will be November 8th, and the sale will be held at the tobacco warehouse of the Burley Tobacco Growers' Cooperative Association.

CHEMUNG BREEDERS PICNIC

Nearly 500 attended the joint picnic of the Chemung Valley Holstein Breeders' Association and the Chemung County Farm Bureau which was held September 1 at the Langford farm near Van Etten, New York. M. Terry, of Van Etten, won the cow judging contest and M. C. Bond, secretary of the New York Holstein-Friesian Association, gave an address.

An extension director is a fellow who is always ready to spend his breath and your last dollar, in order to advertise the Holstein industry.

Cow Testing Association Reports

PIONEER ASSOCIATION'S SEVENTH YEAR

Holsteins carried off the majority of the honors in the Pioneer Cow Testing Association for the year 1922-23. The Pioneer Association operates in Twin Falls County, Idaho, and closed the seventh year of its work June 30th of this year. It was first organized in October, 1915, and was the first cow testing association in the state. It has been in continual operation ever since with the exception of a few months in 1920 when the effects of the war caused it to be discontinued for a short time.

The champion cow of the recent year was Beauty, a grade Holstein, owned by L. J. Tenckinck, of Twin Falls. She was in test 9½ months during which time she produced 15,238.3 lb. milk, 531.1 lb. butterfat. Second high cow was her stablemate, Pete. She was in test 10½ months during which time she is credited with a production of 15,606.8 lb. milk, 498.5 lb. butterfat. Although she was in test only 5½ months, the purebred Sarcastic Mercedes Lassie, owned by E. G. Ehlers, was third with 13,000.5 lb. milk, 479.2 lb. fat. Mutual Johanna Colantha owned by J. R. Long, Buhl, was fourth and also heads the four-year-olds. She was in test 10½ months in which she produced 14,902.4 lb. milk, 471.6 lb. fat. A graded stablemate followed her with 14,564.9 lb. milk, 470.4 lb. fat in the same length of time. The registered Holstein Princess Korn-dyke Fobes of the Tenckinck herd led the three-year-olds with a production of 12,114.8 lb. milk, 438.6 lb. fat in eleven months. The four leading producers in the mature division, the five leaders in the four-year-old division, three of the five leading three-year-olds and three of

the leading two-year-olds were black and white cattle.

The Tenckinck herd averaged 10,852 lb. milk, 416.2 lb. fat for an average of 19.4 cows each month of the year and returned \$2.22 for each dollar expended for feed. The Holstein herd of J. H. Gott was second with 10,837 lb. milk, 412.2 lb. butterfat. This herd which averaged 14.2 cows during the twelve months returned \$2.21 for each dollar invested in feed. Returns are given for eleven of the twelve months, being omitted for the first month of the association year. Ten different months a black and white cow headed the monthly report, the highest single month's production being 103.4 lb. fat, 2,650 lb. milk for Sarcastic Mercedes Lassie. This was in March of the current year and Lassie headed the association for the four months from February to May inclusive.

During six of the eleven months Holstein herds made the high herd average. The E. H. Ehlers herd led two months; J. H. Gott, two months; A. H. Jagels, one month; and the Tenckinck herd, one month.

During the year 323 cows were tested, the average monthly number being 234.9. The average return for each dollar expended for feed was \$2.36. Feed cost for 100 lb. milk was 74 cents and for a pound of butterfat 17.8 cents.

WISCONSIN TESTING

Altoona, a purebred Holstein in the herd of C. F. Schroeder and Sons led the Marshfield Testing Association for the month of August, with the production of 2,247 lb. milk, 69.7 lb. butterfat. The Schroeder herd carried off the high herd

average, they averaging 1,218 lb. milk, 40.6 lb. fat.

A seven-year-old grade Holstein was the leader for both milk and fat in the Taylor-Blair-Ettrick Association for August. She produced 1,426 lb. milk, 62.7 butterfat in the herd of A. P. Ofsdahl, of Ettrick, Wis. The eighteen Holsteins in this herd produced an average of 36.51 lb. butterfat a day during the month.

Twenty-eight herds containing 390 cows were tested; seventeen of these produced more than 40 lb. butterfat in the month.

For the fifth consecutive month a member of the herd of L. A. Knudson led the Washington Testing Association, and is a grade Holstein with a production of 1,252 lb. milk, 46.3 lb. butterfat. The grade herd belonging to Frank Misna and Son had high herd average with 831.3 lb. milk, 31.05 lb. fat.

Grade Holsteins, owned by John O'Neil, averaged 34.5 lb. butterfat, 1,074 lb. milk for the month in the Wrights-town-De Pere Association. The individual leader was a grade Holstein belonging to W. Theunis, of West Wrightstown. Her production was 52.5 lb. butterfat, 1,252 lb. milk. A grade stablemate carried off the honors for milk production with 1,392 lb. milk, 47.3 lb. fat.

Three hundred and thirty-six cows were tested in August in the Northeast Dodge Association. Thirty-two of these produced more than 40 lb. fat, eight exceeding 50 lb.

The leader was a purebred Holstein, owned by Harvest Farms Co., Mayville,

her production being 70.7 lb. butterfat from 1,814 lb. milk. The twenty-five purebred Holsteins in the Harvest Farms Co. herd carried off the high herd average with a production of 1,146 lb. milk, 39.9 lb. butterfat per cow. Sixteen grade Holsteins owned by Willard Ehrhardt was second with an average of 979 lb. milk, 35.6 lb. butterfat.

The Eau Clair No. 3 Association began its second year of work August 1, 1923. E. M. Throne is the official tester. Five herds are on the honor roll with Theodore Mathiew's purebred Holsteins in the lead. This herd of sixteen cows produced an average of 51.12 lb. butterfat during the month. A member of this herd was the leader with 88.61 lb. butterfat, 1,969 lb. milk to her credit. Her stablemate was second for fat production and first for milk production with 88.36 lb. fat, 2,155 lb. milk.

Black and white cows carried off all the honors during August in the Footville-Evansville Association reports G. G. Rigaux, the test supervisor. A grade Holstein owned by Smith Bemis was first with 949 lb. milk, 41.8 lb. fat with a purebred of the Henry Cole herd second with 868 lb. milk, 41.7 lb. fat. The leading five cows were all Holsteins while Harry Broughton's herd was high with an average of 917 lb. milk, 28.4 lb. fat, while the herd of Milbrandt and Son was second with an average of 814 lb. milk, 27.2 lb. fat.

AAGGIE AGAIN LEADS

Aaggie, the champion grade cow of the world, again led all cows tested in the Dairy Improvement Association of New York State during June. Aaggie is owned by Sam W. Barber, of Scottsburg, and produced 125.5 lb. fat, 3,303 lb. milk in her fourth lactation month. Pocahontas, a grade Holstein owned by J. M. Huff, of Hemlock, was second with 106.8 lb. fat, 2,373 lb. milk. Premier Glista Jessie, a three-year-old Holstein in the herd of F. H. Thomas and Son of Holland Patent, was third with 97.2 lb. fat, 2,210 lb. milk. A grade Jersey was in fourth position with 95.5 lb. milk and Ollie Roxie Korndyke of the Laurel Stock Farm, Goshen, was fifth with 92.6 lb. fat, 2,895 lb. milk. Numbers one, two and four are in the Livonia Association in Livingston County, while number three is in Oneida County and Ollie is enrolled in the Blooming Grove Association which operates in Orange County.

During June, 9,381 cows were tested, of which 1,616 or 17.2 per cent made the honor roll. Of this number, 74 produced between 60 lb. and 70 lb. fat, twenty-three produced between 70 lb. and 80 lb., while 13 exceeded 80 lb. during the month.

LEAD IN GENESEO COUNTY

The Cow Testing Association which is operating in Genesee County, Mich., completed its second month, August 4th. The number of cows tested was 230 with 20

dry. There were 27 cows which produced over 40 lb. of butterfat and 6 have passed the 50 lb. mark, 12 cows each made over 1,250 lb. of milk during the month.

The John Calvert herd, consisting of 11 grade and purebred Holsteins averaged 1,068 lb. milk, 39.33 lb. butterfat. A Calvert cow was high with 1,944 lb. milk, 60.26 lb. butterfat. The average production was 676 lb. milk, 21.96 lb. fat for all the cows tested.

WESTERN COW TESTING

Interest in dairying has grown in the western states during the past fiscal year which ended June 30th. The number of cow testing associations has increased fifteen, from fifty to sixty-five. The members enrolled show an increase of 710 there being 2,224 at the present time. During the year ending June 30, 1923, there were 41,762 cows tested while last year there were 63,431, an increase of 21,669, while the number of testers has grown from 47 to 77. There are eleven states now under the supervision of the Dairy Division Western Office at Salt Lake City.

Oregon took the lead for highest average in cow testing association work during July, the figures being 38.36 lb. fat for 3,530 cows of which 1,552 made over 40 lb. in the month. Washington is second with an average of 33.90 lb. for 4,239 cows, and New Mexico is third with 31.7 lb. for 477 cows while California's 24,220 milkers averaged 31.79 lb.

Holsteins lose considerable of their accustomed supremacy but the highest individual producer is a grade Holstein owned by I. J. Scott of Pomona, California with a production of 2,703 lb. milk, 102.9 lb. fat. The registered Holstein, Oak Grove Korndyke owned by Van Meter & Krebill of Loveland, Colorado, is second with 2,660 lb. milk, 99.2 lb. fat. Nine of the fifteen cows that made over 80 lb. fat in the month are Holsteins, either purebred or grade.

HOLSTEINS SHOW PROMINENTLY

Three hundred and sixteen cows in twenty-six herds were tested in the Sullivan County Pa. Testing Association during August, reports the tester, T. Ambrose Doyle. Of these one produced more than 50 lb. fat; six more than 40 lb. while four produced more than 1,200 lb. milk.

The leader was a registered Holstein owned by Henry Vogle, her production being 1,686 lb. milk, 52.3 lb. butterfat. Jessie, a grade Holstein, owned by C. V. Driscoll, was second with 1,547 lb. milk, 49.5 lb. butterfat. A registered Holstein was third with 1,011 lb. milk, 48.5 lb. fat. She belonged to the herd of C. N. Shaffer, who owned three others in the list of the leading ten. Nine of the ten leading producers are black-and-white.

"There is only one way to make aviation safe and that is to have some high-price lawyers show that the law of gravitation is unconstitutional."

Accredited Holsteins FOR SALE

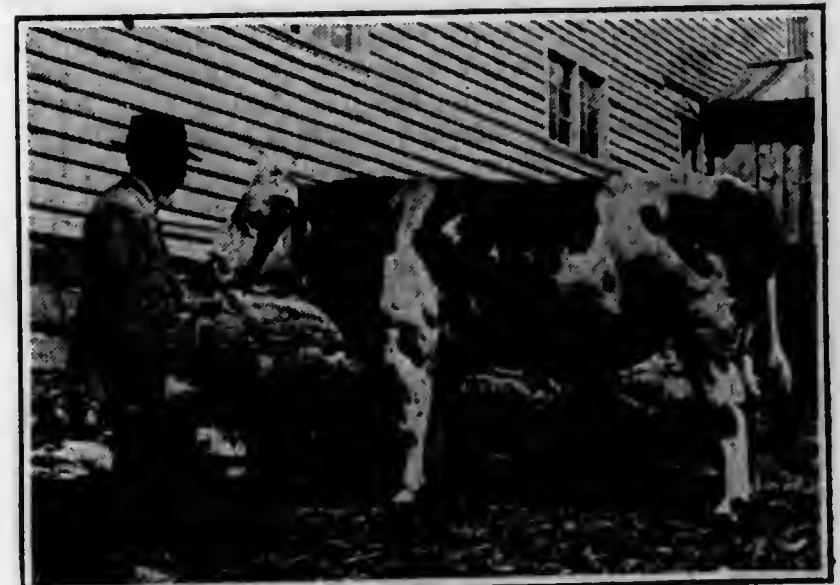
Ten head of good, healthy, Holstein females. Five of these are from two to five years of age, and are daughters of Forward Ormsby Pontiac, a son of a 27 lb. cow, who produced 661 lb. of milk in seven days, and over 2,700 lb. in 30 days. These cows are bred to King Lyons Sylvia, a son of Sir Pietje Echo Sylvia, he a son of Champion Echo Sylvia Pontiac, and the great 36 lb. cow, Belle Model Pietje. His dam, Gelsche Walker 3d, is a 20 lb. two-year-old daughter of King Lyons, her three direct dams are all 30 lb. cows.

The balance are calves nearly a year old, and heifers just turning two years old, due to freshen during fall and early winter. The young animals are daughters of King Lyons Sylvia. Our herd is accredited—we have never had a reactor. Will sell subject to a 60 day retest if taken into accredited herd or kept isolated.

W. E. Taylor

Susquehanna County

Springville, Pa.



KING LYONS SYLVIA
Herdsire for both W. E. Taylor and Walter E. Button, Springville, Penna.

Accredited Holsteins FOR SALE

Ten heavy producing and good individual Holstein females, ranging from two to five years of age. Three daughters of King Lyons Sylvia, a son of Sir Pietje Echo Sylvia, and from a 20 lb. two-year-old daughter of King Lyons, the dam's three direct dams are all 30 lb. cows. A daughter and granddaughter of Forward Ormsby Pontiac, a good proven 27 lb. bull. Three daughters of Friend Pontiac Korndyke 4th, a grandson of Pontiac Korndyke from a 23 lb. daughter of King Segis. A daughter of a cow that produced 2800 lb. of milk in 30 days and nearly 20,000 in a year in cow testing association work. A 21 lb. four-year-old with over 500 lb. of milk in a week.

Three of these cows are fresh, the balance are due to freshen during the fall and early winter. All are bred to King Lyons Sylvia. Our herd is accredited, will sell with a 60-day retest guarantee, if they go into an accredited herd, or are kept isolated.

Walter E. Button

Susquehanna County

Springville, Pa.

SPOTTED COWS and SPOTTED SOWS



The best combination on earth from both points of view—beautiful to look on—profitable to the uttermost.

Every feature of the spotted cow may be learned from THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN. Likewise, every feature of the old fashioned Spotted Poland China sow may be learned from the *Spotted Poland China Journal*, 600 Wulsin Building, Indianapolis, Indiana, Fred L. Obenchain, Managing Director. One year, \$1.00; three years, \$2.00. The same address brings you all the information in regard to recording the old-fashioned Spotted Poland China Breed in the National Spotted Poland China Register formed during the fall of 1913; incorporated under the laws of Indiana early in 1914.

The assets of the Association to-day are around forty-five thousand dollars. They do not owe one single dollar. They have a publicity department for the benefit of their breeders free to all members. They give a twenty-four hour service

of recording pedigrees. They appropriate all of their profit for prices in county, district, state and national shows, so far as we have been able to ascertain, this is the only swine record in the United States that has done a greater business in 1921 than they did in the year 1920. In 1922 their gain over 1920 was 53%. Their membership fee is \$5.00. Write for full particulars. Address The National Spotted Poland-China Record, FRED L. OBENCHAIN, Secy.-Treas., 600 Wulsin Bldg., Indianapolis, Indiana.

Typewritten Pedigrees

4 generation, 3 copies \$1.00
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You Bet Your Boots

It pays to have a man who knows
 pedigrees, cattle and men to work
 in the box at your sale. And the
 "feller" you want is

DONALD P. GRAVES

ALDEN : : : : New York

OPPORTUNITY WANTED

by an agricultural college graduate
 with six years experience as man-
 ager of a successful dairy farm.
 Have conducted the A. R. O. tests
 of eight state champion cows. No
 work too hard if there is an op-
 portunity. Address

**Box H, THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER & DAIRY-
 MAN, Harrisburg, Pa.**

A "Go-Getter" — "Mead's the Man"

Who thinks of things to do
 for you—extra things that
 are not expected but which
 help a heap toward making
 your sale successful. Write
 for one of our folders on
 Successful Auctions and
 How to Promote Them.

GLENN R. MEAD
The Live-Wire Auctioneer
EAST AURORA, N. Y.

**Accredited Herd
 Dispersal**

Tuesday, Oct. 2, 1923

Eleven Purebred Holsteins

8 cows, 2 heifers, 1 registered bull

Seven Grade Holsteins

4 cows, 3 heifers

Cows are mostly young. Four will be
 fresh by sale day; several are close spring-
 ers. This herd shows a good margin of
 profit in cow testing association work.

HERD IS ACCREDITED
 Last test June, 1923

Stock, Crops, Machinery will also be
 sold. Sale starts at 10 A. M. Cattle
 will be sold after lunch which will be
 served at noon.

Harry B. McCormick, Jr.
Bucks Co., Jamison, Pa.

"A city friend of George Stevenson has
 become an advocate of hornless cattle.
 The other day while speeding on a coun-
 try road he ran into a cow with horns
 and punctured a tire."

**PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS
 AND REPORTS**

Sept. 26—Watertown, N. Y., Northern New York Breeders Sale.
 Sept. 27—Eaton Rapids, Mich., Second Annual Sale, Grand River Stock Farms.
 Sept. 27—Ogdensburg, N. Y., St. Lawrence County Breeders' Sale, R. Austin Backus, Mgr.
 Oct. 1—Ithaca, N. Y., Tompkins County First Annual Guaranty Sale.
 Oct. 2—Jamison, Pa., Harry B. McCormick, Jr., Dispersal Sale.
 Oct. 3—Delevan, N. Y., E. M. Peckham Dispersal, R. Austin Backus, Mgr.
 Oct. 3—Monroe, Wis., Cheese Day Sale of Quality Holsteins, J. W. Keating, Sec.
 Oct. 3-4—Howell, Mich., Tenth Annual Sale of the Howell Sales Company of Livingston County, W. Griffin, Secy.
 Oct. 4—Camanche, Ia., Wapsimoor Dispersal.
 Oct. 4—Marshfield, Wis., 18th Semi-Annual Sale, Central Wisconsin Holstein Breeders' Association.
 Oct. 8—Arcade, N. Y., Ford Hudson Sale.
 Oct. 9—West Chester, Pa., Chester County and Eastern Breeders' Consignment Sale.
 Oct. 9—Wayland, Mich., F. D. Cutler Dispersal Sale, R. Austin Backus, Mgr.
 Oct. 10—Sheldon, Ia., Northwestern Iowa Breeders Sixth Sale.
 Oct. 10—Grand Rapids, Mich., West Michigan Holstein Breeders' Consignment Sale.
 Oct. 10-11—Syracuse, N. Y., National Dairy Show Sale.
 Oct. 12—Java, N. Y., T. W. Hudson Dispersal.
 Oct. 12—Mexico, N. Y., A. C. Kiefer Dispersal Sale, R. Austin Backus, Mgr.
 Oct. 13—New Douglas, Ill., Holstein Breeders' Consignment Sale, S. E. Gehrig, Mgr.
 Oct. 15—Baldwin, Wis., John Wynveen & Sons Dispersal, F. H. Everson, Mgr.
 Oct. 17—Watertown, Wis., National Homestead Sale, Francis Darcey, Mgr.
 Oct. 18—Howell, Mich., Howell Sales Company of Livingston County.
 Oct. 19—New Douglas, Ill., First Semi-Annual Quality Registered Holstein Sale.
 Oct. 22—Zanesfield, Ohio, W. W. Brundige & Sons First Annual Sale.
 Oct. 23—Diamonddale, Mich., G. F. Balduf & Son Dispersal.
 Oct. 23—South Montrose, Pa., B. F. Jones and Son Dispersal.
 Oct. 24—Frederick, Md., The Frederick County Holstein Association Sale.
 Oct. 26—Mason City, Ia., Gildner & Brown Dispersal.
 Oct. 29—West Nicholson, Pa., F. M. Riker Dispersal.
 Oct. 30—Sumner, Ia., Cass Farm Co. Second Annual Bull Sale.
 Oct. 30—Meshoppen, Pa., J. B. Quick Dispersal.
 Oct. 31—Adrian, Mich., R. P. Clement Dispersal.
 Oct. 31—Newville, Pa., Hemphill and McCulloch Sale.
 Oct. 31—Lapeer, Mich., R. V. Cutting Dispersal.
 Nov. 5—Elkhorn, Wis., Walworth County Breeders' Fall Sale.
 Nov. 7-8—Monroe, Wis., Green County Holstein Breeders Semi-Annual Consignment Sale, J. W. Keating, Secretary, Monroe, Wis.
 Nov. 12—Elkhorn, Wis., Walworth County Breeders' Bull Sale.
 Nov. 13—Waukesha, Wis., Waukesha County Holstein Breeders Fall Sale.
 Nov. 14—Watertown, Wis., Watertown County Holstein Breeders Fall Sale.
 Nov. 14—Watuton, Wis., Watuton County Holstein Breeders Fall Sale.
 Nov. 15—Lake Mills, Lake Mills Holstein Breeders Sale, F. H. Everson, Mgr.
 Nov. 19—Kansas State Association Sale, W. H. Mott, Mgr.
 Nov. 21—Des Moines, Ia., Second K. P. O. P. National Sale.
 Nov. 22—Des Moines, Ia., Corwin Farms Dispersal.

NEW HERDS AT BELLEVILLE SALE

A unique sale of purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle was held by the Lancaster County Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Association at Belleville, Mifflin County, Pa., on Saturday, August 18. It was unique in that the breeders of one community, in order to open up a market in another growing dairy section, selected a few choice young animals and sold them at their price in their home town.

Eighteen females, of which fourteen were calves or unbred yearlings, were sold at an average price of \$112.50.

The top price was \$260.00 for a cow consigned by A. H. Martin, Mt. Joy, Pa., purchased by S. I. Taylor, Enriken, Pa. The cow consigned by Mast Stoltzfus, Morgantown, Pa., sold for \$250.00 to Earl C. Robb, McConnellstown, Pa. Four bull calves were sold for an average price of \$37.50. A number of new herds were started, the owners purchasing their first purebred Holstein.

ACCREDITED GRADES AND PUREBREDS

An accredited herd consisting of both purebred and grade Holsteins will be dispersed at Jamison, Bucks Co., Pa., on October 2d. The herd is enrolled in Cow Testing Association work in which it has shown a good margin of profit. There are 11 purebred Holsteins, eight cows and two heifers and the herdsire, a bull of superior quality and breeding. There are also four grade Holstein cows

SALE CATALOGS

We furnished the catalogs for more sales than any other company during the
 past season—"Our price is lower than the rest—Our work is equal to the best."
 Write for entry blanks today.

PEDIGREE EXPERT

Get our R. Austin Backus for your sale—in the box at more sales during the
 past six months than any other pedigree man. Book your date before it is
 too late.

BACKUS PEDIGREE CO., MEXICO, N. Y.

and three heifers. Nearly all the cows are young, four of them will be fresh by sale day and others are soon due to freshen. The last test on this herd was June 13, 1923, and it is fully accredited. This is a complete dispersal. Besides the stock, the crops and farm machinery will also be sold.

Mr. Harry B. McCormick, Jr., the owner informs us that lunch will be served at noon, and the cattle will be sold right after lunch.

The BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN has received a number of inquiries asking where grade Holsteins can be purchased from accredited herds. Dairymen are becoming more and more of the opinion that unless an animal is sound and healthy, it is folly to add it to the herd and so run the risk of introducing disease. This accredited herd dispersal should draw people in search of stock from a long distance.

BAYARD BRADFORD'S DISPERSAL

A fully accredited herd was offered the breeders at Bayard G. Bradford's dispersal sale, held at Troy, Pa., September 1st. The 34 animals brought \$4,500, an average of \$132.35. Pietertje Ormsby Wayne Lad, the herd sire was sold for \$650 to George E. Page, of Cuyler, New York, who took a number of good ones. This bull is a son of Cornucopia Ormsby Lad from the 31.51-lb. cow, Queen Ann Pietertje 3d. Mr. Page took the top price female, White Queen Pietertje for \$275. She was a daughter of the Potentate and is from the same dam as Pietertje Ormsby Wayne Lad. D. B. York, of Troy, Pa., took a number of good ones and his many friends will welcome "Dave" back into the Holstein business. Austin Backus was in the box with Baxter and Lynn A. Williams, of Mansfield, as auctioneers.

The animals bringing \$150 or more are herewith listed together with the names and addresses of their purchasers.

Ref. Sire B. Pietertje Ormsby Wayne Lad, Geo. E. Page, Cuyler, N. Y.	\$650
10 Voltus Diana, 4 yrs., D. B. York, Troy, Pa.	230
11 Voltus Johanna, 3 yrs., D. B. York, Troy, Pa.	150
12 Voltus Marie Johanna, 2 yrs., D. B. York, Troy, Pa.	155
13 Voltus Dorinda Pontiac, 4 yrs., H. E. Chase, Troy, Pa.	150
14 Voltus Hartog Priscilla, Geo. E. Page	155
15 Voltus Princess 3d, 2 yrs., Geo. E. Page	155
20 White Queen Pietertje, 2 yrs., Geo. E. Page	275

HERZFORD DONATES HOLSTEIN

The animal husbandry department of the Alabama Agricultural College at Auburn has received the gift of a purebred Holstein sire from Harry Herzford of Alexander City. The bull is reported as being a splendid individual and remarkably well bred. Mr. Herzford has promised to give four Holstein heifers which, with the bull he presented will make the foundation for a high-class herd.

Mr. Herzford is a progressive farmer and banker who is keenly interested in agricultural development. Professor Dan T. Gray, dean of the college of agriculture and director of the experiment station, says, "This action on the part of Mr. Herzford is evidence as to his keen interest in agricultural development, in which he has taken a leading part. He is interested not only in better livestock, but in agricultural practices and methods." The college of agriculture here is very grateful to him for this splendid donation, which should prove to be very beneficial in building up our Holstein herd."

THOROUGHBRED WINS ENDURANCE RACE

Norfolk Star, a Thoroughbred mare, owned and ridden by Captain H. E. Watkins, Fort Russell, Wyoming, won the second annual 300 mile Colorado Endurance Ride. Nintu, another Thoroughbred mare owned by Lt. M. M. Corpening of Fort Sill, Oklahoma was second. Nineteen started in this race of which seven finished. The winner took 46 hours and four minutes just twenty minutes less than her nearest follower. She weighed exactly 1,000 lb.

The ride this year radiated from the Broadmoor Hotel, Colorado Springs,

Colo., and consisted of five days' riding of 60 miles each. Each horse carried 225 pounds and in order to acquire a perfect time score should complete each day's ride in 9 hours or 45 hours for the 5 days.

This ride is governed by the same rules and conditions as the Annual Endurance Ride which is held in the East and approved by the War Department, the Chief of the Remount Service, and the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture, and gives additional valuable data pertaining to endurance and riding qualities of horses under different climatic conditions.

SHOWY HERD AT ST. ANSELMS

St. Anselm's College, Manchester, N. H., has a herd of cattle consisting of twenty-five purebred Holstein-Friesians. The college herd won second prize in the state wide judging contest conducted under the auspices of the State Cow Testing Associations this year. A number of the animals have won prizes in the show ring.

The herd is under the supervision of Father Daniel Ready while Brother Peter is foreman. The college barn is right up-to-date, contains individual drinking fountains, feed and litter carriers and the herd is milked by machines operated by electricity.

"I took the telephone operator out fishing with us," said Bowers. "She had just got her line in when a big bass pulled it, pole and all, into the water."

"What did she do?" inquired Loveland, with considerable interest.

"She munched her gum for a few minutes, then said placidly: 'The line is busy.'"

"Berkshires on Every Farm"**The
 Berkshire World**

Devoted to the best interests of the swine industry, particularly to the Berkshires, the hog that won **Grand Championship** over all breeds in the dressed carcass classes at the late International.

Easy feeders, meat of unsurpassed quality, profitable. The Berkshire hog and the Holstein cow are the best farm animals today.

Full of practical information. All the news of the American Berkshire Association. Every number is worth more than a year's subscription to any farmer or swine breeder.

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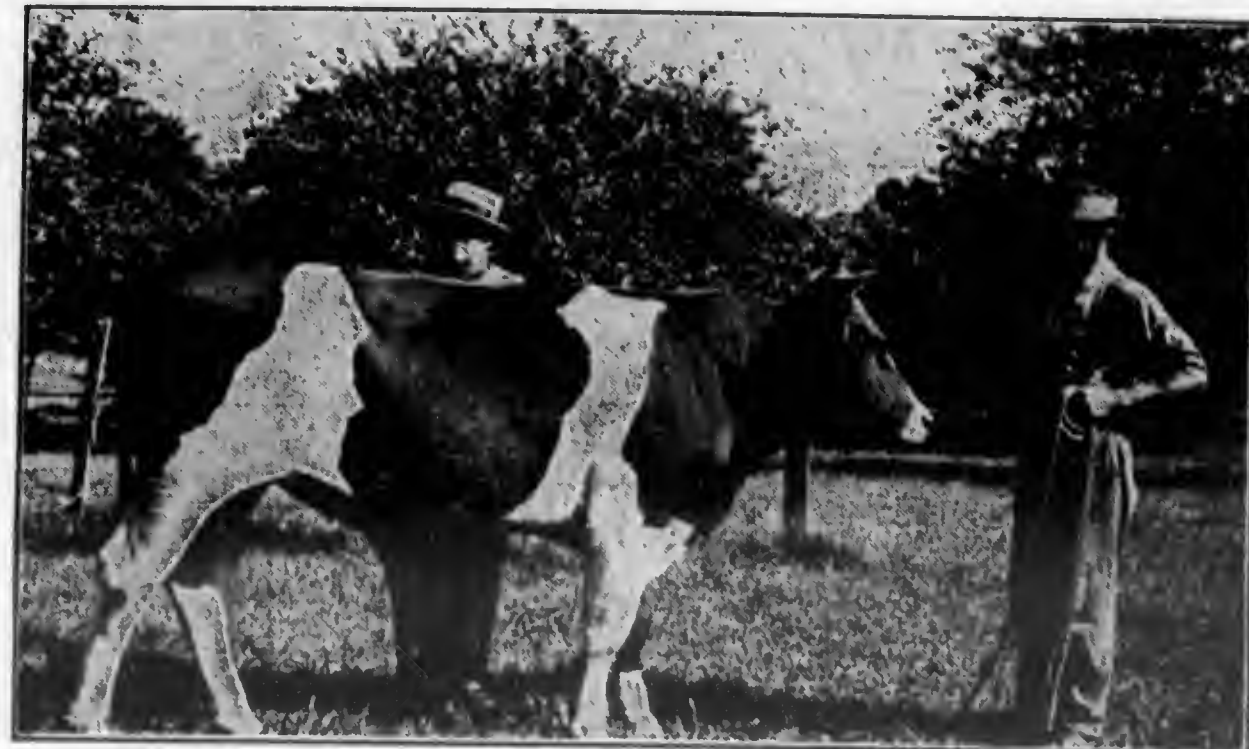
Dispersal of the SPRINGDALE HERD

On account of the continued illness of W. Hugh Jones, the junior member of the firm, this noted herd will be dispersed at the farm located 1½ miles from South Montrose on the Montrose branch of the L. V. R. R., 4¼ miles from Montrose on the D., L. & W. R. R. and Scranton & Binghamton Trolley.

Tuesday,
Oct. 23, 1923

This
Herd
Is

Accredited!



11 A. M. sharp,
Standard Time

Every Female
Was Raised
on the
Farm!

The females of breeding age are bred to KING BEAUTY SYLVIA LYONS, a grandson of Champion Echo Sylvia Pontiac from a 26-lb. three-year-old daughter of King Lyons. He is a first-class show bull and, at the 1922 New York State Fair, stood second in a class of 16 calves. His development and conformation is bound to please you.

Among the offerings will be:

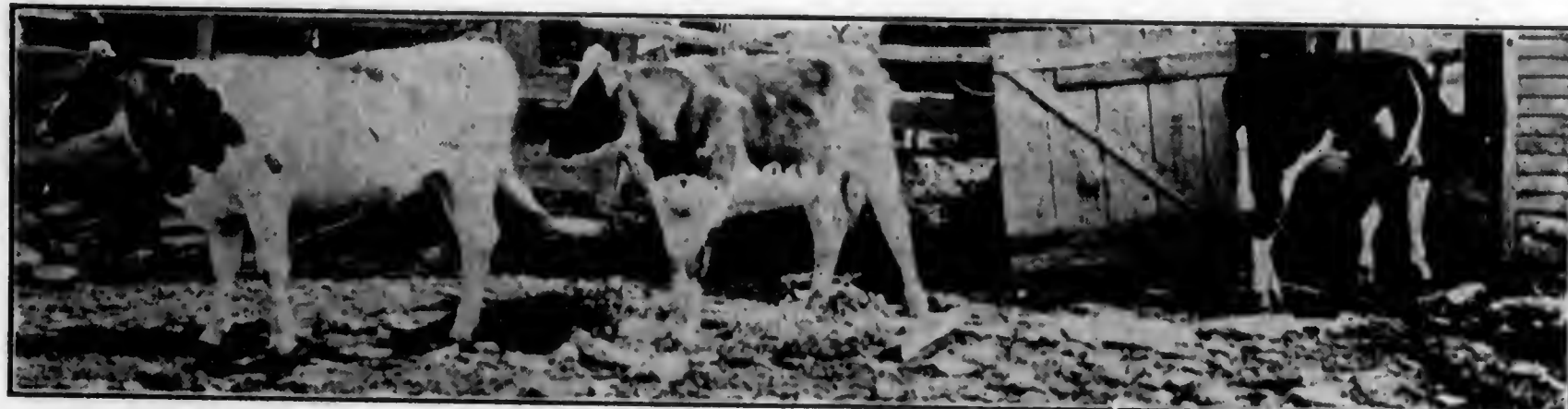
A daughter of King Tweede Spring Farm with 32 lb. butter, 606.6 lb. milk in 7 days, 113 lb. milk in a day. Also her heifer calf by Woodmont Echo Sylvia Champion, first prize two-year-old at the 1922 New York State Fair. His dam, a 30-lb. cow, was grand champion at the 1921 New York State Fair.

A 28-lb. junior three-year-old daughter of King Tweede Spring Farm and two of her daughters by Woodmont Echo Sylvia Champion. We expected to show this group at the National Dairy Show this year.

Several daughters of King Tweede Spring Farm with seven-day records of 20 lb. and 21 lb. as junior two-year-olds, milking from 426 lb. to 515 lb. in a week.

This group includes heifers that have made State Records for milk and butter production. You know their sire, he was by Spring Farm King from the 30-lb. cow Dressie Lady Pontiac, with nearly a thousand pounds of butter in a year when nearly 11 years old.

A Few
of the
Daughters
of



Woodmont
Echo
Sylvia
Champion

A handsome group of yearling and two-year-old daughters of Woodmont Echo Sylvia Champion. The topline of this herd will please the most fastidious. We are proud of our cattle and the fact that we bred them. If we could possibly carry on the business we would not part with them. Our loss is YOUR gain.

Write for Catalog to B. F. JONES & SON, South Montrose, Pa.

FOR FIVE YEARS IN SUCCESSION Hampshires have won grand championships over all breeds, all ages and all weights of hogs in the carload lots at the International Live Stock Show 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922.

FOR FIVE YEARS IN SUCCESSION Hampshires have shown the youngest, yet the heaviest spring pigs at this show.

HAMPSHIRE ARE THE PRACTICAL FARMER'S PRACTICAL HOG, because of—their meat type—their grazing qualities—their activity, health and vigor—their highly developed mother instinct and milking qualities—their early maturity and economical gains, and Because They Are Recognized Market Toppers.

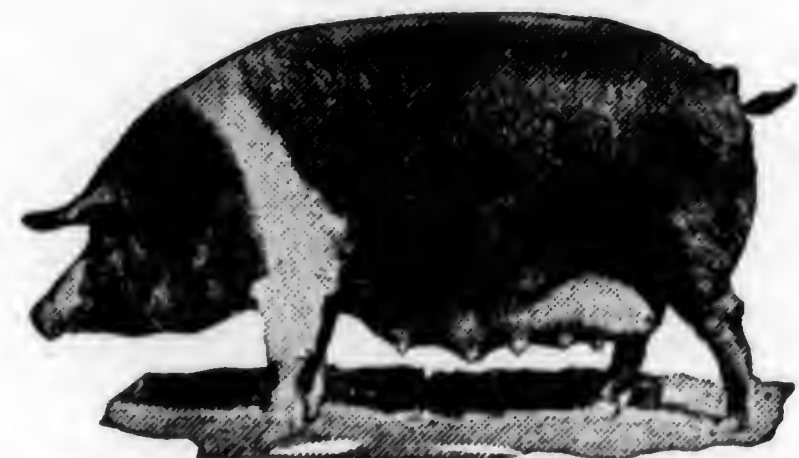
For information about Hampshires or for names and addresses of breeders near you, address

HAMPSHIRE RECORD ASSOCIATION

E. C. STONE, Secretary

Dept. 35

409 Wisconsin Ave., Peoria, Ill.



LOOKING THEM OVER

Here you see a snap shot taken in the pasture of W. B. Kennedy, Wyalusing, Pennsylvania. Mr. Kennedy is telling about some of the performances of his big producing dairy. Against the fence in his shirt sleeves is A. L. Burlington of the Merryall Farms, Mr. Kennedy's next door neighbor and very good friend. The third party is G. H. Truckell, associate editor of the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND



A. L. Burlington and Harry Truckell looking over the W. B. Kennedy & Son herd. Wyalusing, Pennsylvania.

DAIRYMAN. It is very evident that the good points of Holsteins formed the principal subject of discussion. This picture was taken one day last June.

Mr. Kennedy has a splendid herd of producing Holsteins and is a capital judge. His animals have made splendid records in cow testing association work and he and his son run a real dairymen's establishment.

HUMANE SLAUGHTERING

A law recently adopted in Holland relative to the slaughtering of animals compels humane stunning, not only in private, but in all public abattoirs. By the new law it is forbidden to attempt to stun by "a blow upon the head, or behind the ears," to begin dressing before the "body is completely inert," to "hang up before stunning." The stunning must always be "by means of devices with which in some mechanical way the brain is destroyed." Exception is made where Hebrews slaughter.

COUNTY HERD IS GOOD ONE

Seventy-three head of purebred Holsteins are maintained on the farm owned by the Columbia County Asylum, Wyocon, Wisconsin. During the past year eleven cows of this herd qualified for the Record of Production, in the Columbia County Cow Testing Association. The herd ranked among the five highest producing herds in the association and the average per cow during the past year was 322.7 lb. butterfat.

The senior sire is Sir Columbia Bess Burke Ormsby, a three-year-old, sired by Sir Korndyke Bess from a daughter of Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes 37th. Sir Columbia weighs just over a ton and there are sixteen of his daughters in the herd.

The junior herdsire is Magistrate Colantha Heegstra, a seventeen-month-old bull which was given to the institution by W. C. Leitch, of Columbus, shortly before his death. This bull is from a 20 lb.

three-year-old and was sired by The Magistrate, a bull whose two nearest dams average 38.2 lb. butter in seven day official test. The Asylum herd is under the supervision of S. C. Cushman who is widely recognized as a high-class livestock breeder and is president of the Wisconsin Poland China Breeders' Association.

GROW THEM WELL

J. P. McMaster, Chief of the South Carolina Dairy Division, states that the majority of South Carolina dairy heifers are undersized. The dairy heifer is a future milk producing machine and the larger she is the greater will be her capacity to consume feed and therefore to produce milk, other things being equal.

The question often comes up whether or not a heifer is making a good growth for its age. Mr. McMaster quotes a table which has been worked out by the Missouri Experiment Station and which says that a well grown Holstein heifer should weigh about 560 lb. when a year old and 690 lb. when eighteen months old. He says the height at the withers should be 39.7 inches at the age of six months, 44.8 inches at twelve months of age, 47.9 inches when eighteen months old and 49.8 inches when two years old.

HIGDON HONORED

The well-known Holstein breeder W. J. Higdon of Tulare, Cal., was recently elected president of the Challenge Cream and Butter Company of Los Angeles, a marketing concern which handles the dairy products of several large creameries in southern California. Mr. Higdon is also president of the Tulare Board of Trade and Secretary of the Dairymen's Cooperative Creamery.

The only inflated thing that is always accepted at its face value is a compliment. —Indianapolis Star.

"The reckless driver must go!" proclaims Mark Sullivan. But why must he go so fast?

ASH GETS COLLEGE POSITION

Ralph Ash of Ada, Ohio has been appointed chief herdsman for the University of New Hampshire, Durham, N. H. Mr. Ash, although quite young, has had considerable experience in the purebred industry and has been employed at several great Holstein establishments. For some time past, Mr. Ash has been running the Ashhurst Farm and herd which is owned by Ash Bros. Ashhurst herd is accredited and is headed by the bull Ona Sensation, said to be the only bull in the world backed by five generations of cows whose year records average over 1,000 lb. butter or 23,000 lb. milk.

Some prohibitionists are objecting to the line in the hymn "Beulah Land" which reads: "I've reached the land of corn and wine." It could be changed easily without destroying rhyme or rhythm. We would suggest "I've reached the land of wheat and kine." That would suggest bread and milk.

WANTED
A Breeder of
Holsteins
to use this space,
every issue, for a
full year. The cost
is *surprisingly low*
and you will be
telling your mes-
sage, *twice-a-month*
to the thousands
of buyers who read

**The Holstein Breeder
and Dairyman**

Men who are building herds for
Production and Profit.



A FEW MEMBERS OF OUR HERD WHICH IS UNDER STATE
AND FEDERAL SUPERVISION AND PASSED
FIRST TEST 100% CLEAN.

Murray A. Miller,

R. D. 3, Milton, Pa.

The Oldest Herd in Northumberland County.

SUDAN GRASS

Sudan Grass is rapidly growing in popularity. Although now grown extensively in the north and east as a supplementary or soiling crop, it was introduced originally as being suited to the dry regions. The first seed received in the United States was in 1909 when a packet of eight ounces selected by the Bureau of Planting Industry through the assistance of the Director of Agriculture and Lands of the Sudan government. The grass around Khartum, Sudan is known as Garawi. A portion of this seed was planted at the forage crop field station at Chillicothe, Texas and from this small beginning has come practically all the Sudan Grass now grown in this country.

LIGHT HAY CROP CAUSES SALES

Pennsylvania hayfields suffered severely from drought this year and as a result they yielded a lighter crop than in any previous year as far back as 1901. Many owners of Holsteins, purebred and grade feel that they will not have enough fodder to winter their stock in good shape and do not anticipate a heavy demand within the state.

From reports compiled by Director L. H. Wible, of the Bureau of Statistics, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, it is shown that the average acre yield was less than one ton to the acre. The average last year was 1.57 tons. The total production is estimated at 2,596,305 tons, compared with 4,585,000 tons in 1922, and a ten-year average of 4,093,000 tons.

HOW THE CORN BREEDS

The corn blossom is rather an odd one, being on two parts of the corn plant. The tassel contains the pollen, and there is a thread of silk for each grain that would be possible for an ear of corn. The thread of silk is attached to what we call the ovule on the cob. It is, in a sense, a hollow tube, and when a grain or cell of pollen from the tassel enters the end of the thread of silk a growth begins that passes down the thread of silk to the ovule, making it possible for the grain to begin to form.

If we should tie a sack over the end of the ear so that no pollen could fall upon the silk, not a grain would form on the ear.—*Secretary Mayes, Bulletin, Mo. Bd. Agr.*



YOUNG STOCK FOR SALE AT DAIRYMEN'S PRICES

HARRY C. REYNOLDS, SCRANTON, PA.

Herd under Accredited Plan

IMPORTANT HERDSIRE TRANS-ACTION

J. S. and F. R. Howard, of Springville, Pa., have recently leased their great senior herdsire, King Rag Apple Plum Copia, to Walter E. Button, of Springville, Pa.

Mr. Button will breed King Rag Apple Plum Copia on the daughters of his herdsire, King Lyons Sylvia. King Rag Apple Plum Copia is one of the best line bred Pontiac Korndyke bulls in service. He carries 34% of the blood of that noted sire and being a son of the great 33-lb. cow De Kol Plum Copia, who twice made over 30 lb. makes him a very well-bred bull.

He is a fine individual weighing 2,400 lb. as a four-year-old and he is getting a fine lot of daughters.



KING RAG APPLE PLUM COPIA
Son of a twice 30-lb. cow. Leased by
Walter E. Button, from J. S. and F.
R. Howard, Springville, Pa.

King Lyons Sylvia, Mr. Button's sire, is a son of A. A. Hartshorn's bull, Sir Pietje Echo Sylvia, and from a 20 lb. two-year-old daughter of King Lyons, and back of this dam are three direct descendant 30-lb. cows.

In crossing the daughters of King Lyons Sylvia with King Rag Apple Plum Copia, Mr. Button is combining a number of strains of breeding in which are found many of the greatest producers of the breed. The milking daughters of King Lyons Sylvia are not only producers but are also splendid individuals and as King Rag Apple Plum Copia is also of splendid type and conformation the success of this breeding cross should be assured.

FRESH vs. CONDENSED

"What's the matter?"

"Aw, I sold an article on 'Fresh Milk' and the editor condensed it."

MERCHANT MARINE INCREASE

The world's merchant marine, as of June 30, 1923, has increased by 1,128,000 gross tons over the amount recorded for the same date a year ago and by 15,425,000 gross tons over 1914. Sixty-three per cent of the increase for the last year appears in the German fleet which increased from 1,783,000 gross tons in 1922 to 2,496,000 gross tons in 1923. In spite of this fact the German merchant marine is still only 52 per cent of its pre-war strength.

These figures give an idea of the tremendous competition there is among the merchant fleets of the world. With less goods being transported and over 15,000,000 gross tons more shipping to haul them, the fight for commercial supremacy on the high seas becomes a fight for existence.

FREIGHT RECORD MADE

The week of August 25th was the greatest ever in the history of the nation for loading and transportation of freight by the railroads of the United States. During that week railroads loaded 1,069,932 cars which exceeds by 51,393 the high record established in the fall of 1920. Up to September 1st, the railroads had loaded 5,400,000 more carloads of freight than up to September 1st last year and over 7,000,000 more carloads than during the first eight months of 1921. This clearly shows the tremendous increase in all lines of business in the United States.

WILL SHOW NEW PURCHASE

Sir Segis Hartog Matador is a seven-months-old bull calf which the Stockton state hospital recently purchased for \$1,000, buying him from the western branch of the Carnation Stock Farms.

Segis Hartog Matador will be exhibited at the San Joaquin County Fair. He will be mated with the daughters of the senior herdsire, King Korndyke Pontiac, a number of which will also be exhibited at the county fair this fall.

GERMAN AGRICULTURE

Reports to the United States Department of Agriculture indicate that Germany is rapidly coming back to normal conditions in her agricultural products. This year, Germany's grain crops will be 50 per cent larger than last year. She will produce 77,000,000 bushels of wheat, as against 54,000,000 last year; 331,000,000 bushels of oats as against 217,000,000 last year, and 83,000,000 bushels of barley as against 56,000,000 last year.

HAYES BUYS GOOD BULL

F. C. Hayes of Olympia, Washington, recently purchased a handsome young bull from the Western Washington State Hospital Farm. This young fellow, Steila-coom Prilly Sadie Vale, is a son of Chimacum King Korndyke Sadie Vale while his dam is the 32.94 lb. cow, Mercedes Prilly of Donnybrook. She has a record of 712 lb. butter made in ten months.

THE FEED OUTLOOK

Authorities differ as to what is going to happen in the feed business this winter, says M. C. Burritt, in the New York State news letter. There has been a brisk demand and an unprecedented rise in prices. One wonders how long these can continue and what we may look upon as the basis that we are likely to go to this winter. Poor pastures and little good growth of pastures during the summer have caused more concentrates to be fed, hence a brisk demand all summer. It looks as if there is going to be a rather high price in feed this winter except, of course, on corn, and perhaps a break on wheat feeds later.

We suggest a sparing use of high protein feeds and as great a use of home grown concentrates as one can. For a mixture at present prices, a good one would be:

Ground oats	300
Hominy	100
Bran	100
Oil meal	300
Gluten feed	200

CAR CAUGHT FIRE

Hugh Mattes, of Thorp, Wis., purchased a bull from Fox Brothers, paying \$750.00 for it. He was loaded on a car which was bedded down with straw. A short time later, a fire alarm was sounded when smoke and flames were coming from the car. The bull was saved and was only slightly burned. He was taken back to the Fox Brothers' farm and will be delivered to his new owners when he is in shape to ship. The cause of the fire has not been ascertained.

CONDITIONS IMPROVE IN NEBRASKA

Farm conditions in Nebraska are claimed by the *Lincoln Star* to be greatly improved, judging by the prices obtained for cattle and farm lands. At the H. R. Katz sale held August 23d, thirteen Holstein dairy cows averaged \$117.50, the top cow bringing \$203.00. Farms of 160 acres each are bringing from \$195 to \$200 per acre at public sale.

HOMESTEADING

Homestead entries on public lands for grazing purposes, covering 640 acres each, number 10,719 for the fiscal year ending June 30th last. The grazing homestead act was enacted by Congress in 1916. Since that time 21,523 homesteaders have complied with the law and entered public land. The amount of land acquired in this manner amounts to over 7,000,000 acres.

REVENGE

"Mamma, when I say my prayers tonight may I pray for rain?"

"Of course, dear; but don't you think we've had enough rain?"

"Not quite. Jennie Jones is going to have a picnic to-morrow, and I ain't invited."—*Selected.*

LACKING IN MANY RATIONS

Farmers lose money every day that they fail to give their livestock sufficient salt. They lose simply because animals do not thrive properly without an adequate supply of this essential in the ration.

One who has traveled over the range or the natural pastureland can well remember the big salt lick. Actual excavations are made in the salty bank of the ravine by the tongues of the cattle and horses. These licks should teach stockmen a lesson. They are mute evidence of the craving of their animals for salt, to get which they are willing to eat large amounts of soil.

A well located and well built salt trough should be found in every pasture. It is hardly sufficient to throw out a sack of salt now and then on the ground. At least, it is not economical, for much of the salt is wasted, especially in times of wet weather. The efficient way is to use a good trough and keep salt in it so that the livestock may have access to it and use their own judgment as to how much they should consume. No stockman knows as well as they do.—*Idaho Farmer.*

MAYBE SOMEONE WILL

A district school superintendent was going through some of the classes to see how the children were doing. While in one of the classes, he thought he would question some of the youngsters to see what they knew. Glancing up the aisle he noticed a little Irish boy on one side of the aisle and a Hebrew boy on the other.

"Pat," said he to the Irish lad, "what would you do if you had \$5?"

"I'd buy a wagon and some lemons and make lemonade and sell it," was the prompt reply.

"That's very good Pat, you'll be a great business man some day."

"Now Isaac, what would you do if you had \$5?"

"I'd change it into dollars, then halves, then quarters, then dimes, and nickels and pennies, and—"

"Wait a minute, Isaac, why all the changing?"

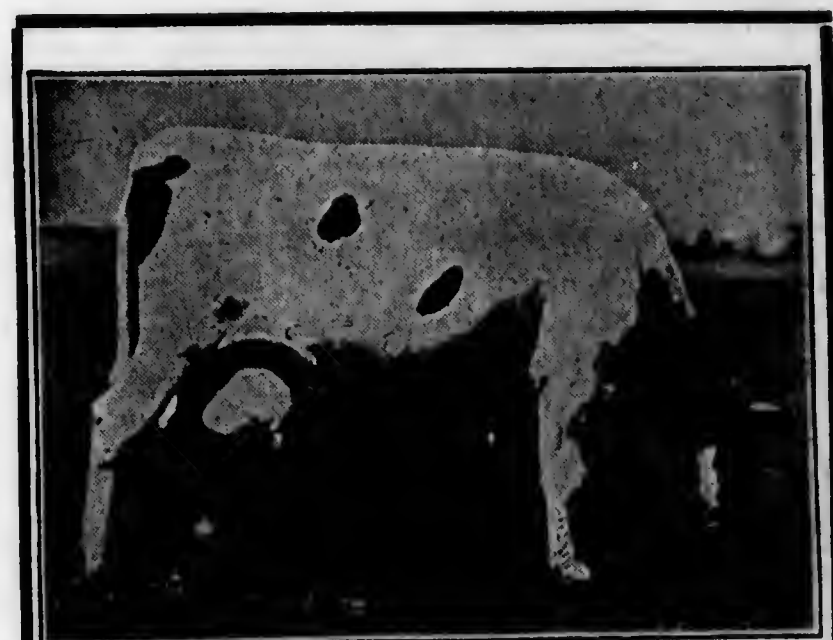
"Well, you see maybe somebody will make a mistake."

ORGANIZED ARITHMETIC

A Chicago teacher gave a pupil a sum for home study, which was in substance: How long would it take a certain number of men working 10 hours a day to complete a stated job?

The next morning one pupil handed the teacher a note written by the boy's father, saying: "Dear sir: I refused to let my son James do his sum you gave him last night, as it looks to be like a slur on the eight-hour system. Any sum not more than eight hours he is welcome to do, but not more."—*Boston Transcript.*

"Wanted immediately, a respectable country girl for city able to milk one or two cows, wash cook, and do general housework." Adv. in Irish paper. Maybe cookie wouldn't stand for it.



A Snapshot of One of My Cows

How Do You Like Her?

The herd, which is under State and Federal Supervision and has passed one clean test, contains others just as good. They are profitable, otherwise I wouldn't keep them. Look this herd over, and you will want to own some of its members.

A. CONRAD SLIFER

Lewisburg, R. D. 3

Union Co., Pa.

Despite the Fact

that

Crestmont Ormsby Alcartra

was in test only 330 days
—her record of 1,030.4 lb.
butter stood seventh in the
list of junior three-year-olds
tested during the recently
ended Holstein year. Her
milk averaged 3.82%—a
test characteristic of the
descendants of KING PON-
TIAC ALCARTRA WAYNE.

HARRY C. GATES
Canton, Pa.

Buy Your Bull from an Accredited Herd

WANTED AT ONCE

Single man to milk eight
cows on semi-official test.
Good Home and Wages.

LOYALSOCK FARMS
Montoursville, Pennsylvania

MIGHT TAKE A CHANCE

Billy—"Grandma, can you help me with this problem?"

Grandma—"I could, dear, but I don't think it would be right."

Billy—"No, I don't suppose it would, but take a crack at it and see."

KEEPING BOB BUSY

Bob Haeger is surely a busy man. He had a three weeks' trip judging at eastern fairs, taking in the state fairs of Ohio, New York, Maryland, and also officiating at Buffalo. Bob says that there were large classes at all these events and that the quality of the Holsteins shown was real good. As most of our readers know, Mr. Haeger is often asked to judge other breeds for he is an all round cattleman and is nearly as good with other dairy and even beef breeds as he is distributing the ribbons among the black and whites.

Mr. Haeger will judge at the Illinois State Fair, then at Memphis, Tenn., and then for a couple of days at the Dairy Cattle Congress at Waterloo, Iowa. Last year he officiated at York, Pa., and they not only made him judge Holsteins but all the dairy and beef breeds. At this event, he had to score fourteen breeds and he gave such good satisfaction that they reengaged him for this year, so he will be seen at York the week of October 28-30th.

Of course, you can't keep Bob away from the National Dairy Show not even if you used a club, and he will be on hand to see Moscrip and Elder sort out the good ones. Mr. Haeger will officiate at Portland, Oregon, the week of November 4th, during which time the Pacific International Livestock Exposition will be held. In addition he works in a sale now and then, particularly around his home where they think that they can't have any

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The beautiful head of Dimeta De Spofford, dam of my herdsire

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She was Grand Champion cow at the York Fair two successive years, is one of the handsomest cows you ever saw, and carries a magnificent udder. Her son, who has inherited her type and individuality, heads my herd of 75 head developed during 20 years of constructive breeding.

WM. S. GRIMM
Red Lion York Co., Pa. R. D. No. 1

kind of a farm sale unless he officiates. Then he has his farm work to oversee and while we do not know particulars we are certain that he has by this time a few good Holsteins tucked around somewhere or other. He is as well-known among poultry fanciers as he is among cattlemen and has a flock of Speckled Sussex which includes birds that are nearly as noted in the Chicken World as Minerva Beets and Paul Calamo Kornlyke are in Holstein history.

WANT BULLS FROM ACCREDITED HERDS

Breeders are calling more and more for cattle from accredited herds and this demand includes males as well as females. The Maple Grove Stock Farm at Centerville, Pa., has one of the largest accredited herds in Crawford County and has a good demand for young bulls. Frank A. and Lura E. Crowell, Corey, Pa., recently purchased a nice young bull from this establishment. He was sired by Clever Model Glista, whose dam, Glista Coreva, has a seven day official record of 34.08 lb. butter and is the third highest record cow in the Cornell University herd. Two different years Glista Coreva has made over 30 lb. butter in seven days and right around 600 lb. milk. The dam of this bull is Maple Grove Pontiac Belle, an A. R. O. daughter of King Pontiac Jupiter, one of the good sons of King of the Pontiacs from a daughter of Hengerveld De Kol.

Another sale of this kind was made to Richard Shorts, Townville, Pa., who took another son of Clever Model Glista. The dam of this young bull is sired by Model Daniel Glista and was from an 18.52 lb. daughter of King Pontiac Jupiter. Model Daniel Glista is from Glista Dinah, a good record daughter of Glista Coreva so that Mr. Short's new herdsire has a very desirable combination of blood lines. His pedigree includes the names of some wonderful cows and some of the best transmitting sires ever developed in the Holstein Breed.

MUST HAVE OUR LUXURIES

A statement of the National City Bank of New York shows that while manufacture in the United States fell off in 1921 30 per cent below the total of 1919, most of the articles classed as luxuries held their own or actually gained. It would appear that the public acquired an increased taste for luxuries when earnings were large and retained the taste in undiminished volume after earnings went down.—Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

Betty has always lived in the city. Upon her first visit to the country she saw and heard a cow lowing. "Oh, mother," she said, "just look at that cow trying to sing."

"I ain't sure o' nothin' at all," said Charcoal Eph, ruminatively, "ceptin' rent, taxes, hard work an' a row wid my ol' woman."

DAIRY DISTRICTS NOT BROKE

Bank deposits that average \$398 for every man, woman and child is reported for the population of Steele County—in the heart of the dairy country of south-eastern Minnesota. These figures indicate that the farmers in Steele County—and most of its population is composed of farmers and their families—are not on the verge of agricultural bankruptcy, although the wheat farmers in many parts of the state are in a serious financial condition.

Speaking of this the *Owatonna Journal-Chronicle* says that:—

The eleven state and national banks in the county have total savings and checking deposits of \$7,452,755.22, an increase of \$2,582,090.53 over the total deposits of June 30, 1918, five years ago. All of which seems to prove that diversified farming with the dairy industry emphasized, is successful where one-crop agriculture has led farm operators into hard times. But the \$398 average for himself and the members of his family does not represent all that the Steele County farmer has. Most often he owns his farm or is having little trouble, if he is average in efficiency and management, in paying for it in fair-sized installments. Many farmers have made a sufficient capital from their farms so that they have been able to sell or rent their farms and move to Owatonna or some of the villages of the county or go to California and retire from active life.

AVAILABLE FOR ROAD WORK

Eighteen million pounds of sodatol, a surplus war explosive, will be available for distribution to federal agencies and the state highway departments about October 1st for use in road construction, according to the Bureau of Public Roads of the United States Department of Agriculture. The supply is also to be drawn on by farmers through state distributing agents for use in land clearing, but it is believed that the supply will be ample to meet all demands.

Sodatol is a high explosive made by mixing together TNT and sodium nitrate. The only expense involved will be the cost of preparing the explosive for shipment and the cost of transportation.

Smith—You say you write dunning letters to yourself and sign them with fictitious names. Why in the world do you do that?

Smart—You see, my wife is always after me for money and when she reads those letters she becomes discouraged.

"That young man had no business to kiss you last night," said mother to the sweet young thing.

"Oh, maw, how can you say such things! That wasn't business, it was pleasure."

Farmer to daughter: "Susie, let me take your lip stick."

Susie: "What for, dad?"

Farmer: "I want to touch up the old rooster's comb before taking him to the fair."

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY

On October 11th, near Mexico, New York, two registered herds of Holsteins will be dispersed. These two herds contain 65 purebred Holstein-Friesians and are owned by A. C. Kiefer and J. W. DeRosia. The cattle will be sold subject to a 60 day retest and both herds are under state and federal supervision, in fact, the Kiefer herd which consists of 45 head has just passed a clean test.

Mr. Kiefer and Mr. DeRosia being neighbors had the same sire at the head of both establishments. This bull, who is to be sold was from a 30 lb. four-year-old and was sired by a son of the famous Colantha Johanna Lad.

Two of the offerings were sired by a bull whose dam made 36.15 lb. butter in seven days; three are daughters of a 34.72 lb. bull while six others are grand-daughters of 30 lb. cows. There are three sisters whose dam, a 27.84 lb. four-year-old averaged over 81 lb. milk a day during the week of her test. There are nearly 20 head of cows that are fresh or are soon due to freshen as well as several splendid yearlings and a few nice calves.

The sale is under the management of R. Austin Backus, whose office is now right in the town of Mexico. Breeders who plan to attend this sale should take advantage of the opportunity to look over the office of Mr. Backus and see the extensive equipment necessary for the up-to-date keeping of Advanced Registry records and the compilation of pedigree charts.

MILLIONAIRE FARMERS

One of the editorial writers of the *Baltimore News* had quite a lot of fun over two honest-to-goodness agriculturists who exhibited cattle at the Maryland State Fair held at Timonium recently. These two horny-handed sons of toil were entitled "Cousin John" Dennis and Captain "Ike" Emerson. Mr. Dennis has been the state treasurer of Maryland for several years and a number of his friends would like to run him for governor, in fact his name has been suggested at party meetings on several occasions. Mr. Dennis owns Essex Farms and exhibited the female champion, Westview De Kol Walker.

Captain Emerson is the owner of Brooklandwood Farms, has a controlling interest in the Maryland Glass Company, the Emerson Hotel Company, which operates one of the largest hotels in Baltimore and the Emerson Drug Company, manufacturers of a number of widely-known proprietary medicines including Bromo-Seltzer.

The editor says "in these dark days when the farmers are having such a hard time it is comforting to find a few exceptions who manage to get along. Then after joshing "Cousin John" a little about how nice a photograph would be with his fine livestock as a background if he had been nominated for governor, the article goes on and says that the farmer's day in Maryland politics is about due.

PENNSYLVANIA WANTS PURE MILK

Wholesalers and retailers of canned skimmed milks have been reminded by James Foust, director of the Bureau of Foods of the State Department of Agriculture, that on and after Thursday, September 27th, the sale of canned goods not complying with the Smith Condensed Milk Law is prohibited in Pennsylvania.

The law, which is a supplement to the filled milk act, requires that all canned condensed, concentrated or evaporated skimmed milk, sold or offered for sale in Pennsylvania, must be put up in hermetically sealed cans or receptacles, each receptacle to contain not less than five pounds net weight and to bear a label properly representing the contents, together with the words, "Unfit for Infants."

In the three months that has been allowed the trade to remove the banned skimmed milks from the market, special agents of the food bureau have been noting carefully those places which have not shown a tendency to do away with their supplies.

Although the food officials anticipate little trouble with regard to the future sale of skimmed milk products which do not conform to the requirements, any violation of the regulations will precipitate immediate action on the part of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

SILAGE LOSSES

Now is a more opportune time to think about silage losses than next winter when the moldy silage is found, as most of the trouble dates back to silo filling time. The proper preservation of silage depends upon a few principles that cannot be overlooked if good silage is desired. The walls of the silo must be tight; the corn should contain sufficient moisture, should be finely cut and well packed.

A total absence of oxygen or air is absolutely necessary if good silage is made as the presence of air permits the growth of molds. Molds will develop only in the presence of air or oxygen. One of the most common silage troubles is the moldy flakes that may be found throughout the silo. If the silo filling is done in such a manner as to drive out all air pockets, molds will not grow and there will be no moldy flakes. Tight silo walls, sufficient moisture, and uniform and thorough packing will eliminate the air pockets and the bulk of the silage troubles. In packing it is well to keep the outside slightly higher than the center.—*Illinois Dairy Extension Service.*

AGAIN IN BUSINESS

The well-known Montana breeder, Mark Hunt, who formerly lived at White Sulphur Springs, will be in charge of a fully accredited herd containing 115 purebred Holstein-Friesians and will have his place of business near Helena. He plans to supply near-by dairy farmers with purebred stock on a basis which will enable the purchasers to pay for the animals with part of the receipts from the products.

LOOKING AHEAD

Pennsylvania's eighth annual State Farm Products Show which is to be held in Harrisburg, January 22 to 25, 1924, will be one-third larger than the 1923 exhibition and will cover more than 80,000 square feet of floor space, according to the latest announcement of the State Show Committee.

Secretary of Agriculture Frank P. Willits, who is chairman of the Show Committee states that the same buildings in which the 1923 event was staged have again been procured. In addition 20,000 extra square feet will be available for exhibit purposes and will be used to take care of expansion of various departments of the show. The educational livestock exhibit is planned to be much larger than any previous year. There will be 10 to 14 animals of each of the five major dairy breeds and a show ring will be built for judging purposes.



The Test Supervisor's figures show that our sixteen-cow dairy produced 880 lb. milk in a day—an average of 55 lb. for animals of all ages. :: ::

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FOR SALE—30 Poland-China pigs from two to six months old. R. F. SEELEY, WATERLOO, N. Y.

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Ten Registered Holstein cows and heifers fresh and due this fall. Thirty pound breeding. Bred to 30-lb. sire. Records to 100 lb. milk, 2 1/2 lb. butter. Clean herd. 99% clean territory. Price \$100 and up. CRANDALLVALE FARMS, ANYDOVER, N. Y.

FOR SALE—PUREBRED HAMPSHIRE Pigs, male and female, about five months old, well grown and nicely marked. Price, twenty-five dollars. These pigs will be registered and transferred to purchaser. G. A. WILLSON, SILVER SPRING, MD.

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IF YOU ARE INTERESTED IN Holstein-Friesian Cattle from an Accredited Herd at reasonable prices, bred by our 34-lb. bull, Clever Model Glista, a son of Model King Segis Konigen, write at once to MAPLE GROVE STOCK FARM, F. JONES, MCR., CENTERTVILLE, PA., R. No. 4.

Just for Fun

BEAT HIM TO IT

The stranger on a walking-tour came across an "old, old man a-sitting on a gate" and began to ask questions: "You are a farmer, I suppose?"

"No, not now. I used to be, but I gave it up."

"Well, you don't seem to be very busy. You have plenty of time on your hands, haven't you?"

"Lots of it."

"Ever do any work?"

"Once I did."

"What do you do now, if I may ask?"

"Don't do nothing. Hain't done nothing for nearly ten years."

"So. Why, you're in luck! If I did nothing for half that length of time I should be in the poorhouse."

The old man's face beamed with a glad surprise, and then, as one who knows his rare good fortune and values it at its just worth, he cried delightedly: "That's where I be!"

Mrs. O'Toole was traveling with her son Mike.

Now, Mike was very small for his 18 years and so, when the conductor entered the car to examine their tickets, the fond mother took her son on her knee.

"Tickets, please," said the conductor.

Mrs. O'Toole handed him one ticket.

"Where's his ticket?" asked the conductor, pointing to Mike.

"Sure," was the reply, "he's only an infant, and I didn't get a ticket for him, the craythur."

The official eyed the "infant" for a moment or two, and then, turning to the woman, he remarked:

"The next time you travel by train and take that baby with you I should advise you to have him shaved, as it looks very suspicious."

While touring the west a motorist ran across some good fishing and decided to set up camp for a couple of weeks. Help was hard to secure, but finally he got hold of a stray Digger Indian who was engaged to attend to various tasks about the camp. But each morning the tourist was seen digging his own bait.

He was asked why he didn't make the Indian do that.

"Can't trust him with these fat worms," was the reply. "He considers one of them a greater delicacy than any fish."

"Ise a bit late gettin' to de washin' dis mornin', Miss Brown," explained Eliza, as she bustled in, somewhat out of breath. "Jim was took bad in de night ag'in."

"Jim is sick a great deal, isn't he, Eliza?" said Mrs. Brown.

"Yas'm, Miss Brown. You see his mothaw had rheumatis' when he was bohn, and Jim done inhaled it."

A husband talking to the Doctor on the 'phone said, "My wife complains of a severe pain at the back of her neck and occasional nausea."

Doctor—"She must have malaria."

Subscriber—"What's best to be done?"

At this moment the clerk at the central station altered the switch by mistake and the unlucky husband receives the reply of a mechanical engineer in answer to inquiries of a mill owner.

Engineer—"I believe the inside is lined with excoriations to a considerable thickness. Let her cool during the night, and in the morning, before firing up, take a hammer and pound her vigorously. Then get a garden hose with strong pressure from the main, and let it play freely over the affected parts."

During the course of a trial some years ago, a witness was asked by the prosecuting attorney if he knew what it meant to take an oath.

He replied, "To take an oath means that you swear to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth."

"What happens if you do not tell the truth?" asked the judge.

"If you do not tell the truth, your Honor," replied the witness, "it means that you are dishonored in the sight of God, dishonored in the sight of man—in fact, you are dishonored in the sight of every one except lawyers."—Everybody's Magazine.

Old Mrs. Donahue managed to get along in the world in spite of her educational deficiencies.

One day she was called upon by a lawyer to sign a rather important paper.

"You sign it yourself, young man, an' I'll make me mark," said the old woman. "Since me eyes gave out I'm not able to write a wurrd."

"How do you spell it?" he asked.

"Spell it whatever way ye plaze," said Mrs. Donahue, promptly. "Since I lost me teeth there's not a wurrd in the wurrld I can spell."

Cleopatra was testing certain liquids. As each slave's name was called a drink was passed and he drank it. Some cut curious capers, others rolled on the floor.

As they rolled Cleopatra surveyed them thoughtfully. The wise men were sent for, stood around and looked wise. Tradition has handed down to us this scene, and you have doubtless seen pictures of it.

Cleopatra shook her head.

"No," said the queen; "I don't think I want any more stuff from this boot-legger."

He—Why does your father keep this big bulldog?

She—Oh, for company, I suppose.

He (anxiously)—His, or yours?

BOOTS AND MEN

Boots go on feet; so do men.
Boots have soles; so have men.
Boots sometimes get tight; so do men.
A boot will shine, if polished; so will a man.

Some boots have red tops; so have some men.

Some boots lose their soles; so do some men.

Boots are tanned; so are men—mostly in their youth.

Some boots can't stand water; neither can some men.

When a boot is well soaked it is a hard case; so is a man.

A boot to be of much account must have a mate; so must a man.

A boot when well heeled always feels comfortable; so does a man.

The less understanding there is in a boot the bigger it feels; so it is with a man.

At the club they were discussing crimes and legal procedure. Various celebrated European trials were mentioned, cases in which criminals were tried and convicted in less time than it takes some courts to qualify a juror. Finally one layman set up the claim that too many people commit crimes and go without punishment.

This aroused a legal luminary.

"Go without punishment?" he snorted. "Do you think then that we lawyers work without pay?"

"My gracious!" said Grandma Shore, "that bunch of cattle that just went down the road made a powerful lot of noise?"

"Yep," replied her grandson Toby, "I think they all had horns."



Stronger, Larger Calves—Less Abortion. Increased milk flow, longer production, improved health and general condition, correction of deficiency result from feeding U-COPCO Special Steam Bone Mineral Meal. Write for free booklet. Order from this ad today. Price in 125 lb. sack \$2.00; 500 lb. sack \$8.00; 1000 lb. sack \$15.00; 2000 lb. sack \$28.00. United Chemical & Organic Products Co., 4200 So. Marshfield Ave., Chicago, Ill.

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OUR HERDSIRE IS BRED FOR HEAVY PRODUCTION AND GOOD INDIVIDUALITY



THE POTENTATE

A son of Cornucopia Korndyke Pontiac, he a son of Pontiac Korndyke and the great 33-lb. cow, Ada Cornucopia Posch.

His dam, Leafy Veeman De Kol, made 40 lb. of butter in seven days and her dam, Leafy Dawn De Kol, made 43 lb. in seven days.

His calves give promise to become great producers and their individuality is top notch. Our herd numbers 85 head, and we can supply your wants in a bull calf or a few cows any time.

OUR HERD IS ACCREDITED

E. D. ELLSWORTH

Susquehanna Co.

R. D. 4, Meshoppen, Pa.

A Plain Breeder and Dairyman's Herd

that is making a nice profit for the owner.

Our herd is made up of granddaughters of Napol Sir Keystone Beauty, a son of Keystone Beauty Plum Johanna, the world's champion yearly butter producer as a four-year-old on strictly official test—and granddaughters of King Korndyke Hengerveld Veeman, a 30-lb. son of Sir Veeman Hengerveld.



SOME OF OUR CHOICE YOUNG STOCK

Our present herdsire is from a 20-lb. junior three-year-old that gave 524 lb. of milk in 7 days. His sire is a son of De Kol Plum Copia, who twice made over 30 lb. in 7 days, once 33.26 lb. We can spare ten nice cows bred to freshen this fall as well as choice young stock bred to this great young sire.

Herd Under State and Federal Supervision

S. R. ELLSWORTH

Wyoming Co.

R. D. 5, Meshoppen, Pa.

OUR HERD PAYS ITS WAY via the Milk Pail.

It has been established twelve years and is accredited. Our aim has always been to breed forward and not backward.



At present we have two nice bull calves for sale. They are sired by a good son of Rag Apple Korndyke, the famous herdsire of Jenningshurst. His dam was sold for \$8,000, was a former world champion and was full sister to Pontiac Clothilde De Kol 2d, the first cow to make 37 lb. butter in a week or more than 1000 lb. of butterfat in a year.

Despite the breeding we sell at farmers' prices.

B. C. ROBERTS

Wyoming County

Meshoppen, Pa.

When Looking for High-Class Holsteins

Come to Susquehanna County, and remember that we have two of the leading herds in this great dairy section



KING VALDESSA PONTIAC PERFECTION

Our junior herdsire, is a fine individual, a son of King Valdesa Pontiac. His dam is a 27-lb. four-year-old daughter of the Premier sire, King of the Pontiacs. He is being bred on the daughters of our great senior sire, Grand Champion Segis 2d, a double grandson of King Segis Champion, his dam being Belle Segis Champion, a 37-lb. four-year-old, who sold for \$5,000.

Our herds number about 120 head and are under State and Federal Supervision.

Visitors are always welcome.

L. N. MACK & SON and FLOYD E. MACK

Susquehanna County

Montrose, Penna.

Important

Have you taken advantage of our Special Introductory Subscription Price of two years for \$1.00? If not, cut out, sign and return the attached coupon and receive The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman regularly twice a month for the next two years. Do not delay. Subscriptions are coming in fast and we wish to include you among our regular subscribers.

Special Introductory Offer

*The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman,
Harrisburg, Pa.*

Gentlemen:

I enclose One Dollar for two years' subscription to "The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman."

Name

Post Office

State

Date

SPRING BROOK FARM



A Few Daughters of King Artis Waconda

How Do You Like Them?

I am asking very reasonable prices for these heifers and for young sons of King Artis Waconda, whose dam, a 30-lb. cow, made a World's record in long time test as a three-year-old.

Come and look over this bull, the cows he is bred to and their offspring. They will please you.

SAM T. WITMER

Dauphin County

Union Deposit, Pa.

THE BLOOD OF OUR GREAT COW Cornucopia Plum Johanna



HAS BEEN INTENSIFIED IN THIS HERD

She produced 1056.78 lb. butter in a year, has two daughters each above 1,000 lb. and she, with her five tested daughters averaged 18,723.1 lb. milk, 918.35 lb. butter in long time test with a 4% fat test.

SHE AND HER DAUGHTERS WERE HORNLESS

GEORGE E. STEVENSON

727 Connell Building

Scranton, Penna.

Herd Under State and Federal Supervision.

Milk Report Sheets

Those who have tried them claim that "Breeder and Dairyman" Milk Report Sheets are just a little the handiest and best they ever used.

Designed for use in either grade or purebred herds, each sheet has room for recording the production of 25 cows for the full month, breeding and calving data, etc., etc.

They are printed on light, strong manila board and are 17 inches long by 22 inches wide. Sample 5 cents. Year's supply, 12 sheets, 50 cents.

Give them a trial. You will like them.

The Holstein Breeder & Dairyman

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EVANGELICAL PRESS, HARRISBURG, PA.

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A World Championship Combination



ONACO SIR LUCILLE JOLIE BEAUTY

the sire at the head of the Dennington Herd, is from a World Champion and was sired by a son of a World Champion. The year records of these two great cows, both tested as senior four-year-olds, average 1,233.93 lb. butter, that is, an average of 102.83 lb. monthly for each one.

His dam, **Lucille Jolie Pontiac**, became the World Champion senior four-year-old by producing 1,173.15 lb. butter in 365 days, her milk averaging 3.94% fat. Then, as a seven-year-old she made a seven-day record of 33.29 lb. butter, 665.5 lb. milk.

His sire's dam, **Keystone Beauty Plum Johanna**, became the World Champion senior four-year-old by producing 1,294.71 lb. butter in 365 days. This was made in strictly official test in which she produced 25,787.5 lb. milk that averaged 4.02% fat. She made a seven-day record of 665.5 lb. milk, 32.88 lb. butter in the early part of that lactation period while as a junior three-year-old she produced 1,108.08 lb. butter in 365 days, her milk averaging 3.94% fat.

SPECIAL: BULL FOR SALE

MAY APPLE PIETJE DE KOL PONTIAC, No. 382,966, born January 15, 1922, show individual, weight about 1,200 lb. This young bull is by a son of a 31.79-lb. cow that averaged 80 lb. of milk a day for seven days, and her dam is a 25-lb. cow whose three direct dams are all above 30 lb. The sire has also a sister that averaged 100 lb. milk a day for seven days, and the sire is a son of a bull who was sold in public sale for \$10,000. His dam has a sister with 26 lb., and she is a granddaughter of Aaggie Cornucopia Pauline Count, who has six daughters above 29 lb., and his dam was the first 34-lb. cow.

DENNINGTON STOCK FARM

SCRANTON

J. J. JERMYN, Owner

PENNSYLVANIA

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Vol. II

HARRISBURG, PA., OCTOBER 8, 1923

No. 19

Published Semi-Monthly. Price, 75c. Per Year



A SELECT COW PICNIC ON THE B. F. JONES & SON FARM

Published in the Interest of Breeders and Dairymen Everywhere



Entered as second-class matter April 2, 1922, at the post office at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, under the act of March 3, 1879.

Absolute Dispersal of Q-Dale Herd

**FORTY
FEMALES**

Which has been Established Twenty-Four
Years and has passed *Three Clean Tests.*

**FORTY
FEMALES**

The doctor has ordered me to take my wife to Colorado for the benefit of her health, so I am compelled to sell my entire herd of Purebred Holsteins.

Sale will be held on the home farm one mile from Lemon, Pa., on the Montrose branch of the Lehigh Valley R. R. and seven miles from Meshoppen, Pa., on the main line of the L. V. R. R. and three-fourths mile from the Montrose-Tunkhannock Turnpike

October 30, 1923

Nearly every
animal is
from a
Record Dam



Starting at 11 A. M.

Females with
Creditable
Official and
C.T.A. Records

MABEL VEEMAN, a typical daughter of King Korndyke Hengerveld Veeman

There are eight daughters of KING KORNDYKE HENGERVELD VEEMAN—he by the noted century sire, Sir Veeman Hengerveld, from a 30-lb. four-year-old daughter of Sir Korndyke Pontiac Artis. Daughters and granddaughters of FRIEND PONTIAC KORNDYKE—one of the many good sons of old Pontiac Korndyke.

Daughters and granddaughters of LILITH PAULINE DE KOL'S SON whose dam made World's Records for both milk and butter production and was the World's Champion of her Class for seven years.



The older females are bred to DUTCHLAND CREAMELLE SIR CONCORDIA who was by the noted Field bull, Dutchland Creamelle Korndyke Lad, and from Princess Concordia Pontiac 2d, a 25.58 lb. three-year-old daughter of King Segis Pontiac Konigen with a semi-official record made as a two-year-old of 18,745.5 lb. milk, 825.46 lb. butter in 334 days. This is strictly a breeder's herd, bred and handled under ordinary farm conditions. They have done well for me; they will do even better for you. There is no abortion or any other disease in the herd and it is under the accredited plan and has passed three clean tests.

Sold with the privilege of a 60-day retest.

Address all inquiries for catalogs or any other information to

Wyoming County

J. B. QUICK

R. D. 4, Meshoppen, Pa.

Please mention THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN when writing to our advertisers

BALED SHAVINGS

The best BEDDING for cows
Write for delivered price in Car Lots
Oscar Smith & Son, Albany, N.Y.

Daughters of King Rag Apple Plum Copia



are being bred to King Sylvia Korndyke Tweede, our junior herd bull. His sire, Woodmont Echo Sylvia Champion was first prize three-year-old bull at the 1922 N. Y. State Fair, and he is the son of Butter Boy Empress, grand champion at the 1921 N. Y. State Fair. The dam of King Sylvia Korndyke Tweede is Wynola Korndyke Pontiac Lass, she made 20 lb. butter and 515 lb. milk in seven days as a junior two-year-old. Her sire, King Tweede Spring Farm, is getting a long list of high record daughters headed by a 32 lb. four-year-old. We expect great results from this cross of breeding. Our herd is under State and Federal Supervision and our last test was clean.

MAPLE RIDGE FARM

J. S. & F. R. Howard, Proprietors
Susquehanna County SPRINGVILLE, PA.

WE BREED HOLSTEINS

for size, type, health and economical production. If you want fresh cows, springers, heifers or young bulls, the following breeders and dairymen, located within a half hour's drive from Wyalusing, Bradford County, Pennsylvania, have them.

You are invited to inspect our herds and do your own picking.

L. L. ALLISRummerfield
A. L. BURLINGTONWyalusing
F. B. KEENEYLaceyville
W. B. KENNEDY & SONWyalusing

ROSES, PEONIES, BULBS

Save Money—Order Now

Our collection Everblooming Tea Roses, all colors, 50c or five for \$2. All colors Peonies 50c or five for \$2. Finest Hyacinth Bulbs 20 for \$1, 100 for \$4. Single or double Narcissus 30 for \$1, 100 for \$3. Giant Darwin Tulips, mixed, 40 for \$1, 100 for \$2. Crocus, all colors mixed, 100 for \$1. Iris, all colors, 10 for \$1. All prepaid.

R. J. GIBBINS

MT. HOLLY

NEW JERSEY

Owing to a Hail Storm Destroying Our Crops

our two ACCREDITED HERDS will be sold

Wednesday, October 31, 1923

on the J. M. Hemphill Farm, three miles north of Walnut Bottom, four miles from concrete road at Newville, two miles from Oakville Station, Cumberland Valley R. R., where conveyances will meet trains.

The Offerings Include: The eight-year-old cow, Sarcastic Cornelia Champion, five of her daughters and four granddaughters. Eleven daughters of Beauty Westside Johanna King, a son of Johanna King Segis from a 26 lb. three-year-old daughter of a 26 94 lb. four-year-old, her dam a 27.55 lb. three-year-old. A few cows bred to him, others to Crary Farms Segis Buckeye Pontiac who was by a 34.93 lb. bull and from Vinita Buckeye Pontiac 28.93 lb. butter in a week, 1008.76 lb. butter, 24,706 lb. milk in a year. A wealth of records, breeding and individuality back of him. SEVERAL FAMILY GROUPS OF REAL PRODUCERS.

Between 50 and 60 Chester Whites, Brood Sows and Shotes

Two sows by Big Nellies Chief from Crystal Spring Lady, bred to Models Boy, he by Models Giant O. K. from Alfalfa Queen. Other registered stock of equal quality.

Our misfortune is your opportunity. DON'T MISS THIS CHANCE.

FOR CATALOG ADDRESS

J. M. Hemphill,
Shippensburg, Pa., R. 2

or **J. D. McCulloch,**
Newville, Pa., R. 1

THERE HAS NEVER BEEN A REACTOR IN EITHER HERD

Be Reasonable

YOU would not expect your Holsteins to produce the maximum yield of butterfat if you did not provide them with a proper balanced ration.

Is It Reasonable

to expect your soil to produce a maximum yield from year to year without the same attention and feeding?

Your Soil Needs A Balanced Ration

For every element taken from the soil by growing plants a like amount must be returned thru the agencies of manures, fertilizers, legumes, etc.

Baynes' Soil Improver

will help you settle your soil problems and will be sent to any address in the United States for 25 cents a year or 5 years for \$1.00 with the valuable 74 page booklet "FEEDING DAIRY COWS" as a premium.

ADDRESS

BAYNES' SOIL IMPROVER,
327 So. LaSalle St., Dept. H Chicago, Illinois

Dispersal of the SPRINGDALE HERD

On account of the continued illness of W. Hugh Jones, the junior member of the firm, this noted herd will be dispersed at the farm located 1½ miles from South Montrose on the Montrose branch of the L. V. R. R., 4½ miles from Montrose on the D., L. & W. R. R. and Scranton & Binghamton Trolley.

Tuesday,
Oct. 23, 1923

This
Herd
Is
Accredited!



11 A. M. sharp,
Standard Time

Every Female
Was Raised
on the
Farm!

The females of breeding age are bred to KING BEAUTY SYLVIA LYONS, a grandson of Champion Echo Sylvia Pontiac from a 26-lb. three-year-old daughter of King Lyons. He is a first-class show bull and, at the 1922 New York State Fair, stood second in a class of 16 calves. His development and conformation is bound to please you.

Among the offerings will be:

A daughter of King Tweede Spring Farm with 32 lb. butter, 696.6 lb. milk in 7 days, 113 lb. milk in a day. Also her heifer calf by Woodmont Echo Sylvia Champion, first prize two-year-old at the 1922 New York State Fair. His dam, a 30-lb. cow, was grand champion at the 1921 New York State Fair.

A 28-lb. junior three-year-old daughter of King Tweede Spring Farm and two of her daughters by Woodmont Echo Sylvia Champion. We expected to show this group at the National Dairy Show this year.

Several daughters of King Tweede Spring Farm with seven-day records of 20 lb. and 21 lb. as junior two-year-olds, milking from 426 lb. to 515 lb. in a week.

This group includes heifers that have made State Records for milk and butter production. You know their sire, he was by Spring Farm King from the 30-lb. cow Dressie Lady Pontiac, with nearly a thousand pounds of butter in a year when nearly 11 years old.

A handsome lot of two-year-olds, yearlings, and calves sired by Woodmont Echo Sylvia Champion.

A Few
of the
Daughters
of



Woodmont
Echo
Sylvia
Champion

The toplines of this herd will please the most fastidious. We are proud of our cattle and the fact that we bred them. If we could possibly carry on the business we would not part with them. Our loss is YOUR gain.

Write for Catalog to B. F. JONES & SON, South Montrose, Pa.

FOR FIVE YEARS IN SUCCESSION Hampshires have won grand championships over all breeds, all ages and all weights of hogs in the carload lots at the International Live Stock Show 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922.

FOR FIVE YEARS IN SUCCESSION Hampshires have shown the youngest, yet the heaviest spring pigs at this show.

HAMPSHIRE ARE THE PRACTICAL FARMER'S PRACTICAL HOG, because of—their meat type—their grazing qualities—their activity, health and vigor—their highly developed mother instinct and milking qualities—their early maturity and economical gains, and Because They Are Recognized Market Toppers.

For information about Hampshires or for names and addresses of breeders near you, address

HAMPSHIRE RECORD ASSOCIATION

E. C. STONE, Secretary

Dept. 35

409 Wisconsin Ave., Peoria, Ill.



The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Vol. II

HARRISBURG, PA., OCTOBER 8, 1923

No. 19

Springdale Herd and Its Owners

Where Individuality and Production Rule

FOR twenty years the Springdale herd has been building for itself an enviable reputation for production and individuality. It is regarded as one of the very best herds in Susquehanna County and Susquehanna County leads Pennsylvania in the number of herds it contains and also leads for average dairy production. The Black and White cow is as much at home on the hills of Susquehanna County as she is on the pastures of Holland for as you journey over the country roads during the summer months you see Black and White cattle in all directions and very rarely see an animal of any other breed. Considerable credit for this desirable state of affairs is due Springdale herd and its owners, B. F. and W. Hugh Jones.

Away back in 1893 B. F. Jones, the senior member of the firm, obtained his first Holsteins from N. B.

Gregory of Unadilla, New York, trading a trotting stallion for four heifers. These animals were of fine individuality and good breeding and were descendants of Voliska, a cow of great producing qualities and the foundation animal of a family highly esteemed for the combination of high class type and producing ability.

This was not Mr. Jones' first experience with purebred cattle for he had been associated with his father, W. H. Jones, in breeding Devons and the firm had exhibited at many leading fairs and expositions in the east, including the New York State Fair, at Hagerstown, Maryland, as well as the Maryland State Fair and always won a goodly share of the prizes.

The Jones family moved on to the farm which now houses Springdale herd when B. F.—Benjamin Franklin—was only six years of age, and, with the exception

of a few years when he was a young man, Frank since that time has always resided at his present home. His parents were born in Wales and Mr. Jones inherits the sturdy characteristics the Welsh have always been noted for. He is easily the best known Pennsylvania Holstein judge and is well qualified for this position. For the past twenty-eight years his services have been in demand at leading shows. Ten different years he officiated at Timonium, Maryland, where the Maryland State Fair is held. Seven years he judged at the Interstate Fair, Trenton, New Jersey, and four different times has officiated both at the New York State Fair and the Ohio State Fair while as far back as 1903 he was one of the judges at the International Livestock Show at Chicago. Frank, as nearly every one calls him, says that to be a finished judge of any breed a man

must know the good points of all breeds. Mr. Jones has given good satisfaction not only as a judge of dairy and beef cattle but also of sheep, swine and poultry.

The Springdale herd being small, has not been shown at many fairs but wherever it has been

shown it has won its share of prizes. Mr. Jones has had considerable show ring experience and has exhibited Herefords and Devons as well as Holsteins.

Springdale herdsires have always been noted for their individuality and they have always been from producing families. The first outstanding sire was King Segis Hengerveld De Kol Burke, a son of Pietertje Hengerveld Segis and Nettie Mahomet Burke, a 23 lb. daughter of De Kol Burke. This bull was dark in color. When Jones and Son decided to sell him none of their neighbors would buy him on account



THE JONES HOMESTEAD WITH MR. AND MRS. B. F. JONES IN THE FOREGROUND

of his color and he was sold for beef. He left a fine lot of daughters and when put on test they proved, beyond a doubt, that the breed sustained a great loss when he was slaughtered. At the present time he has 18 A. R. O. daughters including Meadowside Helena De Kol Burke 3d, who has made three records ranging from 30 to 34.93 lb. in seven days and is the dam of Crary Farm Christina, 30.40 lb. butter, 637.9 lb. milk in seven days as a senior three-year-old while as a senior two-year-old she made 28.21 lb. butter in seven days, Pennsylvania State record at time of making. Another daughter of this sire, De Kol Hengerveld Burke, made 32.66 lb. butter and 631 lb. milk in seven days and over 860 lb. in a year and he has several others with records above 20 lb.

The next sire purchased was Tobe Rag Apple Korndyke, a son of Sir Rag Apple Korndyke and Christmas Tobe 2d, the former world's champion ten-year-old cow in the seven day division; at that advanced age she made better than 31 lb. butter in a week. She was the dam of Lady Tobe De Kol, the former world's champion 36 lb. three-year-old who in turn had a daughter with over 32 lb. The sire of Tobe Rag Apple Korndyke, Sir Rag Apple Korndyke, was by Rag Apple Korndyke and from Sadie Vale Korndyke, a 36 lb. daughter of Pontiac Korndyke. This bull proved a very valuable sire, his daughters are of large size and wonderful individuality. He now has 20 A. R. O. daughters, one of which made a 30 lb. record in her four-year-old form, 11 others have made records from 20 to over 26 lb. and practically all were heifers when tested. When they decided to part with "Tobe" they had no trouble to find a purchaser; he was sold to Mr. J. M. Kelley, and for several years stood at the head of one of his herds.

The successor of "Tobe" was King Tweede Spring Farm, a son of Spring Farm King and the 30 lb. cow Dressie Lady Pontiac who recently made almost a thousand pounds of butter and over 20,000 lb. milk at the advanced age of nearly eleven years. King Tweede Spring Farm is straight and level, a very nice handler and has a remarkable mammary development, the veins being very large and running well forward. His daughters are producers and are headed by a 32 lb. four-year-old who milked better than 700 lb. in seven days and over 113 lb. in one day. The entire list of A.R.O. daughters average better than 20 lb. at an average age of less than three years. His daughters are all fine in-

dividuals and, although they have never been shown to any extent, would hustle most any string in the ring for first money. At the first Brentwood Sale and Exhibition he was placed second in a strong class of bulls and was sold to Abner S. Deysher to head the Berks Farm Herd, where he now stands as senior sire.

To get a bull to breed on the daughters of King Tweede Spring Farm and make the next generation better than their dams, was what Mr. Jones set out to do and after inspecting nearly 500 bulls he found Woodmont Echo Sylvia Champion, then a yearling and in rather poor condition. He brought this bull home and started to develop him. As a three-year-old Woodmont went to the New York State Fair, won first place in his class and was a strong contender for grand championship. His dam, Butter Boy Empress, is a wonderful show cow. She has a 30 lb. seven day butter record made in connection with a 600 lb. milk record and for 30 days she averaged just a fraction under 90 lb. per day. At the 1921 New York State Fair she was first in her class, first prize A. R. O. cow, senior and grand champion, and Judge Haeger pronounced her one of the three best cows shown that year.

Woodmont is sired by Sir Pietje Echo Sylvia, a son of Champion Echo Sylvia Pontiac and the famous 32 lb. show cow, Woodcrest Cornelia Pietje, who won high honors a few years ago in the Canadian shows. The sons of Woodmont Echo Sylvia Champion are in great demand to head herds in Susquehanna County. So far only one daughter of this bull has been tested and she made over 17 lb. as a junior two-year-old under adverse conditions.

The present herdsire, King Sylvia Beauty Lyons, was the choice of Frank Jones after he had inspected more than 400 bulls. King stood second in a class of 16 calves at the 1922 New York State Fair and to-day he is a much better show bull than he was a year ago.

His sire, King Echo Sylvia Model, is by Champion Echo Sylvia Pontiac from Belle Model Pietje 2d, a 28 lb. daughter of Belle Model Pietje, the famous 36 lb. four-year-old who has three times exceeded the 33 lb. mark. His dam, A. Beauty Lyons, is a 26 lb. junior three-year-old granddaughter of King Lyons and she is one of the most beautiful cows in the herd of A. A. Harts-horn, former president of the Holstein-Friesian Association.

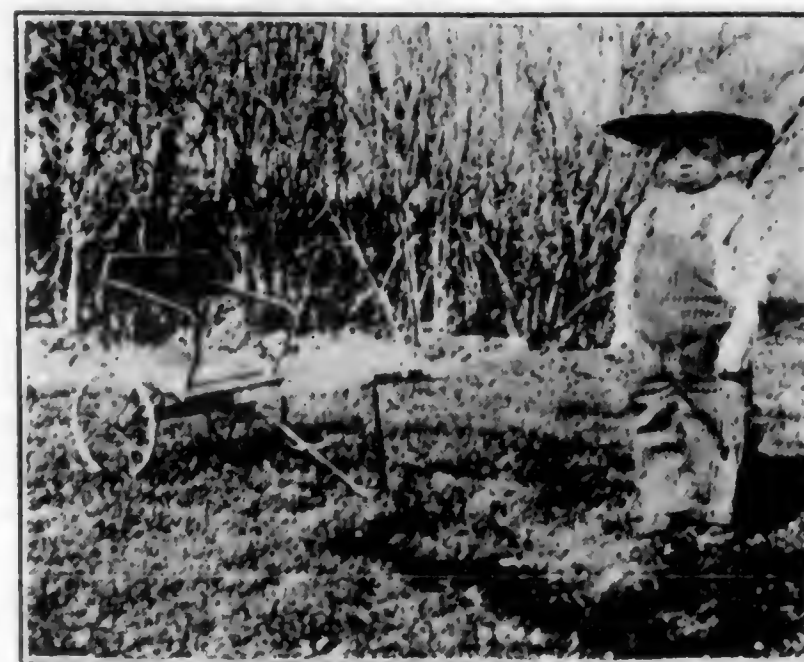
During the past few years Frank (Concluded on page 672)



W. HUGH JONES
Junior member of the firm of B. F. Jones & Son



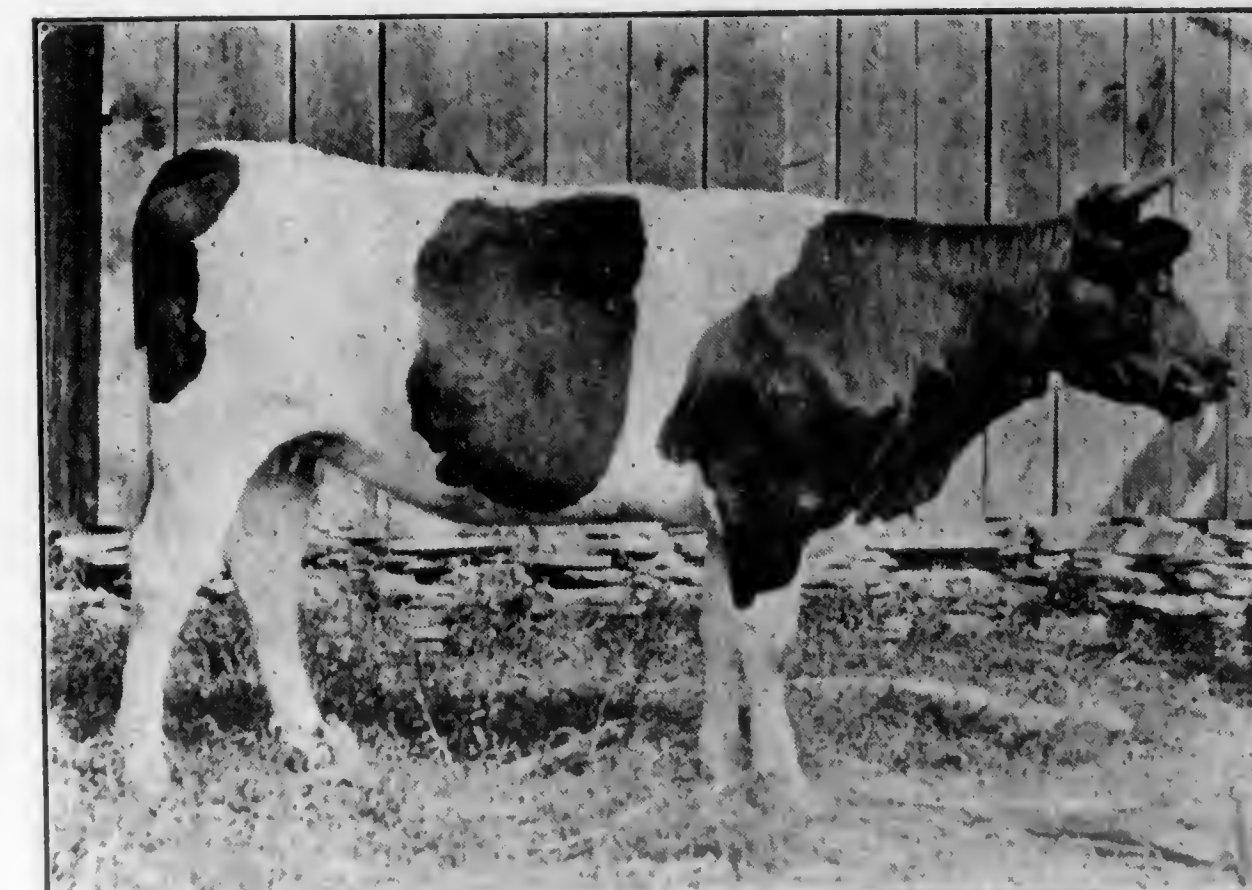
BEN. FRANKLIN JONES 2d
The baby of the Jones family



FREDERICK G. JONES
An embryo farmer. This is the 4th generation of the Jones family to work on Springdale farm



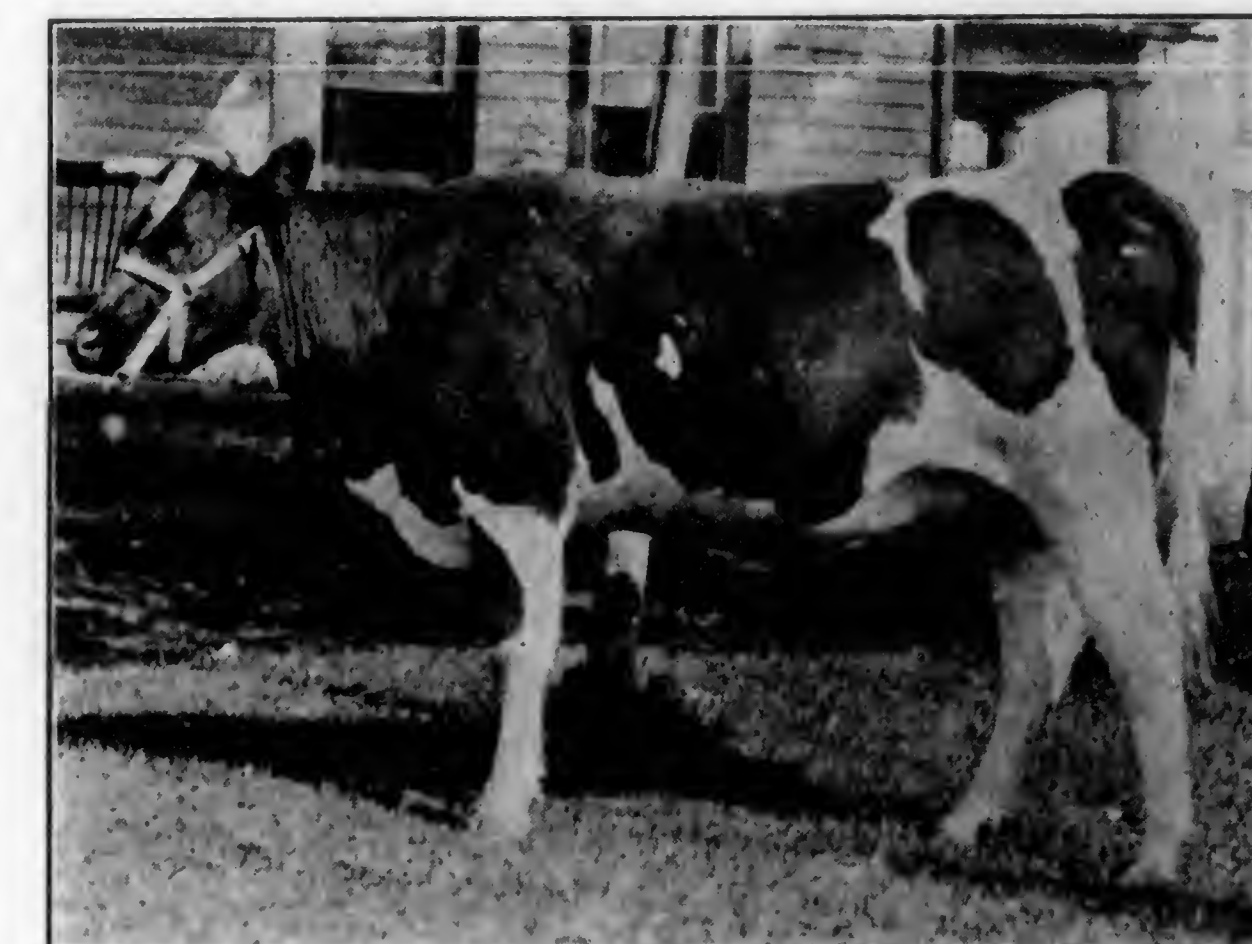
KING TWEDE SPRING FARM
Former herdsire at Springdale, now owned by Abner S. Deysher, Reading, Pennsylvania



ECHO SYLVIA SEGIS BURKE
A daughter of Woodmont. Her dam is a 27-lb. daughter of Tobe Rag Apple Korndyke and is from a 32-lb. daughter of King Segis Hengerveld De Kol Burke.



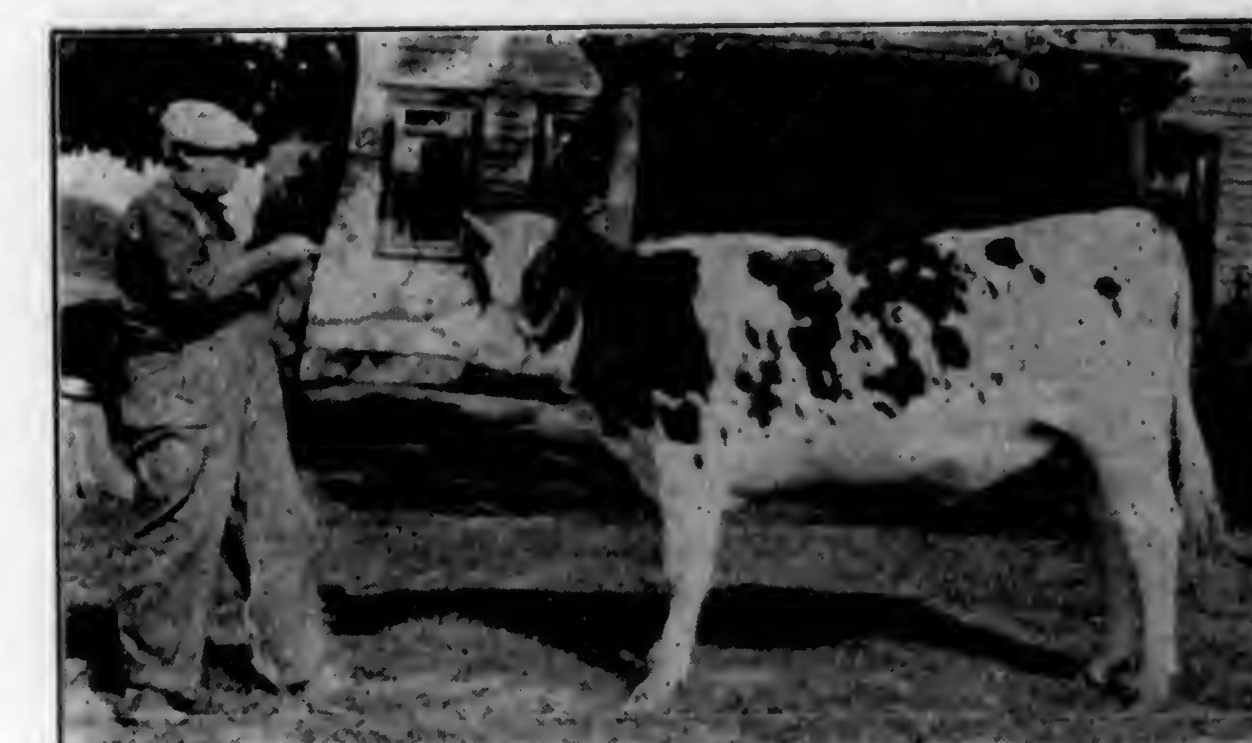
KING BEAUTY SYLVIA LYONS
Present Springdale herdsire with B. F. Jones and G. F. Decker, who owns an interest in him



ECHO SYLVIA PONTIAC TOBE
A daughter of Woodmont from a 28-lb. junior three-year-old.



WOODMONT ECHO SYLVIA CHAMPION
A former Springdale herdsire. His yearling and two-year-old daughters show great promise



FRANK TEACHING A YOUNGSTER TO POSE
The heifer is Echo Sylvia Wynola Korndyke



CALVES Sired BY WOODMONT ECHO SYLVIA CHAMPION

Springdale Herd and Its Owners

(Concluded from page 670.)

Jones has had the opportunity to look over many of the greatest herds in the eastern states and he prides himself that there are a greater percentage of straight top lines in Springdale herd than there can be found in any other herd of which he knows. Before Hugh Jones, the junior member of the firm, was taken sick they were fitting some of the animals to compete at the National Dairy Show.

The Jones' pride themselves on the health of their herd as well as its individuality. Springdale herd is accredited and has been for a number of years. The owners were the first in Susquehanna County to sign up for the accredited herd test and Springdale was the second herd to be accredited, the herd of their neighbor, Henry Decker, being tested and placed on the accredited list just one day ahead.

In thirteen years there has been only one reactor at Springdale.

The Jones Farm is an ideal home for dairy cattle, having shady pastures which are well watered. It contains 135 acres of which about 30 acres are woodland.

The land is rolling and very productive. Corn, oats, and clover are the principal crops grown. For a number of years black turkeys and white wyandotte chickens were raised for breeding stock and the firm enjoyed an enviable reputation as poultrymen.

W. Hugh Jones, the junior member of the firm, is well-known to Holstein breeders of Pennsylvania. Brought up on the farm he has a first-hand knowledge of Holsteins and their care. He is an authority on records and for a number of years has kept track of the state champions. Keeping track of these champions and their records is one of Hugh's hobbies and several articles from his pen along this line have appeared in the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN and other papers. For nearly two years he has been secretary of the Pennsylvania Federation of Holstein-Friesian Clubs. As our readers know, Hugh was taken sick last spring and his continued ill health is the only reason that the Jones firm have decided to dispose of their herd. Their decision will be regretted by all lovers of the Holstein breed, for the work of the Jones' has always been for improvement. They are real breeders and with the exception of the herdsire, every animal in the herd has been raised on the farm.

The Dairy Business in Old Cairo, Egypt

By George Cecil

THE Cairo dairy business, which is entirely in the hands of the Egyptians, depends for its success upon European and native patronage. The British government officials, of whom—despite frequent bombing by discontented Egyptians—there are a considerable number, the English regiments, the mercantile element, which is drawn from all the nationalities under the shining sun; each contributes to the dairyman's well-being. As to the natives, they are tremendous milk drinkers. From the highest in the land down to the humblest fellaheen (agricultural labourer) all need their daily ration of milk. Butter, however, does not appeal to them, while cream is reserved for the European, unless a Pasha, flying high, emulates English tastes. The Europeans are not sorry that the Egyptians care little for cream, since the commodity is a scarce one. The milk is (presumably owing to the poor-ness of the pasturage) thin. It seldom bears skimming.

The average European is satisfied with the milk yielded by the local cattle. Indeed, the English exile is a philosopher at heart, glad of what he can get, and thankful that things are no worse. Yet, exceptions exist; when and where, pray, do they not? Fine ladies (the wives of judges and what not), turning up their noses at the somewhat thin milk sold by the Cairene dairymen, import cows from England, and with them, enormous quantities of oil-cake. Unfortunately, the specially selected Jerseys and Guernseys do not always thrive, often becoming like Pharaoh's lean kine. So, the Egyptian air not agreeing with them, the unsatisfactory cows are sold for what they will fetch, the surplus oil-cake being disposed of by auction, and the unhappy white lady, greatly chagrined, falls back on such milk as Cairo offers. Decidedly a come-down.

Occasionally the officers of a British cavalry regiment, persuaded that nothing is good unless it comes from England, send "Home" for two or three milch cows, the mess sergeant being placed in charge of the little dairy. The animals, however, do not thrive for long, and the officers' mess is reduced to the Egyptian article. "Serves them right for being snobs," is the verdict of officers in less pretentious regiments.

The Cairo dairies obtain their supplies from the small farmers on the outskirts of the town. It is brought in twice a day, at dawn and sunset, the cans being laden on a long string of donkeys. Should the farmers run short of the stipulated quantity, they promptly requisition the contents of the "fellaheen's" pails, whereupon an outcry is raised. "Must I, then, go thirsty?" indignantly asks the outraged Arabi, after vainly struggling to retain possession of his property. "Is my wife to be deprived of the cooling draught which is to her the very breath of life? May your marauding hands be withered! May vultures pick your bones! May your graves be defiled! May your sight be taken from you!" The farmer's emissaries are fully equal to the occasion. "Thou Dog! Son of a dog! Thy milk is required by Said, the keeper of the dairy in the English quarter, who will sell it to the white people, our masters. So what matter, pig, if thy wife goes thirsty? Think thyself lucky, O father of all filth, that we do not beat thee and leave thee for dead!" Sometimes the unfortunate one does not escape chastisement, for the farmers' paid bullies do not relish the hope that their graves may be defiled. The ill-starred fellaheen is thrown flat, a brawny ruffian sitting on his head, while one of the gang belabours him with the kurbash, a hor-

rible whip of rhinoceros hide. A house to house visitation is made, till the tale of milk is complete.

Every now and then a complaint is laid with the police, and the farmers may, or may not, be summoned to the hall of justice and fined by the Cadi. As a rule, however, the affronted fellaheen, like Brer Rabbit, lies low, for he knows, from bitter experience, that the law in Egypt is only for the rich. Besides, as the result of bringing the farmer to book, he may wake in the night to find the little homestead burning over his unhappy head. In Egyptian milk-supplying circles vengeance is apt to follow an attempt to put wrong right, and very effective vengeance, too. From incendiarism to a knock on the head with a loaded bludgeon is but a step, unless a poisoned glass of milk is considered a more artistic means towards an end. The life of the retailer is safer than that of the supplier, though he also may fall foul of a jealous rival—and meet with an untimely end. In the Orient none stick at trifles.

Certainly, things are a little better than they were before British rule was introduced. But lawlessness and oppression being the heritage of Egypt, the weakest probably will continue to go to the wall till the Day of Judgment is reached. "Might is right" admit the Egyptians, sometimes reluctantly.

The poorer Cairene natives, who inhabit the bazar, are satisfied with goat's milk. A goatherd drives his little flock from one malodorous, narrow street to another, calling out "Bestir ye! the hour of the goats has arrived! By the mercy of Allah (to whom be all praise) there is milk in plenty! Bring then your earthen vessels, for, my customers being many, I dare not tarry!" While the animals browse amongst the garbage their proprietor suns himself on a doorstep and rolls a cigarette, repeating the invitation to the housewives during the process of manufacture. The last-named, emerging from their drowsy quarters, select a goat and milk it. Having secured about his person the few coppers which have been paid him, Selim, gathering the flock together, moves on to the next bazar. He repeats the performance every day, year in, year out, never asking for a holiday, a cigarette being his sole distraction. Selim does not even look forward to saving money and retiring. To earn sufficient for the purpose of filling his belly and tobacco pouch is all that the goatherd thinks of—he gives no thought to the future. None is more contented than this humblest of the humble.

A cow also is driven through each bazar, for those who can afford the luxury are ever ready to avail themselves of the superior article. The cow keeper, knowing this, advertises his specialty by loudly decrying the goat's milk. "Buy, O ladies of exalted quality. Forego the wretched produce of the goat! 'Tis not fit for your unsullied bowls. I swear it on the Beard of the Prophet! What is the goat but an unclean feeder? On what filth will he not make a meal? True, the milk of the noble cow costs double that of the paltry goat! But consider, I pray of you, the difference in quality, and hesitate no longer. Bring your bowls, that I may fill them, and forget not your purses! The nectar of the true believers is cow's milk! Let infidels find pleasure in goat's milk!"

Should an officious bystander mention the gist of this

eloquence to Selim, there may be trouble, the cow being clandestinely removed by the indignant goatherd. Or the cowkeeper himself pays the penalty of belittling Selim's business; he is found lying in the gutter—a knife between his shoulder blades. Rough justice.

The Effendi (Egyptian Nobleman), the Bimbashi (Native military officer) and the Sheik are partial to camel's milk. So when visiting Cairo, they bring with them one of these ungainly animals, a colored milkman being in charge. It is the menial's duty to see that the delicacy is forthcoming at dawn, midday and sunset; these are the hours at which a "true believer" may slake his thirst, the Holy Koran having regulated the time for refreshment. Woe betide the slave who, allowing the camel to stray, has deprived his master of the anticipated luxury. Prayers and tears, promises never to offend again, the deepest repentance; none of these avail the guilty drudge. "Call the executioners!" commands the infuriated great one; and straightway, a repulsive looking Nubian appears blacker than night and terribly ferocious. The trembling menial is abused till the very dust is shaken from the walls, till the birds in the adjacent trees cease their twittering in sheer astonishment at the torrent of words. A signal from the orator, and the poor wretch is thrown—the Kurbash does the rest.

Although the highly-placed Egyptian is extremely particular about taking his camel's milk at the time prescribed by the Koran, he does not always obey the Prophet's ruling where rum is concerned. Strong drink, according to Mohammed, is anathema; the backslider who indulges in the slightest nip is doomed to

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2 daughters of a 36.15-lb. bull, 3 daughters of a 34.72-lb. bull, 6 others by sons of 30-lb. cows, 3 daughters of a 27.84-lb. four-year-old that gave 569 lbs. of milk. Several daughters of A.R.O. cows—all uniting some of the greatest producing blood lines from every side. About 20 head just fresh or soon due at sale time. A number of splendid yearlings and a few nice calves.

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eternal perdition. Cunning Mahometans, bent on gratifying their taste, and ever ready with an excuse, declare that rum, not having been invented when the Koran was written, cannot be included in the list of forbidden things. So they surreptitiously add an egg-cup full to the camel's milk, and piously thank Allah that so great a blessing may be enjoyed without offending against pious beliefs. Occasionally the Effendi, the Bimbashi and the Sheik are rather the worse for their elastic piety, the native who has once acquired a liking for rum never knowing when to leave off. The egg-cup becomes a sherry glass, then a port glass—and, finally, a tumbler. Eventually, more rum than milk is consumed.

Only the younger Egyptians are unorthodox. Nothing will induce the older men to "qualify" the milk—even in cases of illness, when the strength is at its lowest ebb, they obstinately refuse to allow the spirits pass their lips. The really strict Moslem goes down to the grave without ever having drunk anything stronger than milk. (The goat's milk, by the way, is very strong.)

There is much competition amongst the Cairene dairymen to secure the supplying of the British regiments. As no one establishment is in a sufficiently large way of business to cater for the full strength of the garrison, each unit has its own supplier. The (cow's) milk is delivered at the quartermaster's store first thing in the morning and after sundown, the cans being kept on ice during the "hot weather" months. The supply is by tender; and there is endless competition for military custom, principally because accounts are settled

punctually on the first of the month. "Graft," however, enters into the transaction, the quartermaster and his myrmidons expecting to be "remembered." Actual hard cash may not pass between the parties; but a monthly present of cigars, cigarettes, whiskey and beer decidedly knocks the bottom out of the dairyman's profit. Should the aggrieved supplier (very properly) decline to "remember" the parasites, there is every chance of the milk failing to satisfy the consumers. The disappointed quartermaster arranges the introduction of something which renders the contents of the pail unpleasant to the taste, and the badly treated dairyman is turned down. He may report the quartermaster, pinning his faith to British justice, and swearing—on the tomb of Mohamet—that the absence of a bribe has caused the doctoring of the milk. But all in vain. Proof is wanting, without which no commanding officer will order a quartermaster to be court-martialed. The Colonel may have his suspicions; the proof, however, is the thing.

The regimental dairyman's troubles do not begin and end with the presents expected by the quartermaster's department. Whenever these warriors find themselves near the dairy, they are consumed with a raging thirst, a "fifteen shilling thirst," as the soldier puts it. So the thirsty ones enter the lowly establishment, mentioning to the proprietor (who is quaking in his sandals) that "walking is dry work" and that "a whiskey-and-soda would not come amiss." Abdul, smiling a sickly and extremely unpleasant smile, produces what is required, despatching a message to the merchant round the corner for ice. Inwardly cursing, he affects delight while his good health is drunk. He regrets not having put a dose of poison in the whiskey.

Upon those rare occasions when the dairyman secures a conviction against the quartermaster and his gang, the demand for buksheesh ceases. Later on it is as active as ever.

Milk for use in the military hospitals, wherein the British troops are doctored for fever, sunstroke and other local ailments, is supplied by the government dairy. Expert native milkers are employed thereat, and, the pay and eventual pension being generous, there is much competition for the post. The discipline, however, is strict, the military authorities administering the concern. Should one of the native personnel be late on milking parade, he is had up in the orderly-room before the Commanding Officer of the dairy and fined. The man who is caught making away with the milk, is summarily punished then and there; tied to a post, he makes the acquaintance of the cat-o'-nine-tails. When the government dairy was first instituted, those who clandestinely disposed of the milk to outsiders were clapped into jail. As, however, it was found that the delinquents humorously approved of free board and lodging, the General Officer commanding the forces instituted the more effective form of punishment. For the rest, thefts are rare. Apart from the physical discomfort of a lacerated back, the Egyptian who has been chastised is mocked by his unfeeling comrades—till life is one long burden. A heartless race are they, utterly callous where human suffering is concerned.

The officer who controls the destinies of the government dairy seldom knows a quart from a pint, or a separator from a churn. But that does not matter,

since his upper grade subordinates are thoroughly capable of "carrying on." He is there partly to maintain military discipline and principally because the British War Office has inflexibly ruled that none else are eligible for the job. A sergeant, on sergeant's pay, probably could do just as well—perhaps far better. The noncommissioned officer also would take an intelligent interest in his work, for he is ever on the lookout to better himself by attracting the favorable attention of his superiors. The officer, on the other hand, has nothing to gain by attending to the dairy business; the mastering of its intricacies does not advance him in the profession of arms. Such is the ingrained snobbishness of the British Army system that to be on duty at the dairy is considered derogatory. Nor is the view likely to change.

The nursing sisters, like the hospital patients, are rationed from the Government dairy, it being considered that they cannot perform their arduous duties unless sustained by milk of good quality. The Royal Army Medical Corps doctors, on the other hand, must fall back on the Egyptian suppliers, their work being considered less exacting. The "pill-wallahs," as the soldiers entitle them, hold a very different opinion.

The trade, naturally enough is highly displeased at the existence of the Government dairy. "Our milk," they have stated in a well expressed memorial, "Is found suitable for the active troops. Is it not equally suitable for the soldier whom illness has rendered passive? Common sense is on our side." It is, right enough. But the public money being at stake, common sense has absolutely no part in the scheme of things—especially as the institution in question provides an officer with a well paid billet. Meanwhile, the agitation is renewed at intervals, and all to no purpose. Only when the cows at the government dairy fail to yield the expected supply, or when an epidemic of sickness increases the demand for milk, do the local dairymen get a look-in. Upon these fortunate occasions they piously return thanks to Allah, and charge double the usual rate. An instance of making hay while the sun shines.

The military authorities, rendered indignant, endeavor to cheapen the price. They might as well try to alter the current of the Nile; no contract rate has been arranged, and, the milk being urgently needed, the amount asked is grudgingly paid. The dairymen feel that they have not lived in vain.—*Jersey Bulletin*.

The Van Gorder Springdale Herd

A Bunch of Good Cattle On a Good Farm

SITUATED 1,600 feet above sea level and about two miles from the village of Pike, Wyoming Co., New York, is Springdale Farm, owned by the well-known Holstein-Friesian breeder, Greenleaf S. Van Gorder. Springdale Farm contains 312 acres, mostly creek bottom and gravelly loam. Through the pasture runs a trout stream fed by never-failing springs. About thirty acres are in woods while in the spring of 1922, Mr. Van Gorder, who is an advocate of conserva-

tion of the natural resources of the state as well as of other things, set 500 Carolina poplars and 500 white pine trees by way of reforesting.

While the farm would easily carry a herd of seventy-five head, the present herd consists of thirty registered animals. At its head is the good bull Superba Rag Apple Korndyke, No. 176144. The pedigree of this bull, who is a splendid individual shows intensification of the blood of the famous Pontiac Korndyke for he is by Rag Apple Korndyke 8th and from Fairview Jessie Korndyke, a 30-lb. daughter of that great sire. Jessie, who has several sons that have made good as sires, was for a number of years termed "the handsomest daughter of old Pontiac Korndyke." In size she was above the average with a clean cut, stylish head, a straight back and square rump while her udder was large and square with a teat on each corner. The desirable characteristics of this great cow has been transmitted through her sons to her granddaughters. Superba Rag Apple Korndyke carries 62½% of the blood of his famous grandsire Pontiac Korndyke and traces to him no less than five times.

One of the showiest cows in the herd is Nettie Tensen Segis. She is an A. R. O. daughter of Sir Lyons Hengerveld Segis who was a son of King Segis from the 33-lb. cow Blanche Lyons De Kol. The published blue books only give this one A. R. O. daughter for Sir Lyons Hengerveld Segis but he has a long list of daughters tested under Canadian rules and Vol. 10 of the Canadian Holstein-Friesian Year Book, which is for the year ending April 30, 1921, credits him with fifty-three tested daughters. (The Canadian Association did not publish a year book during 1922). Sixteen of these daughters exceeded 20-lb. butter in seven days' test although the majority were tested as heifers. The highest record is 28.26 lb. butter for a cow just past five years of age and the list includes a 25-lb. two-year-old with over 102 lb. butter in thirty days. This bull has a number of daughters with very creditable long-time records and evidently inherited the transmitting abilities of

King Artis Waconda

Is
Bred
in
the
Purple!



His dam, a 30-lb. cow, made a world's record for year production as a three-year-old—his two nearest dams average 30.59 lb. butter, 586.85 lb. milk in 7 day official test.

In his pedigree occur the names of the first 30-lb. cow, the first 30-lb. three-year-old, the first 34-lb. cow, the first 37-lb. cow—a mother and daughter that each produced over 100 lb. milk in a day, and the first cow to produce more than a thousand pounds of butterfat in a year, yet I am selling his sons and daughters at very reasonable prices.

SAM T. WITMER

Union Deposit,

Dauphin Co., Pa.



A desirable place to live. The homestead of Springdale Farm.

tion of the natural resources of the state as well as of other things, set 500 Carolina poplars and 500 white pine trees by way of reforesting.

While the farm would easily carry a herd of seventy-five head, the present herd consists of thirty registered animals. At its head is the good bull Superba Rag Apple Korndyke, No. 176144. The pedigree of this

his sire King Segis and his maternal grandsire Pietertje Hengerveld's Count De Kol.

There are at Springdale several nice record daughters of King Pietertje De Kol Walker. These include 20- and 23-lb. three-year-olds. He is from the 30-lb. cow Box Elders Dora and by King Walker 5th whose dam, Paula of Chagrin Falls 3d, produced 751.4 lb. milk, 30.84 lb. butter in seven days and 23,657.6 lb. milk, 987.82 lb. butter in 362 days.

A cow which is bound to please you is Gertrude Estelle De Kol with a seven-day official record of 26.89 lb. butter, 504.8 lb. milk. Her sire is Colonel Korn-dyke De Kol and is by Pontiac Korn-dyke from a 25-lb. daughter of Junior De Kol so her pedigree shows a desirable combination of producing blood lines.

All cattlemen will be interested in Springdale Korn-dyke Johanna, a heifer with an official record of 21.26



SUPERBA RAG APPLE KORNDYKE
A strongly-bred Korn-dyke bull. His dam is a 30-lb. daughter of old Pontiac Korn-dyke.

lb. butter, 408.8 lb. milk. She is a daughter of Rag Apple the Great, son of the celebrated Segis Fayne Johanna. This young thing has already made good.

The herd includes A. R. O. daughters of Woodcrest King Urma and Champion Echo Ladoga. Woodcrest King Urma is by King Walker from Urmagrace, a 35-lb. daughter of a 31-lb. cow. Champion Echo Ladoga is the splendid bull of the North Country Farm, owned by Geo. Smith of Watertown, N. Y. He is by Champion Echo Sylvia Pontiac from North Country Ladoga Alice, 31.14 lb. butter as a four-year-old, one of the famous North Country Farm twins.

Mr. Van Gorder thinks a great deal of K. P. C. Beets, a daughter of King Pontiac Canary with a seven-day official record of 25.25 lb. butter, 554.6 lb. milk. Her son, King Pontiac Canary Beets Johanna, has been used as a junior sire. There are a number of other good A. R. O. cows in the herd as well as daughters of the animals mentioned above.

The young stock shows evidence of care and feed and have had the advantage of skim milk as a feed for at Springdale Farm the cream is sold and the residue fed to the calves and pigs. Springdale is not only a herd prefix registered in the office of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America but is also the farm name and is registered under the state laws at Albany.

The buildings on Springdale Farm consist of the commodious and comfortable farm dwelling which contains parlor, sitting room, kitchen, dining room, six bedrooms and bathroom. The hired man and his fam-

ily are taken care of in a seven-room house handily located. The premises are all equipped with telephones and are on a rural route. The dairy barn, erected in 1917, is modern throughout. It is 120 feet long and 36 feet in width. It contains steel stanchions for thirty-eight animals with four box stalls for bulls or maternity purposes, together with ten stalls or pens for the calves. Water is supplied by a gravity system with drinking cups, and all buildings are electrically lighted. The ice house and creamery, which contains a pasteurizer and a De Laval separator operated by electric motor, are handily located.

The barn for horses and mules is 32 feet by 56 feet. The farm shop in which the small tools are kept and in which "rainy day" repairs can be made is 22 feet by 30 feet. Then there is a hog barn, 34 feet by 40 feet, a 16 by 24 feet hen house; and a shed for tools and wagons, 60 feet long and 20 feet wide. The fences are well arranged and made of woven wire.

This farm is well favored having adequate water-power to generate sufficient electricity to light and heat all the buildings as well as to furnish power for farm usage. For residential purposes, Springdale Farm is very desirable as there is a district school 40 rods distant from the premises; at the village of Pike, two miles distant, there is a high school and public library with good stores and three churches, Baptist, Methodist



The big dairy barn on the Springdale Farm, Pike, Wyoming Co., New York.

and Presbyterian, as well as an excellent cheese and butter factory. Hardys Station is on the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg R. R., and is just two and one-half miles away; Castile, on the Erie Railroad is seven miles distant; and Fillmore on the Pennsylvania R. R. is nine miles away; the village of Bliss, where a Merrill Soule powdered milk plant is located, is four miles from the house; and the village of Gainesville is just five miles away. Nearly one million people live within a fifty-mile radius—Olean, Buffalo and Hornell are forty-five miles away; it is thirty-five miles to Batavia; and a little over fifty miles to Rochester.

Mr. Van Gorder has a legal right to prefix Honorable before his name for he is an ex-senator, having represented his friends and neighbors at Albany. He humorously describes himself as a "has-been politician" and has always taken a keen interest in politics. At the

recent primary election, Mr. Van Gorder went to vote for his chosen candidates and we regret to say was severely injured in an auto accident when returning. The effects of this accident are very apparent although his indomitable will prevents him taking the rest that his doctor advises. He still sits and stands with difficulty

and it is evident that he is in pain most of the time.

Mr. Van Gorder's family consists of the Senator, his wife and one daughter. There are no sons to carry on the cattle business but it was not until Mr. Van Gorder was injured that he made up his mind to dispose of his black and white pets and their home.

The Dairy Cattle Congress

By Special Correspondence

THE fourteenth annual meeting of the Dairy Cattle Congress with which has been combined the International Belgian Horse Show was the greatest event of its kind ever held. In 1910 a little group of dairy enthusiasts conceived the idea of a show for the dairy breeders of the Mid Western States. It was not the intention to supplant any established show but rather to supplement those already organized with one that would emphasize and encourage dairy sentiment. That first show was held in a tent. The ring was a roped off enclosure and the handful of cattle attracted considerable comment.

This year the Cattle Congress was held September 24th to 30th, on the same land. There are a series of buildings, ample until this season, for a regular show. The seed sown in 1910 has borne an ample harvest. Now the amphitheater has a seating capacity of nearly 10,000 and it was filled to the limit. The record days attendance was 29,400.

From the Holstein breeders' standpoint it was a remarkable show, for Holsteins seemed to hold the center of the stage pretty generally. The number of entries was out-classed by one of the Channel Island breeds but the interest was not dampened by that.

It is doubtful if even a National Show ever brought out a more uniformly excellent lot of cattle. The entries came from Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois and South Dakota and the state herd awards went to Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota in the order named.

This class is attracting considerable interest. The National breed organization donates \$300 and the Cattle Congress gives a like amount to be divided among three state herds. At least four must be entered. The first prize is \$300 and competing herds consist of:

- One bull two years old or over.
- One yearling bull.
- One bull calf.
- Three cows three years old or over.
- One heifer two years old and under three.
- One senior yearling heifer.
- One junior yearling heifer.
- One heifer calf.

Other conditions of this class are:

(1) That each state herd of ten head be owned by at least three different individual owners and exhibited under the name of the State Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Association of the state from which they come.

(2) The Judge shall be the same as for the open classifications of Holsteins.

(3) Owners of animals exhibited in the state herd may enter in any of the open classifications they desire. The money goes to the treasury of the state associa-

tion winning it and is to be used for promotion work. The state herds winning the highest places in the open classes naturally win this money. One can imagine the beauty of such an exhibit. Pick the very choicest from the breeders entering the open classes and mass them in a single group and one will get an idea of this competition.

A rather startling occurrence was the placing of the Wisconsin bull, Johanna Rag Apple Pabst, in the senior and grand champion position over the supposedly unbeatable Cherokee Ormsby Piebe, shown by Har-grove & Arnold. The judge, R. E. Haeger had very plausible reasons for his decision for the Johanna bull was a wonder when looked at from any angle. Seldom do two animals of such class compete together.

The grand champion female, Madam Artis Wayne Denver was equally outstanding. For top line, length from hip to pin bones, refinement of head and neck and balance and attachment of udder, she was in a class by herself. She had with all this, tremendous capacity without being coarse in any sense. The groups also called for exclamations of appreciation from the bystanders.

A comparatively new feature is the boys' and girls' calf club show. This has been worked before but never with such startling success. There were eighty-four entries and the winner was Miss Verna Peterson of Ft. Dodge, Iowa. Her calf, Pauline Champion Hartog, beautifully fitted and shown, was the champion of the class and rightly deserved the honor. These eighty-four youngsters who have raised, fitted and shown their calves have had a splendid start toward a dairy career. They can hardly do what they have without stimulating an appreciation of the breed, which later will develop a life long interest in the whole industry. There are eighty-four dairy enthusiasts in embryo.

While the judging of the Holsteins were in progress some of the foreign delegates to the World's Dairy Congress visited the show. These gentlemen were keenly interested in the work of Mr. Haeger, followed him closely and carefully studied his chosen type. These gentlemen have made a tour of inspection through dairy sections of Wisconsin and Illinois. They spent the 27th at the Cattle Congress and were shown through the nationally famous Orange Township on the morning of the 28th. From Waterloo they went for a day at the Iowa College of Agriculture at Ames and from there they return to Washington.

The personnel of the party is: Dr. Werner Wyssman, Dr. G. Koestter and Paul Tribolet, from the University of Berne, Switzerland; Professor J. P. Drew and A.

(Continued on page 681.)

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Published in the interest of the breeder and dairyman everywhere.

HOWARD C. REYNOLDS, *Managing Editor*
G. H. TRUCKELL, *Associate Editor*

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The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman was established for the purpose of promoting the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle and to protect the interests of the men who breed purebred cattle, basing the value of the cattle on their ability to produce and reproduce.

We stand for progressive yet conservative administration of the National Association. We stand for Honest Records, Honest Advertising, and Honest Sales. We will at all times endeavor to promote any interests that have for their purpose the advancement of the Holstein cow, the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, and the breed and breeders generally.

Fat Covers a Multitude of Sins

IN a recent conversation with a judge of dairy cattle, in speaking of type and general conformation, he said that fat covered up many defects in the showing and sale room and that in selecting animals for breeding purposes, he much preferred to make his selections from animals in ordinary flesh as one would find them in the working dairy.

We believe this suggestion is a good one. If breeding stock is selected from herds kept under ordinary working conditions, the prospective buyer is not only assured of the kind and quality of the animal which he is purchasing, but he usually can save by sharing with the seller, the cost of the feed and labor that would be necessary to specially feed and fit the animal as it is fully conceded it should be fitted before entering the sale ring. If you want to get good ones and get them worth the money, make your selection from the herds of the plain breeders and dairymen.

De Las' Straw

DOWN South they tell a story about an old negro to whom a former employer had given an old purebred Holstein cow, which had afterwards dropped a very handsome heifer calf. The darkey fed the calf about everything he could get hold of and it had grown into a fine animal when one day, a so-called extension agent saw it and induced its owner to consign it to a public sale which was to be held some sixty miles away. A short time after the sale, a storekeeper in the country village was asked by the darkey to let him have some groceries on credit. "Why, Uncle Mose," said the storekeeper, "you've got plenty of money, what did you do with all you got for your calf?"

"Why, Massa Jones, I didn't get any of it, de ducks et it all up." "The ducks ate it!" "Why, man, that is impossible, how could ducks eat a calf or the money you got for it?"

"Wal, sah, it's like dis. De 'stension man he done got me to sell dat calf, den he made 'rangements to have it carried to town and put on de train goin' to de place where it was sold. Den, when it came to sendin' me what it brought, he deducks de cost of de crate, deducks de cost of takin' de calf to de depo', deducks de freight to the city, deducks commission for sellin', deducks de fees for registration and on top of dat they took some more for transfur and den dere wern't any left for dis pore ole nigger. Yas, sah, de ducks plum eet dat calf all up."

The Latest Science On Foods

SCIENTISTS told of the latest chemical discoveries, September 21st, at a meeting of the American Chemical Society held at Milwaukee.

Compounds of copper, manganese and zinc, found in vitamins in animal and plant tissue, are essential to life declared Prof. McHargue, research chemist of the American Chemical Society. Appreciable amounts of various minerals are found in virgin and cultivated Kentucky soils of three geological formations. Plants found growing in these soils contain these minerals. Prof. McHargue believes that vitamins are the most important life elements and are closely associated with the whole group of metals.

At the University of Arkansas Dr. Harrison Hale and Carl Davis have been investigating the purification of milk. They advocate chlorine to remove disease germs and experiments show that active chlorine is a better germicide for milk and milk products than either sodium or calcium hypochlorite, the chemical now used for this purpose.

Dr. Hale fed the chlorinated milk to rats and could not find that there was any harmful effects either on growth or powers of reproduction. Milk from Holsteins was declared to be more amenable to chlorine treatment than was milk from animals of other breeds. Dr. Hale said that the chlorine treatment is not yet advanced enough to be a commercial factor but he expects that it will be before very long.

Dr. J. S. Hughes of the Kansas State Agricultural College, gave the results of his experiments with chickens kept out of sunlight. Chickens with weak legs from lack of nutrition had their weakness cured by sun rays. Dr. Hughes pointed out that lack of sunlight developed rickets, retarded sex development, and failed to calcify the bones, all of which will have bearings on health and growth of children as well as animals.

The Importance of Dairying

The importance of the dairy industry is scarcely realized by the people of this country. The census shows that almost 71% of the American farmers have dairy cattle. These farms represent an investment of forty-seven billion dollars and have a population of twenty-three million people.—Van Norman.

Cost of Raising Crops

The cost of producing some of the standard crops has been compiled by the United States Department of Agriculture. They obtained their data from representative farmers in all parts of the country and figures

show that the average cost of raising a bushel of corn in 1922 was 66c; the cost of raising a bushel of oats, 53c; and it cost \$1.23 to produce a bushel of wheat. These figures include all charges for labor and for use of land.



Feeding the Monster

Up until 1919 a 25c transfer fee was more than sufficient to cover the cost of conducting the Association's management and in addition a handsome surplus of \$220,000 was accumulated.

At Philadelphia in 1919 a new baby of royal parentage was born to take charge of the Association's management. The transfer fee was immediately raised to \$1.00 to provide funds to care for the new baby. At Kansas City in 1922 the fee was increased to \$1.50, and only recently it has been thought necessary by those who have charge of the child to take \$93,000.00 from the Association's reserve fund to keep it alive and well supplied with worldly goods. Why not put the baby on a milk diet instead of a money diet?

A Diamond in the Rough

A REAL surprise was sprung on the fraternity at the New York State Fair when A. C. Parker of Lebanon, New York, led out Buster Pietertje De Kol in the bull calf class. Mr. Parker is a dairyman and is reported to have never shown any of his stock until this fall. Buster won easily over the entries from the great Powell and Yates herds and was made junior champion by Judge R. E. Haeger. It is reported that while Mr. Parker knew he had a very



BUSTER PIETERTJE DE KOL

First prize bull calf and junior champion at the 1923 New York State Fair. Owned by A. C. Parker, Lebanon, New York, who also appears in the picture.

handsome young bull he did not appreciate the show qualities of his animal until some of his friends told him what he had and induced him to show at the fair. This young bull will be a member of the New York State show herd exhibited at the National as well as competing in the open classes. He will look even better than he did when this picture was taken as he won on his type with scarcely any fitting.

Value of a Dollar

THE September issue of the *Monthly Labor Review* gives an interesting study of the purchasing power of the dollar during the period from 1913 to 1923. This was made by the United States Department of Labor Statistics. According to this survey, the purchasing power of the 1913 dollar, which was taken as the standard, has varied widely in the last ten years. It purchased more commodities in 1914 and 1915 than in 1913, but it began to decline in 1916 until in May, 1920, it was equal to only 40 cents in purchasing power as compared with 1913. In June, 1923, its purchasing power as compared with 1913 was 65 cents.

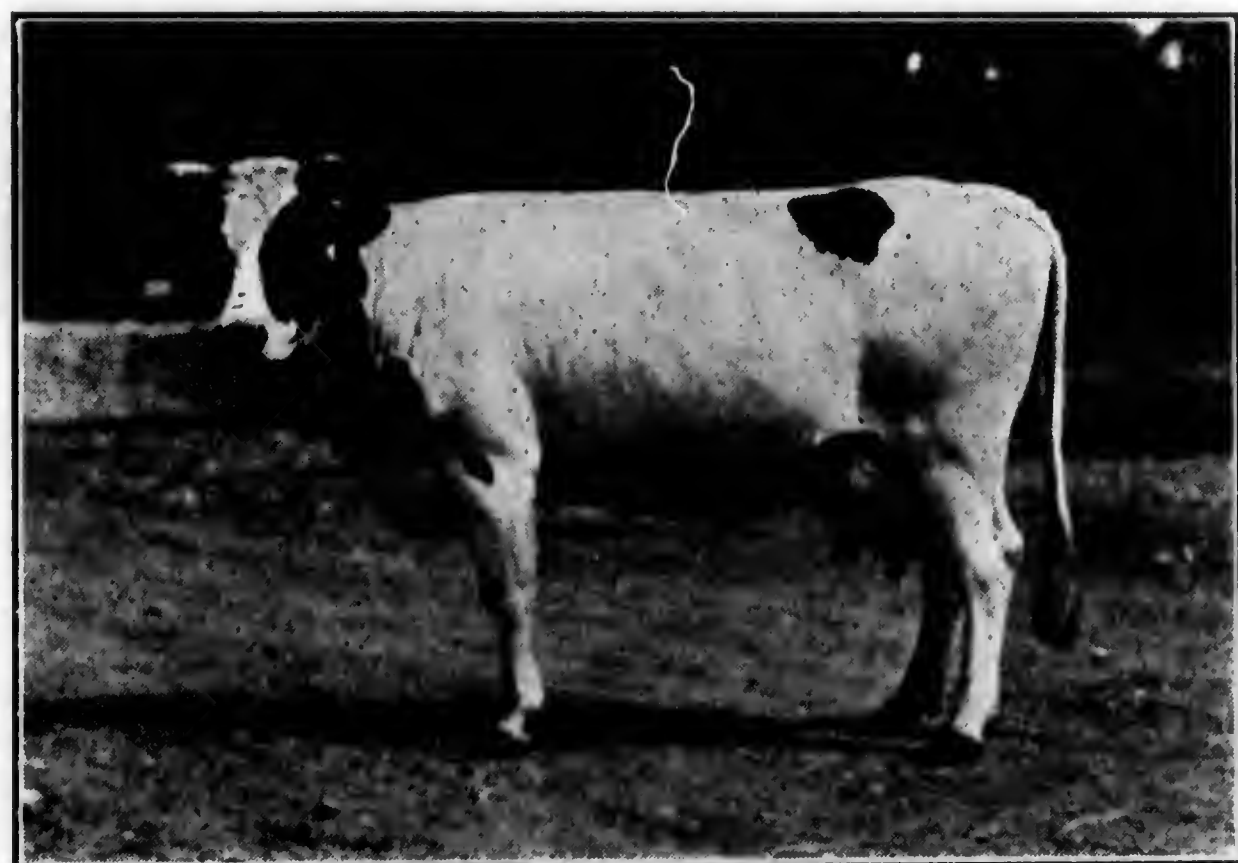
Farm Product Prices

According to the United States Department of Agriculture, farm products of all kinds are bringing 15.5 per cent more than a year ago and 25.6 per cent more than two years ago. These figures are as of August 1st. The average price is still 19 per cent lower than the average price of farm products on August 1st for the past ten years.

A Western Dairy Queen

STEILACOOM INKA POSCH, No. 507462, one of the good producing cows of the "Fort Steilacoom Holstein Herd," belonging to the Western State Hospital, Fort Steilacoom, Washington, recently finished a year test producing 30,610 lb. milk and 1133.594 lb. butter as a junior four-year-old.

Throughout the test the cow was fed and milked by the herdsman Tom Webster. Her feed mixture was composed of ground oats, ground corn, wheat bran, cottonseed meal, linseed oil meal, coconut meal and Flieschman's dried grains. The largest amount of grain consumed in a day was 28 lb. She was fed some mangels and all the alfalfa hay she would eat together with corn silage as well as dried beet pulp soaked in molasses and water, during the greater part of the test period. Throughout the test she was a strong feeder and gained in flesh and condition during the year. However, her year record might have been larger had she not caught cold in January and devel-



STEILACOOM INKA POSCH, No. 507462

30,610 lb. milk, 1133.59 lb. butter in a year as a junior four-year-old. Bred, owned and developed by the Western State Hospital, Fort Steilacoom, Washington.

oped a cough, the effects of which caused a drop in milk during February.

The phenomenal part of her test was her seven day official record of 646.1 lb. milk and 28.223 lb. butter at the end of her tenth month, thereby exceeding her seven day official record at the beginning of her year by 4.12 lb. and equalizing her production of milk of 646.1 lb.

Steilacoom Inka Posch was bred in the herd of the Western State Hospital. She is sired by Sir Fayne De Kol Inka, who now has ten A. R. O. daughters. Her dam is Donnybrook Posch Colantha, a daughter of Sir Colantha Prilly, one of the good transmitting sires of the West, and Zanke Mercedes Posch who has a seven day record of 710 lb. milk and 32.57 lb. butter.

Dr. David Livingstone is superintendent of the Western State Hospital while the cattle are in the care of Livestock Manager V. W. Richards.

It is estimated that at least 2 1/4 gallons of ice cream per capita is now consumed annually in the United States. Do you and your family get your share?

The Dairy Cattle Congress

(Continued from page 677.)

P. Wilson, Dublin, Ireland; J. A. McFeeters, Toronto, and R. W. Stratton, Guelph, Canada; Dr. E. Samuelson, Antwerp, Belgium, Dr. John Scharp, Stockholm, Sweden; James Dunlap, Edinburgh, Scotland; R. Escobar, Juarez, Mexico; M. J. Kitahara, Japan; and Dr. C. Ramirez, Santiago, Chile. A number do not speak English. M. H. Frohman of Washington is escorting the party on the entire tour.

On Thursday evening the State Association held its annual love feast and talk fest combined. Many notables were present as usual. Tickets to the number of 180 were sold. An effort to get the State Association into more energetic activity was the popular subject of the evening. It finally simmered down to the appointment of a committee of five whose duty it is to outline a possible plan of action.

The attendance at the Congress was sadly cut down by the changeable weather and the rain. However one day made a record of 29,400 admissions. The management may well feel proud of the 1923 Dairy Cattle Congress.

An abridged account of the awards follow:

BULLS FOUR YEARS OR OVER:

- 1—Walcowis Ollie Hijlaard—Craig-Post-Jones-Coon, Janesville, Wis.
- 2—Parthena Sir Beets—L. V. Garvens, Waukesha, Wis.
- 3—King Ormsby Piebe Mercedes—Hargrove & Arnold, Norwalk, Iowa.
- 4—Iowana Star Watson Fayne—Iowana Farms, Davenport, Iowa.

THREE-YEAR-OLD BULLS:

- 1—Cherokee Ormsby Piebe—Hargrove & Arnold.
- 2—Sir Ollie Ormsby Walker—Geo. W. Pope, Darien, Wis.
- 3—King Canary Oak De Kol Fobes—J. E. Mack, Ft. Atkinson, Wis.
- 4—Mankato Ruby Marathon Ormsby—Marlow & Randall, Mankato, Minn.

TWO-YEAR-OLD BULLS:

- 1—Johanna Rag Apple Pabst—Joseph Piek, Hartford, Wis.
- 2—Dodge County Homestead Boy—Will Lohuis, Ootburg, Wis.
- 3—King Pietertje Ormsby Piebe Jewel—Hargrove & Arnold.
- 4—Count Inka Homestead Segis—Minnesota Holstein Company, Austin, Minn.

SENIOR YEARLING BULL:

- 1—Clarinda Pietertje Korndyke—Hargrove & Arnold.
- 2—King Pontiac Champion Parthena—Fred Wiffenbach, North Lake, Wis.
- 3—King Pietertje Ormsby Piebe 36th—Fred Pieplow & Sons, Aurora, Iowa.
- 4—De Kol Veeman Pontiac Segis—John Hevey, Ft. Atkinson, Wis.

JUNIOR YEARLING BULLS:

- 1—Duke Ormsby Piebe De Kol—Marlow & Randall.
- 2—Tritomia Pietertje Ormsby Lad—P. P. Stewart & Sons, Maynard, Iowa.
- 3—Sir Inka Pelagic Segis—Minnesota Holstein Company.

BULL CALVES:

- 1—Triune Ormsby Piebe 27th—Hargrove & Arnold.
- 2—East Troy Ollie Prince—Harry Ellsworth, Elkhorn, Wis.
- 3—King Pontiac Yankton Gerben—Yankton State Hospital, Yankton, S. D.
- 4—Son of Tritomia Pietertje Ormsby—P. P. Stewart.
- 5—Milco Aaggie King Hengerveld Segis—Milwaukee County Agricultural School.
- 6—King Segis Pontiac Ormsby—J. M. Hackney, St. Paul, Minn.

COWS FIVE YEARS OLD OR OVER:

- 1—Anna Battels Rag Apple—Fred Gurr, Lake Mills, Wis.
- 2—Lady Johanna Aaggie Fayne—Iowana Farms.
- 3—Inka Homestead Mercedes 2d—Fred Albrecht, Watertown, Wis.
- 4—Iowana Fayne Star—Iowana Farms.
- 5—Ensenore Spofford Beets—W. D. Hostrop, Waterloo, Iowa.
- 6—Bonnie Fayne Jewel—Hargrove & Arnold.

FOUR-YEAR-OLDS:

- 1—Mankato Floa Mercedes—Marlow & Randall.
- 2—Star Segis Pontiac Superior—Minnesota Holstein Company.
- 3—Miss Ormsby Hengerveld Rag Apple—J. M. Hackney.

THREE-YEAR-OLDS:

- 1—Mt. Pleasant Prilly La Polka—Hargrove & Arnold.
- 2—Walcowis Ollie Louise—Mrs. Louise H. Dickinson, Lake Geneva, Wis.
- 3—Clothilde Wayne Denver—Jefferson County Asylum, Jefferson, Wis.
- 4—Charity Canary Denver—Jefferson County Asylum.

TWO-YEAR-OLDS:

- 1—Madam Artis Wayne Denver—Jefferson County Asylum.
- 2—Dorothy Ormsby Piebe—Hargrove & Arnold.
- 3—Piebe Bess Segis Ormsby 2d—J. M. Hackney.
- 4—Princess Beauty Creamelle—Jefferson County Asylum.
- 5—Mankato Alice Ormsby Bess—Marlow & Randall.
- 6—Mankato O. K. L. Blanche—Marlow & Randall.

SENIOR YEARLING HEIFERS:

- 1—Inka Creamelle Lyons—Jefferson County Asylum.
- 2—Rosa Alexander Hartog—Marlow & Randall.
- 3—May Pietertje Homestead Ormsby—Minnesota Holstein Company.
- 4—Iowana Ona Fayne Waldorf Coronis—Iowana Farms.
- 5—Star Segis Homestead—Minnesota Holstein Company.
- 6—Miss Inka Segis—Minnesota Holstein Company.

JUNIOR YEARLING HEIFERS:

- 1—Piebe Artis Burke—Hargrove & Arnold.
- 2—Miss Pansy Piebe—Hargrove & Arnold.
- 3—Sereneland Lady Pontiac—James Butcher, Newton, Iowa.
- 4—Perfect Ormsby Butter Girl—P. P. Stewart & Sons.
- 5—Miss Mechthilde Segis—Minnesota Holstein Company.

HEIFER CALVES:

- 1—Creamelle Princess Denver—Jefferson County Asylum.
- 2—Star Homestead Segis—Minnesota Holstein Company.
- 3—Milco Aaggie Mercedes Homestead—Milwaukee County Agricultural School.
- 4—Butter Girl Piebe De Kol—Hargrove & Arnold.
- 5—Mankato Miss Ormsby—Marlow & Randall.
- 6—Unregistered—A. G. Russell, Janesville, Wis.

MATURE COW WITH YEAR RECORD:

- 1—Lady Johanna Aaggie Fayne—Iowana Farms.
- 2—Rachel Hamilton Fayne—Iowana Farms.

COW UNDER FIVE YEARS OLD WITH YEAR RECORD:

- 1—Mankato Floa Ormsby Mercedes—Marlow & Randall.
- 2—Iowana Fayne Star—Iowana Farms.
- 3—Madam Artis Wayne Denver—Jefferson County Asylum.
- 4—Star Segis Pontiac Superior—Minnesota Holstein Company.

EXHIBITORS HERD:

- 1—Jefferson County Asylum.
- 2 & 6—Hargrove & Arnold.
- 3—Minnesota Holstein Company.
- 4—Marlow & Randall.
- 5—Iowana Farms.
- 7—J. M. Hackney.
- 8—Yankton State Hospital.

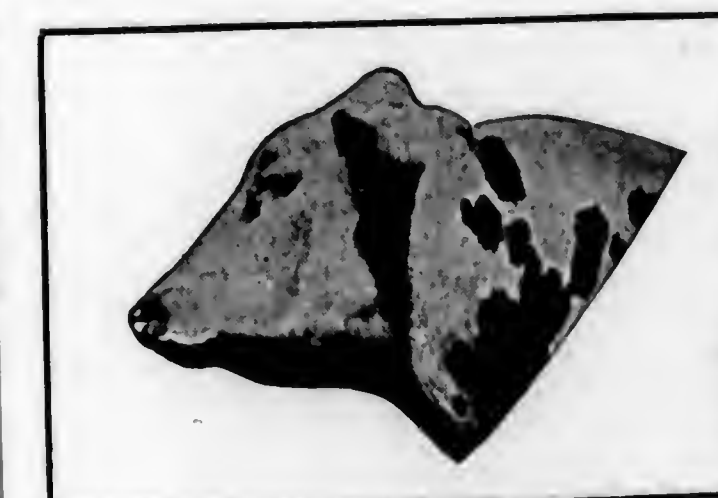
BREEDERS YOUNG HERD:

- 1—Hargrove & Arnold.
- 2—Jefferson County Asylum.
- 3—Marlow & Randall.
- 4—Minnesota Holstein Company.
- 5—P. P. Stewart & Sons.
- 6—Iowana Farms.
- 7—J. M. Hackney.
- 8—Yankton State Hospital.

BREEDERS CALF HERD:

- 1—Hargrove & Arnold.
- 2—Jefferson County Asylum.
- 3 & 5—Marlow & Randall.
- 4—Iowana Farms.

Polled Holsteins For



Beauty
Safety
Symmetry
Conformation
Production
Profit

Don't overlook the fact that Keystone Beauty Plum Johanna produced 25,787.5 lb. milk, 1,294.71 lb. butter in a year as a four-year-old in strictly official test, an unequalled performance. Her blood is being concentrated and intensified in Origin Herd.

A Polled Bull will improve the production and individuality of your herd as well as the fat-percentage in the milk.

Let us demonstrate this to you.

GEORGE E. STEVENSON

727 Connell Building, Scranton, Pennsylvania

6—J. M. Hackney.
7—Yankton State Hospital.

GET OF SIRE:

- 1 & 6—Jefferson County Asylum with get of Dutchland Creamelle Denver Prince.
- 2—Hargrove & Arnold with get of King Piebe.
- 3—Iowana Farms with get of Sir Johanna Payne.
- 4—Minnesota Holstein Company with get of Piebe Laura Ollie Homestead King.
- 5—Same with get of Sir Inka Superior Segis.

PRODUCE OF COW:

- 1—Iowana Farms with produce of Star Watson.
- 2—Funk Bros., Janesville, Wis.
- 3—Jefferson County Asylum.
- 4—Hargrove & Arnold.
- 5 & 7—Marlow & Randall.
- 6—Minnesota Holstein Company.

ADVANCED REGISTRY COW WITH TWO OF HER PROGENY:

- 1—Star Segis Pontiac Superior, Minnesota Holstein Company.
- 2—Iowana Homestead DeCola—Iowana Farms.

FOUR COWS IN MILK:

- 1—Jefferson County Asylum.
- 2—Iowana Farms.
- 3—J. M. Hackney.
- 4—Yankton State Hospital.

SENIOR AND GRAND CHAMPION MALE:

Johanna Rag Apple Pabst—Joseph Pick.

JUNIOR CHAMPION MALE:

Triune Ormsby Piebe 27th—Hargrove & Arnold.

SENIOR AND GRAND CHAMPION FEMALE:

Madam Artis Wayne Denver—Jefferson County Asylum.

JUNIOR CHAMPION FEMALE:

Inka Creamelle Lyons—Jefferson County Asylum.

SCANDALOUS

A young lady friend of ours from New York objects strenuously to any imputation that city people are not as honest as country folks. The other evening someone spoke of the watering of stock by Wall Street. She took up the cudgels at once and said that farmers were just as dishonest as the city men and that only that evening she had seen the hired man watering the cows just before he milked them.

*An accredited herd that pays its way, and
gives the owner a good living
plus a nice profit*



King Johanna Cornucopia 234253

OUR senior herd sire. His daughters are being bred to Model Darius King Segis, a son of Clara Clothilde Lyons, the world's record senior two-year-old for milk in the 60-day division. She also held the New Jersey State record for milk in the 30-day division.

His sire's dam is a sister to Glista Ernestine, the only seven times 30-lb. cow.

FRED B. KEENEY

Wyoming County

Laceyville, Pa.

Fairs and Expositions

Oct. 8-13—Meridian, Miss., Mississippi-Alabama Fair Association.

Oct. 13-18—Dallas, Tex., State Fair of Texas.

Oct. 15-19—Raleigh, N. C., North Carolina State Fair.

Oct. 15-20—Columbia, S. C., South Carolina State Fair.

Oct. 15-20—Jackson, Miss., Mississippi State Fair.

Oct. 15-20—Savannah, Ga., Savannah Tri-State Exposition.

Oct. 17-27—Macon, Ga., Georgia State Fair.

Oct. 18-28—Shreveport, La., State Fair of Louisiana.

Oct. 20-Nov. 4—Waco, Tex., Texas Cotton Palace.

Oct. 24-26—Madison, Wis., Wisconsin Junior Livestock Exhibition.

Oct. 30-Nov. 8—Beaumont, Tex., South Texas State Fair.

Nov. 3-10—Portland, Ore., Pacific International Livestock Exposition.

Nov. 2-12—Houston, Tex., Houston Fair.

Nov. 15-24—Jacksonville, Fla., Florida State Fair.

KANSAS FREE FAIR

Cattle from four different states competed at the Kansas Free Fair at Topeka, Kans. G. E. Griffiths brought a string of seven from Big Cabin, Okla.; Glenn Davis and A. J. King came from Missouri with strings of fifteen and seventeen respectively; the Colorado State Home for Children at Denver and the Modern Woodmen Sanitarium showed strings of ten and thirteen; while there were nine exhibitors from within the state.

U. S. Korndyke H. S. Segis, shown by Young & Son of Manhattan, Kans., was the first prize aged bull. King Pontiac Parthena Champion of the Modern Woodmen herd was first



WOODCRAFT PONTIAC CHAMPION STAR

First prize bull calf and junior champion at the Kansas Free Fair, Topeka. Owned by Modern Woodmen Sanitarium, Woodmen, Colo.

prize three-year-old. King Sylvia Cernation, owned by A. J. King of Kansas City, Mo., was first prize two-year-old and King Piebe 8th shown by Glenn Davis of Columbia, Mo., won the blue in the yearling class. There were seventeen bull calves shown, the Modern Woodmen winning with Woodcraft Pontiac Champion Star. This bull was made junior champion by the judge, Axel Hansen, Savage, Minn., who gave the senior and grand championship to King Pontiac Parthena Champion.

Zwingara Segis Clothilde was awarded the blue in a class of fourteen aged cows, repeating her triumphs at the Iowa and Nebraska State fairs. Charity Korndyke Princess, shown by C. W. McCoy, Valley Falls, Kansas, was second and Grace Pietertje Pontiac owned by F. A. Barney, Silver Lake, Kans., was third. Campus Lady Ormsby of the Davis herd beat out Canary Paul Josephine of the Kansas State Agricultural College herd in the three-year-old class. Twelve two-year-olds faced the judge; the United States Disciplinary Barracks Farm Colony, Leavenworth, Kans., won with U. S. Johanna Homestead Dyke; the Woodmen were second with Woodcraft Johanna Champion; and Davis was third with Alice Holwood Korndyke. The Farm Colony had the best of eleven senior

yearlings in U. S. Johanna Bonheur Sadie; Colorado State Home for Children won in the junior yearlings with Meg Ormsby Luecke De Kol, Barney being second with Fancy Maid Ormsby and King third. No less than twenty-four heifer calves were shown, McCoy winning with Alma H. S. Korndyke; the Sanitarium entry was second and Davis third.

Mr. Hansen made Zwingara senior and grand champion and gave the junior championship to U. S. Johanna Bonheur Sadie.

There were seven entries in the senior herds, the Modern Woodmen winning easily; Davis was second and Young third.



U. S. DUCHESS CANARY JOHANNA BONHEUR

First senior yearling and junior champion at the Kansas Free Fair, Topeka. Owned by U. S. Disciplinary Barracks Farm Colony, Leavenworth, Kans.

The Sanitarium had the best calf herd with McCoy second and the Colorado State Home for Children third. No less than eight groups were shown in the get of sire class, Young getting first on get of Maid Henry Pontiac De Kol; the Sanitarium second with the get of King Pontiac Parthena Champion; and Barney third with the get of Home Farm Ormsby Ltd. There were eight exhibits in the Produce of Dam class; McCoy getting first and second on produce of Honor Princess Beauty and Charity Korndyke Princess; Young was third with produce of Lady Volga Colanthus 3d.

GOOD STOCK AT ALLENTOWN

Because of the illness of his son, Hugh, the well-known judge B. F. Jones, did not officiate at the Allentown, Pa., Fair but sent his brother, Alfred, in his place. The herds of Davis Bros. of Seven Valleys, A. S. Deysher, Reading, both of Pennsylvania, and L. C. King of Kinsman, Ohio, met again with very little change from the placings at Reading.

Davis Bros. aged bull, King Pontiac Buttercup 2d, repeated his triumphs of Reading, L. H. C. Lord Alcartra, owned by L. C. King, again standing in second place. Davis Bros., with a son of the King bull won in the two-year-old class while the King entry was best yearling bull. Berks King Champion, son of the two-year-old world milk champion, Eco-Sylv Mechthilde, was first prize bull calf with a Davis entry second and King entry third.

Maple Side Annette Walker of the Deysher herd repeated her Reading triumphs and led in the aged cow class and became champion over all dairy breeds. The King sisters were second and third, but their Reading position was reversed, Winnie Korndyke Segis being second and Decker Phyllis Colantha third.

Deysher had first and second in the three-year-old class with Beautiful Josephine 3d and Eco-Sylv Mechthilde, King being third. Dairy Maid Prilly of the Deysher herd was first prize two-year-old. Berks Spring Farm Alcartra was first prize senior yearling with Davis second and King third. Davis Bros. entry was first junior yearling with King second and third. Deysher had first prize senior heifer calf, Davis second and King third and the Berks herd had first and second junior heifer calf. Davis Bros. had the best exhibitors herd with King second as Deysher was not entered in this class.

P. G. Lichtenwalner of Emaus and Saucona Farms, Bethlehem, Pa., also had some good looking Holsteins on exhibition.

MANY INQUIRIES AT FAIR

Good Holsteins were shown at the Lackawanna County Fair held at Clarks Summit, Pennsylvania, September 3-8. George Lightbody, Dalton, Pa., Miller Bros., of Clarks Summit, and Frank I. Linen of Waverly, showed good stock, Lightbody winning first in the aged bull class, first in the bull calf class as well as second in the aged cow class, first prize two-year-old first and second heifer calf and second prize yearling heifer and he also won the first herd prize. Miller Bros. took first in the aged cow class with a real good typy animal. They had first prize yearling heifer, first yearling bull and second prize bull calf and also took second herd prize. Linen had a real good animal that took third in the aged cow class. She was not shown at her best. Robert Winship, manager of Tip Top Farm reports that the inquiries for cattle at this fair was the most numerous in years.

MISSOURI STATE FAIR

Holsteins were out in force at the Missouri State Fair this year, the number only being exceeded in 1919 and 1920. Besides the Missouri entries there were herds from Iowa, Colorado and Kansas.

The Modern Woodmen Sanitarium of Woodmen, Colorado, carried off first in the aged bull class with King Pontiac Parthena Champion, U. S. Korndyke Homestead Segis owned by Geo. Young & Son of Manhattan, Kansas, being second. Hargrove & Arnold showed King Pietertje Ormsby Piebe Jewel in the two-year-old class and King Pietertje Ormsby Piebe 38th in the yearling class and won easily with both animals.

Eleven nice animals faced the Judge, L. S. Gillette of Fortoria, Iowa, in the senior bull calf class, Hargrove & Arnold being the winner with Triune Ormsby Piebe 27th, Modern Woodmen entries being second and third. Glenn G. Davis of Columbia, Missouri, showed a very nice junior calf in Price Halwood Korndyke and he won the blue, a Young entry being second and another Davis calf third.

Professor Gillette gave the junior championship to Triune

**Size, Type and Profitable
Long Time Production
are what we breed for!**



Allamuchy Hengerveld Ormsby No. 329097

Our herdsire, is by King of the Ormsbys from a 25-lb. two-year-old daughter of the Century sire, Korndyke Abbecker. Members of our herd have good A.R.O. records and good records in cow testing association work. Don't you think that a son of our great herdsire would interest you? Let us tell you about one.

E. W. Brundage

Susquehanna Co.

Hopbottom, Pa.

Ormsby Piebe 27th and made King Pietertje Ormsby Jewel Piebe senior and grand champion.

Zwingera Segis Clothilde, the great show cow of the Modern Woodmen herd carried off the blue in a class of twelve aged cows, Hargrove & Arnold's Bonnie Fayne Jewell being second and a Charles A. West entry third. Glenn Davis took the blue in the three-year-old class with Campus Lady Ormsby Belia, S. C. Lindsay of Carthage, Missouri, being second with Johanna Pet and the Woodmen third with Ormsby Lady Queen.

Dorothy Ormsby Piebe had no difficulty in winning in a class of eight two-year-olds and this great show heifer went on and added the senior and grand championships to the many prizes she has won for Hargrove & Arnold.

The best senior yearling was Woodcraft Korndyke De Freule of the Woodmen herd, Glenn Davis being second with Belle Halwood Korndyke and Hargrove & Arnold third with Rose



PIEBE ARTIS BURKE

First prize junior yearling and junior champion at the Iowa, Missouri, and Minnesota State Fairs. Owned by Hargrove & Arnold, Norwalk, Iowa

Wayne Piebe. Hargrove & Arnold took first and second in a class of ten junior yearlings, Piebe King Artis Burke taking the blue; she was made junior champion. Bess Halwood Korndyke owned by Glenn Davis was first in a class of fourteen senior heifer calves with an unnamed entry owned by Ernest Selken of Smithton, Missouri, second, another Davis entry third. There were seven junior calves led out and the professional showmen got quite a set back when the Judge gave Mollie Pride Fayne Finnerne the blue ribbon; she was owned by Geo. Jaeger of Smithton, Missouri. Hargrove & Arnold were second, Modern Woodmen third and A. J. King fourth.

Hargrove & Arnold took the exhibitors herd and the breeders young herd with the Modern Woodmen second in the first event and Glenn Davis in the second. Modern Woodmen took first in the breeders calf herd class, Glenn Davis second, and Hargrove & Arnold third. Hargrove & Arnold took first and third in the get of sire class with the Geo. Young group in second place. There were seven exhibits led out in produce of cow, Geo. Young getting first prize, Glenn Davis second and Modern Woodmen third and fourth.

KENTUCKY STATE FAIR

Cattle from five different states competed for prizes at the Kentucky State Fair. Carnation Farms coming from Seattle, Wash., Elmer Frazier, Middletown, Ind., Chas. Weidler, South Bend, Ind., and Corwin Farms from Iowa while several Kentucky exhibitors showed good stock. The meeting of Corwin Farms and Carnation herds was one of great interest and honors were fairly divided, Corwin winning the male championships and Carnation the female championships.

King Korndyke Sadie Vale Pietertje, the Corwin aged bull beat out Matador Segis Walker 6th which was somewhat of a surprise to the Pacific Coast firm. Illini Tritomia Pride shown by Elmer Frazier of Middletown, Ind., was third, while Duke Ormsby Peggie Canary owned by Chas. Weidler was fourth and Pine Jack shown by J. C. Fedler, Sr., of Buechel, Ky., fifth. The Corwin Farms carried off first in the two-year-old division with Segis Hengerveld Beechwood shown by Clark & Smith of Long Run, Ky., second. Triune Ormsby Piebe 4th of the Corwin herd was an easy winner in the yearling class with Carnation entries second and third, and Kentucky Segis Pontiac of the Kentucky Holstein Farm in fourth position. Harvest Jewel Matador of the Carnation herd was first prize senior bull calf with Henderson Bros. of Shelbyville, Ky., in second position and another Carnation entry third. Corwin carried off the blue in the junior bull calf class. Clark & Smith's entry was second, the Weidler calf third and a Frazier entry fourth. Triune Ormsby Piebe 4th was made junior champion; King Korndyke Sadie Vale Pietertje senior champion and the judge awarded the grand championship ribbon to the older bull.

Carnation had first and second in the aged cow class with Tillamook Daisy Butter King De Kol and Requisite Artis Lunde Pledge. Rhoda Overton Segis, owned by Kentucky Holstein Farms was put in third place with Carnation entry in fourth and fifth places. Corwin Farms carried off the first three prizes in the two-year-old class, the winner being Corwin Colantha Florence Ormsby. Carnation Matador Mercedes Segis won the blue in the yearling division with Ivaloy Prilly Wellington, owned by Henderson Bros., second and Carnation third and fourth. Carnation Matador Adeline Segis was the first prize senior heifer calf with Corwin

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The assets of the Association to-day are around forty-five thousand dollars. They do not owe one single dollar. They have a publicity department for the benefit of their breeders free to all members. They give a twenty-four hour service of recording pedigrees. They appropriate all of their profit for prices in county, district, state and national shows, so far as we have been able to ascertain, this is the only swine record in the United States that has done a greater business in 1921 than they did in the year 1920. In 1922 their gain over 1920 was 53%. Their membership fee is \$5.00. Write for full particulars. Address The National Spotted Poland-China Record, FRED L. OBENCHAIN, Secy.-Treas., 600 Wulsin Bldg., Indianapolis, Indiana.

Farms second and Henderson Bros. third. Clark & Smith showed Echo Segis Farmstead Pietertje in the junior heifer calf class and she was first with Carnation second and third.

Carnation captured the herd prizes with Corwin second, Frazier third and Clark & Smith fourth. The young herd went to Carnation with Corwin second, Henderson Bros. third and Frazier fourth. The Pacific coast firm showed the leading calf herd with Chas. Weidler second and Clark and Smith third. Corwin Farms carried off the get of sire prize with Carnation second. This placing was reversed in produce of cow. Tillamook Daisy Butter King De Kol was made senior and grand champion female and was given the prize in the A. R. O. division. Corwin was second with Corwin Colantha Florence Ormsby. The junior female champion was the heifer calf Carnation Matador Adeline Segis.

CALIFORNIA STATE FAIR

There were only three exhibitors in the Holstein division at the California State Fair held at Sacramento. The number of cattle shown were not up to previous events but the quality was high. The California Junior Republic of Chino brought out an outstanding two-year-old bull in Republic Spofford Ida Lyons and he was made senior and grand champion. Prince Riverside Hartog Ormsby from the Berylwood Stock Farms at Hueneme was the first prize aged bull with Dichter Spofford Korndyke Lad 5th of the Republic herd in second place. Condon Segis Ormsby, shown by Nattalino Bellando of San Joaquin, was first prize senior bull calf. Berylwood Prince Valdesa Walker of the Berylwood herd was best junior calf and was afterwards made junior champion.

Some good cows faced the judge in the aged class, Princess Cornucopia owned by N. J. and B. A. Edwards of Escalon winning over the noted Irene Segis Pontiac of the Berylwood Stock Farms. Republic entries stood in the next three places. Juliana Dichter Fobes of Rock of the Republic herd was first prize three-year-old with Gladys Nudine Hengerveld of the Edwards herd second. The Junior Republic entries took first and second in the two-year-old division, while Berylwood had best senior yearling in Miss Alcartra Pontiac Abbecker with Lucy Edith Hartog of the Edwards exhibit second. Berylwood had best junior yearling and best junior calf while Edwards' animals were first and second in the senior heifer calf class. Irene Segis Pontiac was awarded the blue in a class for cows with official yearly records and the Republic had the best graded herd with Edwards second. The Republic also carried off the breeder's young herd prize while Berylwood had first prize calf herd, the Republic second and Edwards third. Berylwood showed a nice group by Prince Aggie of Berylwood winning first prize in the "get of sire" class the Republic being second with get of Dichter Spofford Korndyke Lad 5th and Edwards was third with get of Sir Toyon Model Hartog. The California Junior Republic took first and second prizes for produce of dam with progeny of Snowflake Juliana Fobes of Rock and Ida De Kol Pearl Lyons Edwards getting third and fourth. The Republic showed the best five cows in milk. The senior and grand champion cow was Princess Cornucopia of the Edwards exhibit and Berylwood Arcula Mead Princess, the junior heifer calf leader, was junior champion.

SOUTHWEST WASHINGTON FAIR

There were seventeen exhibitors in the Fifteenth Southwest Washington Fair held at Chehalis-Centralia late in August. Snowball Powers Mutual was first prize aged cow and she was made senior and grand champion. She is a member of the Hollywood herd of which thirteen were shown. Daybreak Beets Prilly Netherland, owned by H. R. Shoultes, Adna, Wash., was second and Hollywood Segis Piebe Veeman was third. Hollywood took first in the three-year-old class with Hollywood Segis Adventure and the senior yearling class with Hollywood Segis Colantha Maid. The best two-year-old was Laurie Prilly of Cerelia, owned by James C. Chamberlain of Ceres. Newaukum K. of C. Elnora Hengerveld, shown by Arthur Hamilton of Chehalis was first prize junior yearling. A Hollywood entry took the blue in the senior heifer calf class and Dondairy Perfection Bracelet, owned by E. A. Donaldson was the best junior heifer calf and was made junior champion.

The first prize aged bull was Segis Pontiac Beets, owned by Hugh Nisbit, Chimacum; James C. Chamberlain of Ceres was given first in the two-year-old class, there being no competition. Geo. Washington Pontiac Linden, owned by H. Pauchard of Mucoda was first prize yearling while Goliah 2d of the Hollywood string was first senior bull calf. H. R. Shoultes took the blue in the junior bull calf class.

There was no competition in the aged herd class, the award going to Hugh Nisbit. Hollywood had the best calf herd, James C. Chamberlain, second and Nisbit was third. Hollywood took first and second prizes in the get of sire class with get of Judge Segis and of Hollywood Goliah. Hugh Nisbit was third with the get of Segis Pontiac Segis. Hollywood took first with on produce of cow with Hugh Nisbit second.

THE EASTERN STATES EXPOSITION

Visitors at the Eastern States Exposition on September 20th, at Springfield, Mass., had the pleasure of seeing Maryland, Pennsylvania and New Jersey herds of Holsteins dispute with New England herds for the prizes. In all, 123 animals passed before Judge Moscrip.

A class of ten aged bulls started the proceedings: Far Oaks Sir Homestead Darkness from the Connecticut Reformatory, Cheshire, was awarded first prize while the Mt. Hermon School Mt. Hermon, Mass., took second with Ht. Hermon Aaggie Creamelle; John M. Dennis of Riderwood, Md., was third with S. X. Cornucopia Vale Korndyke; the Pennsylvania State College bull, Sir Fobes Pontiac Segis Homestead, was fourth; and King Waldorf Sylvia, owned by Mrs. H. C. Scudder of Trenton, N. J., fifth. There were only two led out in the two-year-old class and Mr. Moscrip withheld the blue, making S. X. King Pontiac Ina of the Dennis herd second and giving third prize to Mt. Hermon Sir Colantha, owned by Waldo S. Kellogg of Derby, Conn. Highlawn King Ormsby Cornucopia, owned by Frank P. Knowles of Auburn, Mass., was the best of four yearlings; Dennis had second with S. X. King Pontiac Korndyke. Bell Hill King Posch owned by C. P. Farrand of Washington, Conn., was first in a class of ten calves, Mrs. Scudder getting second on King Tut, and Sir Colantha Rupert

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Aaggie from the Massachusetts Agricultural College being third.

Eleven aged cows were shown and this class included a number of good ones. Westview De Kol Walker continued on her conquering path, obtaining the blue for the Dennis herd and she was made senior and grand champion female. Beth of Amherst of the Massachusetts Agricultural College herd was second, Mt. Hermon Gladice Colantha of the Mt. Hermon herd third, and Maggie Ormsby Butter Girl, owned by Amos D. Bridges Sons, Hazardville, Conn., in fourth place. Gardiner Hall Jr. Co. of South Willington, Conn., took first in the four-year-old class with Agawam Colantha Segis, the Forsgate Farms obtained second and fourth with a representative of the Mt. Hermon School in second place. Dennis took the blue in the three-year-old class with S. X. Belle Model Echo Sylvia, Kellogg being second with Riverhill Johanna Eva; Knowles took third and fifth and Forsgate farms fourth and seventh. The Gardiner Hall herd had the best of ten two-year-olds in Hartje Johanna Sadie Vale, Sarah Ormsby Colantha of the Bridgeport City herd was second and Butter Girl Maggie Burke, owned by Amos D. Bridges Sons, third. The Mt. Hermon School with Mt. Hermon Gladice Pauline took the blue in the two-year-old class, Forsgate Farms being second. The Connecticut Reformatory took first in a class of nine senior yearlings with Artis Nutmeg Sylvia, Bridgeport City Farms was second and Gardiner Hall third. Thirteen junior yearlings were led before the judge. Frederick M. Peasley of Cheshire taking first and second with Nutmeg Colantha Snowball and Nutmeg Colantha Eveline, Knowles getting third, fifth and sixth and Wm. Campbell of Cranberry, N. J., fourth.

The largest class of the day was the heifer calves of which there were twenty-seven shown. Knowles got first and fourth with Harriett Champion North Star and Highlawn Pearl Sylvia; Peasley took second, fifth and sixth and J. M. Dennis third.

Far Oaks Sir Homestead Darkness was made senior and grand champion male with Highlawn King Ormsby Cornucopia junior and reserve champion. The junior champion female was Harriett Champion North Star of the Knowles herd and the reserve champion female was Gardiner Hall's Agawam Colantha Segis. In the class for cows with records above 600 lb. butterfat, Beth of Amherst took first for the Massachusetts Agricultural College; Mt. Hermon School second with Mt. Hermon Gladice Colantha and Forsgate third with Nina Metz De Kol 2d. Gardiner Hall with Agawam Colantha Segis got first in the class for cows between 400 and 600 lb. butterfat; Forsgate was second with Model Clothilde and E. A. Baker of Rockingham was third.

Gardiner Hall was awarded first in the graded herds with Dennis second and fifth and Mt. Hermon School third and sixth.

KANSAS STATE FAIR

There were a dozen exhibitors of purebred Holsteins at the Kansas State Fair held at Hutchison. C. E. Griffith from Big Cabin, Oklahoma, The Arkansas Valley Sugar Beet and Irrigated Land Company, Holly; Colorado State Home at Denver, Modern Woodmen Sanatorium, Woodmen all of Colorado and Union College, Collegeview, Nebraska, competed with the Kansas State Agricultural College; The Topeka State Hospital; George Young of Manhattan; W. R. Crow and Katharine Crow of Hutchison; Donald McKay of Hutchison and Faure Voran of Pretty Prairie. The awards were placed by Professor V. M. Williams of Kansas State Agricultural College.



TOPEKA MAID HENRY MERCEDES

First prize heifer calf and junior champion female at the Kansas State Fair held at Hutchison. Owned by Topeka State Hospital, Topeka, Kansas.

Geo. Young won the blue in the aged bull class with U. S. Korndyke Homestead Segis. The three-year-old prize went to King Pontiac Parthena Champion of the Woodmen herd, he has already been senior and grand champion this year at the Kansas State Fair at Topeka, and at the Nebraska State Fair. Avoca Lodge King Johanna of the Sugar Beet Company was second. College King Cornucopia De Kol of the Union College herd was the first prize two-year-old, the Sugar Beet Company being second. The Union College had the best yearling bull but the Modern Woodmen took first and second in a class of nine bull calves, Union College entry being third. Woodcraft Pontiac Champion Star, the first prize calf was made junior champion and King Pontiac Parthena Champion was given the senior and grand championships.

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Zwingara Segis Clothilde of the Modern Woodmen herd carried everything before her in the class for aged cows and was later made senior and grand champion. She is meeting with signal success this year. Charity Korndyke Princess, Mr. Griffith's good cow, was second, the Colorado State Home entry third and Young was fourth. Students of the State Agricultural College gave a cheer when Canary Paul Josephine of the college herd was given the blue in the three-year-old class, Ormsby Lady Queen of the Woodmen herd being placed second. The Woodmen with Woodcraft Johanna Champion De Kol had the first prize two-year-old, Young being second and the Sugar Beet Company third.

The turn of Union College came in the class for senior yearling heifers. Eight were shown, the College getting first and second, Modern Woodmen third and the Colorado State Home fourth. The State Home with Meg Ormsby Luecke De Kol carried off the blue in the junior yearling class, the Union College entry being second, Young, third. There were fifteen heifer calves. Topeka Maid Henry Mercedes, a very handsome young thing of the Topeka State Hospital herd was made first and junior champion, the Modern Woodmen herd got second and third, Colorado State Home fourth.

There were four exhibits in the aged herd class Modern Woodmen winning first, Geo. Young second, Union College third. Union College took the prize in young herd over the exhibit of the Arkansas Valley Sugar Beet Company and the Woodmen got first and second in the calf herd competition, Colorado State Home being third and the Sugar Beet Company fourth.

With offspring of Maid Henry Pontiac De Kol, Geo. Young got the blue in the "get of sire," Union College being second and the Woodmen third. Young again carried off the blue in Produce of Cow with offspring of Maid Henry Colanthus, the Woodmen second and Union College third.

WHEN QUEEN MEETS QUEEN

The Holstein sensation of the Illinois State Fair was the coming together of the two previously undefeated two-year-old heifers, Madam Artis Wayne Denver of the Jefferson County Asylum herd and Dorothy Ormsby Piebe, the well-known show heifer of the Hargrove & Arnold herd.

This is the third season that Dorothy has been shown and the only black mark scored against her was when she was a heifer calf. This season she has gone through to highest honors at the Iowa, Missouri, and Minnesota State Fairs, at two fairs in North Dakota and at the Mississippi Valley Exposition.

The Madam, as her friends call her, was grand champion at the Central States Exposition and the Wisconsin State Fair. Naturally, only one could win and Judge Haeger gave the blue ribbon in the two-year-old class to the Jefferson County heifer and then made her senior and grand champion. These are his reasons: "The Madam is large with all old type Holstein quality and she is a regular cow right now although she is only two years old. She is not perfect, her front udder might be improved but she has a wonderful rear udder with veins all over. She is one of the very best two-year-olds that has been exhibited for years. Dorothy Ormsby Piebe is good, but has not the size and stretch to her either in body or in udder yet she is a sweet thing in every way."

This was not the only instance at Springfield of previously undefeated champions having to take a rear seat. Piebe Artis Burke, the crack junior yearling of the Hargrove & Arnold herd at six different shows had been junior champion. Here in her class she met Queen Pontiac Matador of the Carnation herd and had to give way to the Pacific Coast heifer. Even then her conqueror was not made junior champion; this fell to Carnation Matador Adelina Segis, another crackerjack.

The exhibitors were: R. E. Ansted, Monclova, Ohio; Fred Albrecht, Watertown, Wis.; E. E. Bain, Lisle, Ill.; Chas. M. Beveridge, Lake Mills, Wis.; Carnation Stock Farms, Seattle, Wash.; Everson & Ferry, Lake Mills, Wis.; Harry Faville, Lake Mills, Wis.; Frank T. Fowler, Lake Villa, Ill.; Fred Gurr, Lake Mills, Wis.; Hargrove & Arnold, Norwalk, Ia.; George Hetts, Ft. Atkinson, Wis.; J. D. Hetts, Ft. Atkinson, Wis.; John Hevey, Ft. Atkinson, Wis.; Jos. H. Hill, Richmond, Ind.; Jefferson County Asylum, Jefferson, Wis.; Krentz Bros. Ft. Atkinson, Wis.; Will Lohuis, Oostburg, Wis.;

J. E. Mack, Ft. Atkinson, Wis.; Jos. E. Piek, Hartford, Wis.; A. F. Randolph, Canton, Ill.; Rock River Farms, Byron, Ill.; W. A. Sayre, Jefferson, Wis.; C. J. Ward & Sons, Ft. Atkinson, Wis.; Milwaukee County Agricultural School, Wauwatosa, Wis.; Fred Wieffenbach, North Lake, Wis.; L. V. Carvens, Waukesha, Wis.; Wilco Farms, Willisville, Ill., and G. W. Pope, Jefferson, Wis., Twenty-eight in all.

The aged bull class consisted of all good animals even the very bottom one was nice. The first prize animal was Parthena Sir Beets owned by L. V. Garvens, King Piebe of the Hargrove & Arnold herd was second and Sir Ollie Ormsby Walker owned by G. W. Pope third. J. E. Mack's bull was set back to fourth place. Matador Segis Walker 6th to whom the Pacific Coast contingent pinned their faith was fifth. The winner was a big animal with lots of dairy qualities. he was not perfect by any means but some idea of his class could be seen from those that stood below him in the line.

There were only four two-year-olds but they were a splendid bunch. Johanna Rag Apple Pabst owned by J. E. Piek was awarded the blue with Dodge County Homestead Boy of the Will Lohuis herd second and King Pietertje Ormsby Piebe Jewel third; this bull has won two or three grand championships this season while the Dodge County bull was first as a calf and again as a yearling at the National. The winner, Judge Haeger said, was the best two-year-old he had seen for years, a real smooth show bull with quality and everything that goes with it. Bob liked him so well that he made him senior and grand champion.

The yearling class was a hot one and the nine animals were as nice a bunch as one could find. King Pietertje Ormsby Piebe 38th of Hargrove & Arnold exhibit was given the first prize with King Pontiac Champion Parthena owned by Fred Wieffenbach second and Whitehurst Colantha Artis Lad of the Randolph herd third; this bull was junior champion at the Ohio State Fair. A Carnation bull was fourth. Frank Fowler's young herdsire was fifth and Mr. Haeger said if this bull had been in better flesh and condition he might have been placed at the head of the line.

Triune Ormsby Piebe 27th owned by Hargrove & Arnold

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won the blue in a class of eleven bull calves. Harvest Jewel Matador placing second for the Carnation herd, he had been first at Wisconsin. Both animals were of splendid type and the Iowa bull was made junior champion.

Tillamook Daisy Butter King De Kol was placed at the head of ten aged cows, Anna Battles Rag Apple owned by Fred Gurr was second and Bonnie Fayne Jewel of the Hargrove & Arnold establishment was third. This was only a fair class consisting of good cows with no outstanding show animal among them. Ivaloy Prilly Rose, the Ohio grand champion, won the blue in the four-year-old class for Monclova Farm, Carnation animals were second and third, another fair class.

Miss Piebe Fobes although shown dry was the best of six three-year-olds and won the second blue for Hargrove & Arnold, Clothilde Wayne Denver of the Jefferson County Asylum herd was second and Carnation Matador Starlight third.

The ten two-year-olds made the best class of the show and as stated before Madam Artis Wayne Denver won over Dorothy Ormsby Piebe; Monclova Royalty Hengerveld Lulu of the Monclova farm was third and an Asylum heifer fourth, this was a real hot class.

The Asylum won again in the senior yearling class with Inka Creamelle Lyons, Carnation getting second and third, Monclova Farm fourth and Hargrove & Arnold fifth.

The fourteen senior yearlings were headed by Queen Pontiac Matador with Piebe Artis Burke of the Hargrove & Arnold herd second and another member of the same herd third.

The largest class of the day were the senior heifer calves of which there were twenty-three. Carnation Matador Adelina Segis was placed over Creamelle Princess Denver of the Asylum herd with Miss Pearl Piebe of the Hargrove & Arnold aggregation third. Both yearling classes and the heifer calves were good with a number of other nice animals. In these three classes anything that won a ribbon was a real show heifer. The junior champion is a beauty.

Although there were only two dairy herds the competition was close. Jefferson County Asylum winning over Carnation Stock Farm. Hargrove & Arnold took the blue for graded herd with the Asylum second, Carnation third, Monclova fourth and another Hargrove & Arnold bunch fifth. The Iowa establishment took both yearling and calf herds, Carnation being second in each instance, A. F. Randolph having the third prize yearling herd and the Jefferson County Asylum being third in the calf class.

The Jefferson County Asylum showed the best "get of sire," Hargrove & Arnold was second and fourth, Carnation being third and fifth and another Asylum bunch sixth. Carnation took first and second for Produce of Dam, Monclova third, Hargrove & Arnold fourth and Randolph fifth and sixth.

The Jefferson County Asylum won the ribbons for Premier Breeder and Premier Exhibitor.

In the classes restricted to Illinois cattle E. E. Bain had the first prize three-year-old King Levera Homestead while Frank T. Fowler of Lake Villa, with Clover Mead King Spofford was second and Wilco Farms third. In yearling bull Whitehurst Colantha Artis Lad owned by A. F. Randolph was first, Fowler was second with Sarcastic Lad Junior and the Wilco Farms again third. The prizes in the bull calf class were awarded to the same establishments in the same order, Whitehurst Colantha Lad being first. Fowler with Racine Aaggie Beets had the first prize cow three years or over, Randolph being second and Wilco Farms third. Randolph with Whitehurst Ormsby Artis and Whitehurst Colantha Artis took first and third for two-year-olds with Fowler second and Wilco Farms fourth. Carmeline Mead Spofford of the Fowler herd was the first prize senior yearling, Randolph second, Wilco Farms third and a Bain exhibit fourth.

Randolph got first in Junior Yearling with Whitehurst Pauline De Paul, Fowler second and fourth and other Randolph animals third and fifth. Randolph took first and second in the senior heifer class, third and fourth going to Wilco Farms, and fifth to Bain.

Randolph exhibits took first and second in calf herd, Wilco Farms obtaining third. Fowler was first in "get of sire," Randolph second and fourth, Bain third and Wilco Farms fifth. In Produce of Cow, Randolph took first, second and fifth, third going to Bain and fourth prize to Wilco Farms.

LEAGUE PRICE FOR AUGUST MILK

Farmers who belong to the Dairymen's League Coöperative Association, Inc., will receive a net pool price of \$2.085 for milk sold by the association during the month of August or at least that is the rate for 100 lb. of milk testing 3% butterfat at the base zone 201-210 miles from New York City.

This price is 10 cents per 100 lb. above the July price and is 33 cents a hundred more than was received by members of the association during August a year ago.

The report shows an increase in the percentage of fluid milk marketed by the League's own plants. During the month of August 52.46% of all the milk handled in the League's plants was sold in fluid form in New York City, which means at the highest market price. This same percentage in August, 1922, was less than half as much, in reality 24%. The result of this is a net return to the farmers of a price nearer to the class 1 or fluid milk price.

In addition to this, the reports for August, 1923, show that the Association received considerably higher prices for its manufactured products such as evaporated and condensed milk, ice cream, cheeses, powders, etc. The prevailing returns for these products in August a year ago were \$1.41 and \$1.31, whereas during August of this year the prices returned for these same products averaged \$2.05, \$2.35 and \$2.40.

The report shows an increasing sale of evaporated milk and also of ice cream. In July this year the League sold \$172,626.47 worth of ice cream as against \$137,549.16 in July last year.

On September 15th, announcement was made of an increase in the wholesale prices on cases of "Dairyale" Evaporated Milk, which is the trade name under which the League products are being marketed throughout the United States and foreign countries. This increase ranges from 15 cents to 25 cents per case and also means an increase in spread between less than carload and carload lots of 5 cents a case.

PENNSYLVANIA AND THE NATIONAL

Pennsylvania Holstein breeders plan to show at least sixty-five head at the National Dairy Show. These animals have come from at least ten herds in various sections of the state but it is announced that from fifteen to twenty will be sent from the Bell establishment.

It is reported that committees have been selected in forty-five of the sixty-seven counties of the state, their purpose being to boost attendance and exhibits at the show.

C. R. Gearheart is rounding up a Pennsylvania grade cow exhibit and expects to have at least six herds to compete for honors in the grade cow classes. A sale will be staged during the show and any grade cow entered in the exhibit may be sold at auction if the owner so desires.

Effort is being made to secure calf club exhibits from Columbia and Bucks Counties. The Wayne County boys' dairy judging team, which won the contest at Young Farmers' Week at State College last June, will uphold the honor of Pennsylvania in the Non-collegiate Judging Contest at Syracuse. The three seventeen-year-old boys who have the distinction of representing the Keystone State are, Samuel Karp of Panther, David Akers of Angel, and Harold Hoff of Honesdale.

At least seven head of dairy cattle from the Pennsylvania State College will journey to Syracuse, these will include representatives of the college herds of Holsteins, Ayrshires and Jerseys. It is planned to exhibit Sir Fobes Pontiac Segis Homestead, the bull recently purchased with funds donated by members of the extension staff. The Holstein judging days are Monday and Tuesday, October 8th and 9th, while Wednesday, October 10th, is Pennsylvania Day.

STARTING HIM RIGHT

After a youth and a maid had obtained a marriage license in San Francisco, a clerk found a small pink memorandum on the floor meant for the bridegroom-to-be. It read:

Henry: Get haircut and manicure; get full-dress suit; wash head; don't put water on head; get a pair of garters; perfume nicely; don't eat onions; get shoes; get hat; get a new toothbrush; get the license; get flowers; be on time for wedding; don't forget the ring. Mary.

It's not hard to guess who will be general manager of this firm.

TYPE RUNS IN THE FAMILY

L. L. Allis of Rummerfield, Pennsylvania, felt pretty good when he read the report of the judging at the California State Fair for brothers and sisters of his herdsire, Berylwood Prince Aaggie Chicago, made a splendid showing.

The first prize junior bull calf at Sacramento was Berylwood Prince Valdessa Walker, a son of Prince Aaggie of Berylwood who is also sire of Berylwood Prince Aaggie Chicago. The first prize junior heifer calf was his sister, Berylwood Arcula Mead Princess. These two were made the junior champions.

The get of Prince Aaggie of Berylwood won first place in the "get of sire" group. It will be remembered that Prince Aaggie of Berylwood had an extensive show career last fall and was grand champion wherever shown. He was only a senior yearling yet he is said to have won grand championship more times and before more judges than any other bull previously shown in California during a single season and he returned home undefeated. Evidently the individuality of this sire has been transmitted to his offspring.

Berylwood Prince Aaggie Chicago, the Allis bull, is himself a splendid individual and he is remarkably well bred for his dam and sire's dam have year records that average 1,215 lb. butter and his three nearest dams have year records that average 1,044 lb. butter. His dam has two seven day records that average above 30 lb. She has averaged over 100 lb. milk a day in a seven day test, has a year record of 1,126.89 lb. butter, 26,651.3 lb. milk and is again in test promising to exceed this splendid showing. Six of the seven nearest dams of Berylwood Prince Aaggie Chicago have been in test for a 365 day period and their records average 1,058 lb. butter.

The other dam of the nearest seven is Johanna De Kol Van Beers, the second cow to make a 40 lb. seven day butter record. It will be remembered that Johanna's records for all periods from 60 to 120 days inclusive were world's butter records at time of making.

NEW BRITISH CHAMPION

The British Friesian milk record has again been broken, this time by Dumnald Daphne, owned by Mr. Ethelbert Furness of Buntingford, Herts. The test is still in progress and in 314 days Daphne has produced 31,597.75 lb. milk.

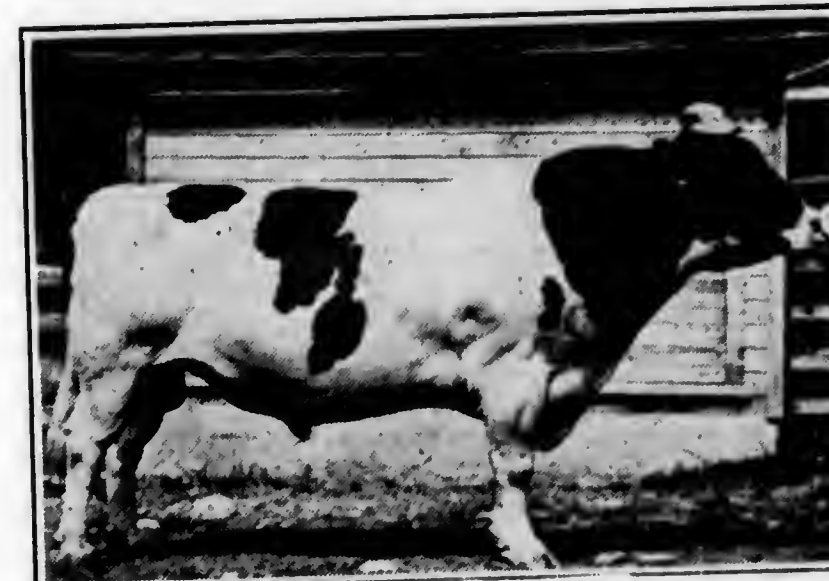
Daphne freshened for the last time on October 16, 1922 and when she had been in test 314 days she was still giving 60 lb. milk a day. Her previous lactation period started August 24, 1921 and in 348 days she produced 18,000 lb. milk. The year before she freshened on August 17 and is credited with a record of 12,800 lb. milk in 317 days. During that lactation period, she was shown in October, 1920, at the London Dairy Show and there won first prize in her class. Her first recorded lactation period started May 10, 1919, and in 305 days she is credited with 20,430 lb. milk. She was exhibited that year winning the Royal Show championship.

Dumnald Daphne is a dark colored but nicely marked cow and her picture shows constitution and evident capacity. The Scotch, however, are hoping that Findlay Clara 2d, owned by Geo. Findlay, will surpass the English cow, Clara also being in test 314 days during which she produced 30,244 lb. milk or approximately 1,350 lb. less than her English rival. Clara is milking about 80 lb. a day and during the last week of the reported period, is credited with 570.50 lb. milk while Daphne is credited with 477.75 lb. The contest is bound to be interesting for the race will be close and the result is doubtful.

THREE TIMES A GRAND CHAMPION

King Alcartra Rag Apple Posch again won the grand championship award at the 1923 Susquehanna County Fair, this is the third year that he has had the high honor of winning that coveted prize.

"King" is now just five years of age. He is one of the greatest show bulls that we have ever seen and his breeding is on a par with his individuality. His sire is that grand old Susquehanna County sire, King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje and his dam is Rag Apple Posch Pietertje, a 20 lb.



KING ALCARTRA RAG APPLE POSCH
For three successive years he has been Grand Champion at the Susquehanna County Fair. Owned by A. R. Bush, Montrose, Pa.

two-year-old daughter of Tobe Rag Apple Korndyke, a son of Christmas Tobe 2d, the former world's champion 31½ lb. ten-year-old.

King Alcartra Rag Apple Posch has always stood at the head of Mr. A. R. Bush's herd. He will be shown at the National Dairy Show, and sold in the sale following the show.

FOWLER PUTS THINGS ACROSS

After publicly advising the breeders of Illinois to show a few cattle at the fairs Frank T. Fowler, the "peppy" president of the Illinois Holstein-Friesian Association, selected a few animals from his small herd and started on the war path. The herd traveled to the Sheboygan County Fair at Plymouth, Wisconsin.

Being from out of the state the Fowler herd was only eligible to show in a class for "sire and ten of his get," this they won and in addition the senior champion female was a daughter of the Fowler herd bull. W. S. Moscrip was the judge.

At Lake Villa with R. E. Haeger as judge the Fowler herd carried off the majority of the honors, taking seven firsts, two seconds and one third. This

herd supplied the grand champion bull, the grand champion cow and the junior champion bull and won first in the young herd and get of sire groups.

At the Lake County Fair before Judge Rhode the "Gold Standard" herd furnished all the champions including the champion bull of all breeds. Two silver challenge cups won last year were again captured and became Mr. Fowler's personal property.

At the Grundy County Fair before Judge Garvey, the Fowler herd won eight firsts, four seconds and one third and furnished the junior and grand champion bull and grand champion cow. The get of sire class and the young herd prize were added to the record. Congratulations, Mr. Fowler!

TESTING AT BERKS FARM

Official testing for the opening season has already commenced at Berks Farm, the high-class establishment owned by A. S. Deysher of Reading, Pa. Mr. Clark Berry, who is in charge of the cattle, says that the first cow to make a seven-day record this season is Daisy Sindt Hartog. Freshening as a junior two-year-old, she produced 339.7 lb. milk in seven days and made 20.04 lb. butter. Charlotte Sadie Vale has made a seven-day record of 16.37 lb. butter, 287.3 lb. milk, a very creditable performance considering that this baby cow was only twenty-one months old at time of freshening.

A short time ago we mentioned that a young daughter of King Tweede Spring Farm was being tested for the year at Berks Farm. She was not in shape to start on a record but they knew that she showed great promise and were anxious to find out what the daughters of their great herdsire were likely to do in year work. This heifer has only been in test 318 days and she has a record of 780 lb. butter, 18,843.2 lb. milk to her credit and this as a junior two-year-old. As she has six weeks to go before the year is ended, she is likely to considerably increase these figures.

The daughters of King Tweede Spring Farm have already shown great capacity in the short time official tests and the work of this little heifer adds to the fame of her sire who has a right to sire good ones as, on both sides of his pedigree, he is backed by long lines of animals noted for production and transmitting ability. His sire is Spring Farm King and his dam is the 30-lb. cow, Dressie Lady Pontiac, a cow with a splendid long time record and sired by Spring Farm King Pontiac. Everyone knows that Spring Farm King Pontiac and Spring Farm King are two of the best transmitting sons of King of the Pontiacs, who leads the breed in the number of A. R. O. and 30-lb. daughters.

"Why do you weep?" I said,
For tears were in her eyes.
She looked up timidly,
Quite taken by surprise.
Then, through her falling tears,
A tender smile revealing,
She simply pointed to
The onions she was peeling.

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It pays to have a man who knows pedigrees, cattle and men to work in the box at your sale. And the feller you want is

DONALD P. GRAVES

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OPPORTUNITY WANTED

by an agricultural college graduate with six years' experience as manager of a successful dairy farm. Have conducted the A. R. O. tests of eight state champion cows. No work too hard if there is an opportunity. Address

Box H, THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER & DAIRYMAN, Harrisburg, Pa.

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Who thinks of things to do for you—extra things that are not expected but which help a heap toward making your sale successful. Write for one of our folders on Successful Auctions and How to Promote Them.

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King Segis Bull Staff and Rings.

Descriptions, prices and sample tags on application.

H. A. MOYER, Inc. Syracuse, N. Y.

23% Not 23%
 Half of

One Per Cent but Twenty-three Per Cent

of the Tested Daughters of

King Pontiac Alcartra Wayne

have made Pennsylvania State Records for Milk or Butter Production in Official or Long Time Tests.

How about a Young Bull sired by him or from one of his daughters?

HARRY C. GATES

Bradford Co., Canton, Pa.

Buy your Bull from an Accredited Herd. **23% 23%**

PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

Oct. 8—Arcade, N. Y., Ford Hudson Sale.
 Oct. 9—West Chester, Pa., Chester County and Eastern Breeders' Consignment Sale.
 Oct. 9—Wayland, Mich., F. D. Cutler Dispersal Sale, R. Austin Backus, Mgr.
 Oct. 10—Sheldon, Ia., Northwestern Iowa Breeders Sixth Sale.
 Oct. 10—Grand Rapids, Mich., West Michigan Holstein Breeders' Consignment Sale.
 Oct. 9-10—Syracuse, N. Y., National Dairy Show Sale.
 Oct. 11—Mexico, N. Y., Kiefer-DeRosia Dispersal, R. Austin Backus, Mgr.
 Oct. 12—Java, N. Y., T. W. Hudson Dispersal.
 Oct. 12—Miltonvale, Kan., W. H. Shroyer Sale.
 Oct. 13—New Douglas, Ill., Holstein Breeders' Consignment Sale, S. E. Gehrig, Mgr.
 Oct. 15-16—Austin, Minn., Walker Herd Dispersal.
 Oct. 15—Baldwin, Wis., John Wynveen & Sons Dispersal, F. H. Everson, Mgr.
 Oct. 16-17—Brattleboro, Vt., Purebred Livestock Sales Co., W. L. Duntly, Mgr.
 Oct. 17—Watertown, Wis., National Homestead Sale, Francis Darcey, Mgr.
 Oct. 17—Edinboro, Pa., Edinboro Lake Farm Dissolution Sale.
 Oct. 18—Howell, Mich., Howell Sales Company of Livingston County.
 Oct. 18—Stromsburg, Neb., Nelson Bros. Sale.
 Oct. 18—Peebles, O., Trichler's Reduction.
 Oct. 19—New Douglas, Ill., First Semi-Annual Quality Registered Holstein Sale.
 Oct. 19—Libertyville, Ill., Lake Co. Holstein-Friesian Association Fourth Annual, M. H. Peterson, Field Secretary.
 Oct. 22—Zanesfield, Ohio, W. W. Brundige & Sons First Annual Sale.
 Oct. 23—Diamonddale, Mich., G. F. Baldur & Son Dispersal.
 Oct. 23—South Montrose, Pa., B. F. Jones and Son Dispersal.
 Oct. 23—Perkasie, Pa., Storm Farm Dispersal, Howard P. Corsa, Proprietor.
 Oct. 23—Pike, N. Y., G. S. Van Gorder Dispersal.
 Oct. 23—Newtonville, O., W. R. Carr & Son Dispersal.
 Oct. 24—Frederick, Md., The Frederick County Holstein Association Sale.
 Oct. 24—Columbus, O., State Fair Grounds, Ohio Holstein-Friesian Breeders District Sale.
 Oct. 24-25—Lyons, O., Fulton County Consignment Sale, A. T. Egnew, Lyons, Mgr.
 Oct. 25—Hamilton, O., District Holstein Sale.
 Oct. 25—Mitchell, S. D., South Dakota Holstein-Friesian Association Sale.
 Oct. 26—Mason City, Ia., Gildner & Brown Dispersal.
 Oct. 27—Troy, Pa., Troy-Canton Holstein Breeders of Bradford County Third Annual Sale, D. K. Sloan, Mgr., Towanda, Pa.
 Oct. 29—West Nicholson, Pa., F. M. Riker Dispersal.
 Oct. 30—Sumner, Ia., Cass Farm Co. Second Annual Bull Sale.
 Oct. 30—Meshoppen, Pa., J. B. Quick Dispersal.
 Oct. 30—Janesville, Wis., Rock County Holstein Breeders' Semi-Annual Sale, John W. Jones, Secretary, Milton Junction, Wis.
 Oct. 31—Adrian, Mich., R. P. Clement Dispersal.
 Oct. 31—Newville, Pa., Hemphill and McCulloch Sale.
 Oct. 31—Lapeer, Mich., R. V. Cutting Dispersal.
 Nov. 1—Cleveland, O., North Randall Race Track, District Holstein Sale.
 Nov. 2—South Bend, Ind., Oldenburg Farm, Chas. Weidler, Proprietor.
 Nov. 5—Elkhorn, Wis., Walworth County Breeders' Fall Sale.
 Nov. 7-8—Monroe, Wis., Green County Holstein Breeders Semi-Annual Consignment Sale, J. W. Keating, Secretary, Monroe, Wis.
 Nov. 7-8-9—Fond du Lac, Wis., Fond du Lac County Holstein Association Sale, S. H. Bird, South Byron, Wis., Mgr.
 Nov. 8—Lockport, N. Y., Niagara County Breeders Consignment Sale, R. Austin Backus, Mgr.
 Nov. 8—Richmond, Va., Virginia Holstein Club, Richmond Chamber of Commerce, Mgrs.
 Nov. 12—Elkhorn, Wis., Walworth County Breeders' Bull Sale.
 Nov. 12—Oconomowoc, Wis., Wachsmith Bros. Dispersal.
 Nov. 13—Waukesha, Wis., Waukesha County Holstein Breeders Fall Sale.
 Nov. 14—Watertown, Wis., Watertown County Holstein Breeders Fall Sale.
 Nov. 14—Watuton, Wis., Watuton County Holstein Breeders Fall Sale.
 Nov. 15—Lake Mills, Wis., Lake Mills Holstein Breeders Sale, F. H. Everson, Mgr.
 Nov. 16-17—St. Paul, Minn., Arden Farms Reduction Sale.
 Nov. 19—Kansas State Association Sale, W. H. Mott, Mgr.
 Nov. 21—Des Moines, Ia., Second K. P. O. P. National Sale.
 Nov. 22—Des Moines, Ia., Corwin Farms Dispersal.
 Dec. 4—North Bradley, Mich., H. G. Booth Sale.
 Dec. 11—Seven Valleys, Pa., John M. Rudisill Dispersal.

LAST CALL FOR

Kiefer-DeRosia Dispersal, at Mexico, N. Y., October 11th.
 B. F. Jones & Son Dispersal, at Montrose, Pa., October 23d.
 Springdale Herd Dispersal, G. S. Van Gorder, Prop., at Pike, Wyoming Co., N. Y., October 23d.

SOMEWHAT OF A MIXUP

The sale calendar of this issue shows a rather complex state of affairs. On October 23d there will be dispersal sales of two herds, both establishments being called Springdale. The Pennsylvania Springdale herd is that of B. F. Jones & Son of South Montrose, Susquehanna County, and has been advertised in the various issues of THE BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN since our paper started. To Pennsylvania cattlemen, the name of Springdale is synonymous with the names of Frank Jones and his son Hugh, and stands for individuality, production and health; and the Jones's proudly boast that in thirteen years only one animal tested on their farm showed any reaction.

The other Springdale herd and farm is owned by ex-senator Greenleaf S. Van Gorder and is located at Pike, Wyoming County, N. Y. Mr. Van Gorder is a lawyer, and a good one, and it was only natural that he would take legal steps to secure his chosen prefix and farm name for his herd and establishment. The herd prefix, Springdale, is registered in the office of the Secretary of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America and for several years has been used in naming the animals raised by Mr. Van Gorder. The New York State laws provide for the registration of a farm name and Mr. Van Gorder, sometime ago, took the necessary legal steps to secure this name for his establishment and it is so registered on the proper records at Albany.

Owing to illness both herds are to be absolutely dispersed with this important difference,—while the Joneses retain their farm, Mr. Van Gorder will sell his and he has informed us that the name "Springdale" will go with the establishment. While the Jones's herd and farm is known all through northern Pennsylvania as Springdale herd and Springdale Farm, the herd prefix was never reserved by Mr. Jones and his son nor do any of the animal's names begin with that word. We doubt whether any such a series of coincidences have ever occurred before in Holstein history,—two herds in adjoining states to be sold on the same day; both known far and wide as Springdale and both sold on account of serious illness of the owners. We trust this little explanation will serve to clear up any confusion that may arise in the minds of our readers.

COMING PENNSYLVANIA SALES

The Pennsylvania sale calendar for the later half of October indicates that several herds now on the accredited list or once tested tuberculosis free will be sold at public auction and, in each instance, the cause for selling is beyond the control of the owner.

On Monday, October 29th, at West Nicholson, the F. M. Riker herd will be dispersed. The Riker herd has an enviable reputation in Northern Pennsylvania for production and individuality. Mr. Riker is a member of the Wyoming County Cow Testing Association and the testers' reports show that the milkers in this herd make a good profit above the cost of feed and care. Everyone who sees the Riker herd for the first time is impressed by the size of the animals, their individuality and capacity for production. At the first and only test the entire herd passed free from disease, so that individuality, production, profit making and health are combined in the animals of this establishment. Mr. Riker has been breeding Holsteins for eighteen years and the ancestors of the females in the herd were also, in days past, members of the Riker herd which has always been highly esteemed in Northern Pennsylvania. The reason Mr. Riker is selling is that a short time ago he was forced to undergo an operation for appendicitis and has not yet recovered from the effects and Doctor's orders compel him to dispose of the animals he loved so well.

On Tuesday, October 30th, at Meshoppen, a short distance from West Nicholson, the Q-Dale herd will be dispersed. This herd has been established for twenty-four years. The last three tests have been clean. The Doctors have ordered Mrs. Quick to be taken to a milder climate and so Mr. Quick is compelled to dispose of his cattle and plans with his wife and daughter to reside in Colorado.

The Q-Dale herd has been enrolled in cow testing association work and the cows have made a good showing both in the amount produced and the profit made. A number of them have official records and nearly every animal in the herd is from a record dam. Back of the Q-Dale cattle are cows noted for tremendous production and sires renowned for transmitting ability. The eight daughters of King Korndyke Hengerveld Veeman are bound to attract attention as this bull, being by Sir Veeman Hengerveld from a 30-lb. daughter of Sir Korndyke Pontiac Artis is backed by a combination of "fashionable" strains of breeding. This cross of blood lines is highly esteemed, especially in the eastern part of the United States and the daughters of King Korndyke Hengerveld Veeman evidence the reason for this state of affairs.

(Concluded on page 692.)

SALE CATALOGS

We furnished the catalogs for more sales than any other company during the past season—"Our price is lower than the rest—Our work is equal to the best."

Write for entry blanks today.

PEDIGREE EXPERT

Get our R. Austin Backus for your sale—in the box at more sales during the past six months than any other pedigree man. Book your date before it is too late.

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FOR PRODUCTION, INDIVIDUALITY AND HEALTH BUY YOUR
 HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS FROM

A. CONRAD SLIFER

UNION COUNTY

R. D. 3, LEWISBURG, PA.

HERD UNDER ACCREDITED PLAN AND **CLEAN**

If You Want Fresh Cows, Springers, Heifers or Young Bulls

BRED IN THE PURPLE, you can secure them in Susquehanna and Wyoming Counties, Pennsylvania, from the following breeders and dairymen whose establishments are within easy driving distance of Tunkhannock or Montrose. You are invited to inspect these herds and make your own selection.

A. R. Bush.....Montrose
 Walter E. Button....Springville
 E. D. Ellsworth....Meshoppen
 S. R. Ellsworth....Meshoppen
 B. F. Jones & Son...South Montrose
 Floyd E. Mack.....Montrose
 L. N. Mack & Son....Montrose
 Maple Ridge Farm..Springville
 J. B. Quick.....Meshoppen
 F. M. Riker.....Factoryville
 B. C. Roberts.....Meshoppen
 A. E. Robinson.....Montrose
 W. E. Taylor.....Springville

Sir Frances Pontiac

our senior herdsire, is from a cow that produced 26.32 lb. butter, 621.3 lb. milk in seven days.

His sire is by a son of King Segis Pontiac from a daughter of King of the Pontiacs, her dam an A.R.O. daughter of De Kol 2d's Butter Boy 3d. These three sires have nearly 600 A.R.O. daughters.

Our herd numbers 75 and has been built by 20 years of breeding for individuality and production.

Come and see the result.

W. S. GRIMM

York County Red Lion, Pa., R. D. 1

"I believe," said the cheery philosopher, "that for every single thing you give away, two come back to you."
 "That's my experience," agreed Farmer Jones. "Last March I gave away my daughter, and she and her husband came back in August."

Accredited Holsteins FOR SALE

Ten head of good, healthy, Holstein females. Five of these are from two to five years of age, and are daughters of Forward Ormsby Pontiac, a son of a 27 lb. cow, who produced 661 lb. of milk in seven days, and over 2,700 lb. in 30 days. These cows are bred to King Lyons Sylvia, a son of Sir Pietje Echo Sylvia, he a son of Champion Echo Sylvia Pontiac, and the great 36 lb. cow, Belle Model Pietje. His dam, Gelsche Walker 3d, is a 20 lb. two-year-old daughter of King Lyons, her three direct dams are all 30 lb. cows.

The balance are calves nearly a year old, and heifers just turning two years old, due to freshen during fall and early winter. The young animals are daughters of King Lyons Sylvia. Our herd is accredited—we have never had a reactor. Will sell subject to a 60 day retest if taken into accredited herd or kept isolated.

W. E. Taylor

Susquehanna County Springville, Pa.



KING LYONS SYLVIA

Herdsire for both W. E. Taylor and Walter E. Button, Springville, Penna.

Accredited Holsteins FOR SALE

Ten heavy producing and good individual Holstein females, ranging from two to five years of age. Three daughters of King Lyons Sylvia, a son of Sir Pietje Echo Sylvia, and from a 20 lb. two-year-old daughter of King Lyons, the dam's three direct dams are all 30 lb. cows. A daughter and granddaughter of Forward Ormsby Pontiac, a good proven 27 lb. bull. Three daughters of Friend Pontiac Korndyke 4th, a grandson of Pontiac Korndyke from a 23 lb. daughter of King Segis. A daughter of a cow that produced 2800 lb. of milk in 30 days and nearly 20,000 in a year in cow testing association work. A 21 lb. four-year-old with over 500 lb. of milk in a week.

Three of these cows are fresh, the balance are due to freshen during the fall and early winter. All are bred to King Lyons Sylvia. Our herd is accredited, will sell with a 60-day retest guarantee, if they go into an accredited herd, or are kept isolated.

Walter E. Button

Susquehanna County Springville, Pa.

PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

(Concluded from page 691.)

Some might suggest that these two breeders should have combined their herds and had a combination sale but each man thought that intending purchasers would prefer to look over the cattle in their own homes and see the conditions under which they had been handled and we believe that the judgment of the owners is correct. These two sales offer a splendid opportunity for man requiring healthy, producing, and profit making Holsteins to acquire such stock from men who have raised them and know the animals and their ancestors for several generations.

On Wednesday, October 31st, on the J. M. Hemphill Farm between Newville and Shippensburg, Cumberland County, J. M. Hemphill and J. D. McCulloch hold a joint sale. The reason for selling is another of those mysterious dispensations of Providence. In the late summer a hail storm swept through this section of the country destroying practically all of the standing crops on both of these farms, which, although they are served by different rural routes, are located closely together. They are not next door neighbors but there is only one farm between them. The herds, although small, are of high quality and there is only one female in the entire offering that was not raised on the premises and she is an eight-year-old cow with six living daughters, five of which are in the sale.

There are several family groups of sisters, and families of mothers and daughters in the offerings, all of which have been raised by these two men, each of which hold accredited herd certificates. In addition to the cattle there will be a large number of Chester White hogs of different sizes. Some of these animals are registered and all are of high quality.

Thus there are three consecutive days in which four herds, containing cattle all of which have a clean bill of health, will be sold to the highest bidder. Seldom do men in search of healthy cattle have such an opportunity.

DEMAND FOR HEALTHY CATTLE

The S. S. Hastings herd was dispersed on the farm at Neshanic, N. J., on August 22d, forming a consignment to a sale conducted by the New Jersey Holstein Breeders' Association. Nearly all of Mr. Hastings' animals had records and his entire milking herd averaged around 15,000 lb. milk and 600 lb. butter in a year. This herd was fully accredited and in the sale averaged \$270 for all ages and sexes. The average for all the consignments was \$244.87, the highest price being \$535 for a two-year-old heifer with calf at foot purchased by the Belle Meade Sanitarium. The stock was well distributed, the biggest buyer being Mrs. E. A. George of Sudlersville, Md., who took seven head. The rest of the animals will remain in the state. J. E. Gillette of Belle Meade and John Beattie of Little Falls both took four head. E. C. Brill and Baxter officiated with G. D. Brill as clerk of the sale. This sale demonstrated once more that there is a good demand for healthy cattle that are producers.

PENNSYLVANIA AND THE NATIONAL

From all reports Pennsylvania will be well represented at the National Dairy Show for dairymen and dairy cattle owners in the various counties are forming parties to stay over a number of days. Some plan to attend the sessions of the World's Dairy Congress at Philadelphia, and possibly at Washington and from Philadelphia to journey to Syracuse. Secretary of Agriculture Frank H. Willits has been very active in advocating an adequate representation of Pennsylvania dairymen and the State College has been, for a number of weeks, sending out to

people in the state and to individuals likely to be interested, mimeograph sheets containing information about the show and urging exhibits and attendance.

At least 100 head of Pennsylvania cattle will be shown with a possibility of more and Holstein breeders are planning to take the greatest number. Secretary Willits has urged that the chief dairy inspection official of each city in the state be present at the Congress deliberations and everyone who journeys to Syracuse to attend the sessions of the Dairy Congress is bound to spend more or less time in looking over the exhibits at the Show.



YOUNG STOCK FOR SALE AT DAIRYMEN'S PRICES

HARRY C. REYNOLDS, SCRANTON, PA.

Herd under Accredited Plan

Cow Testing Association Reports

WISCONSIN TEST WORK

Seventy-five of the 131 Wisconsin Associations reporting August production were headed by black and whites, thirty-five being purebred and forty being grades. There were thirty Guernsey leaders, of which eight were purebred and twenty-two were grades and nine Jersey leaders of which six were purebreds and three grades.

The highest individual producer was a purebred Holstein owned by T. Mathiers and enrolled in the Eau Claire No. 3 Association. This cow is credited with 88.6 lb. fat. The high herd average is 51.5 lb. fat, 1,444 lb. milk for nine grade and purebred Holsteins in the herd of Henry Benecke and enrolled in the Shirley-Denmark Association. The sixteen cow dairy, all purebreds, owned by T. Mathiers is in second place with an average of 51.1 lb. fat, 1,233 lb. milk and the eight registered Holsteins owned by L. Kuhl & Son is in third place with 50.2 lb. fat, 1,341 lb. milk.

During August, 370 of the 508 cows enrolled in the East Troy Association, produced an average of 511 lb. of 4% milk or 20.2 lb. fat. The average return for each dollar expended for feed was \$2.38.

The leader was a grade Holstein owned by Wabrek Bros. of Honey Creek, she being credited with 1,153 lb. milk, 46.1 lb. fat. Eleven black and white cows in the herd of Dan Linehan of Honey Creek carried off high herd honors, their average being 702 lb. milk, 25.5 lb. fat.

During the ten months of the Association year, the twenty Holsteins owned by Hugo Wedel of Mukwanago, produced an average of 32.5 lb. fat, this being the high herd average. A member of this herd had the highest production for the ten months, she being a grade Holstein with a record of 494.5 lb. fat.

Sixty of the 351 cows tested in the Comstock-Cumberland Association produced more than 40 lb. butterfat. There were twenty-one cows that produced more than 300 lb. butterfat during the eight months of the Association year.

Lind Bros. of Cumberland own the leading individual for the eight months of the testing year. This cow produced 397.7 lb. butterfat. A registered Holstein, owned by C. Oldeen & Son also of Cumberland is second with 394.7 lb. fat.

The high herd for the first eight months was owned by John Le Juene, their average being 277.9 lb. butter for each of thirteen registered Holsteins. C. Oldeen & Sons had second high herd for this time their fourteen registered Holsteins having an average production of 267.1 lb. butterfat.

A grade Ayrshire led the Cedarburg-Grafton Association during August with 1,262 lb. milk, 56.7 lb. butterfat. She was followed by a grade Holstein, owned by Herman Scheer, with 1,135 lb. milk, 45.4 lb. butterfat to her credit. A pure-

bred Holstein belonging to Ahler Bros. was the leader for milk production, having 1,510 lb. milk, 45.3 lb. butterfat.

Six grade Holsteins, owned by Emil Berndt had the high herd average, 966.1 lb. milk, 32.8 lb. butterfat; thirteen grade Holsteins in the herd of W. Buth was second with an average of 879 lb. milk, 31.5 lb. fat. Two hundred and eighty cows were tested by Gust Wilde, official tester.

Twenty-nine of the 346 cows tested by Carl Schilling in the Lakefield Association produced more than 40 lb. butterfat. The leader was a purebred Holstein owned by Blank Bros., she being credited with 1,441 lb. milk, 59 lb. butterfat.

John N. Schinker had the high cow in the Saukville Association. She was a purebred Holstein and produced 1,596 lb. milk, 73.4 lb. butterfat. A grade Holstein was second with 1,587 lb. milk, 58.7 lb. butterfat. This animal was owned by Robert Riewesthal who also owned three others in the leading six. Mr. Schinker had the third high producer, a purebred Holstein with 1,125 lb. milk, 57.4 lb. fat to her credit. The tester is Constantine Prescher.

HOLSTEINS LEAD

Garden Spot Nudine Lyons, a purebred Holstein owned by Ira. M. Eby was the leader for milk production in the Goodville, Pa., Testing Association for the month ending September 14th. She is credited with 1,807 lb. milk. The leader for fat production was Minnie, owned by M. Stoltzfus, a registered black and white, with 1,407 lb. milk, 56.3 lb. butterfat. Stumpy, a grade Holstein in the same herd was second with 1,531 lb. milk, 55.1 lb. butterfat. Mr. Stoltzfus had four animals, two purebred and two grade Holsteins, which produced more than 49 lb. butterfat in the month. The average of the ten highest cows was 1,461 lb. milk, 50.6 lb. fat.

Three-hundred and two cows were tested in twenty-six herds; fifteen produced more than 40 lb. fat, five over 50 lb. while twenty-two cows exceeded 1,200 lb. milk.

BOYLE MAKES CLEAN SWEEP

The five high cows in the South Byron, Wis., Testing Association were all registered Holsteins from the herd of F. H. Boyle, the leader producing 79.8 lb. butterfat from 2,157 lb. milk. Three other members of this herd produced more than 60 lb. butterfat and over 1,800 lb. milk.

The high herd average was carried off by Mr. Boyle's herd, his thirty-eight registered Holsteins having an average of 920 lb. milk, 31.52 lb. fat. A herd composed of 32 registered and grade Holsteins, owned by Walgenbach Bros. was second with an average of 709 lb. milk, 26.24 lb. butterfat. The tester is Alfred Miller, while A. C. Cowles is secretary of the association.

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October 23, 1923

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30 Head of Registered Holsteins

Every milker has an A.R.O. record. They include a daughter and several granddaughters of the noted Canadian sire, Sir Lyons Hengerveld Segis, he by King Segis from the 33-lb. cow, Blanche Lyons De Kol.

A 25-lb. daughter, several granddaughters and a grandson of King Pontiac Canary.

Daughters and granddaughters of King Pietertje De Kol Walker—he by King Walker 5th from the 30-lb. cow, Box Elders Dora.

A 26.89-lb. daughter of Colonel Korndyke De Kol, a splendidly bred son of Pontiac Korndyke.

A daughter of Woodcrest King Urma, he by King Walker from a 35-lb. daughter of a 31-lb. cow.

The Senior Herdsire, Superba Rag Apple Korndyke and a nice bunch of his daughters. He is from a 30-lb. daughter of Pontiac Korndyke.

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ONE OF THE BEST FARMS IN NEW YORK STATE, CONTAINING 312 ACRES OF CREEK BOTTOM AND GRAVELLY LOAM; VERY NICELY WATERED BY NEVER FAILING SPRING BROOKS; 30 ACRES WOODS; GRAVITY WATER SYSTEM IN ALL BUILDINGS; MODERN BATHROOM IN HOUSE; ELECTRIC LIGHTS. FARM DWELLING CONTAINS 10 ROOMS AND BATH; SEVEN-ROOM TENANT HOUSE FOR HIRED MAN.

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Very easy terms will be made on the Farm.

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WESTERN COW TESTING

Oregon leads for average production in the list of the ten states under the jurisdiction of the Western office of the United States Dairy Division. Her figures are 35.5 lb. fat for 2,937 cows; Washington is second with an average of 32 lb. fat for 4,015 head; New Mexico is third with a 30.9 lb. average for 497 cows and California is fourth, her 26,473 cows averaging 30.57 lb. fat. Utah, Idaho and Colorado follow in the order named with Montana, Arizona and Nevada bringing up the rear.

In the fifty-three associations there are 1,596 herds enrolled and these contain 39,588 head of which 7,632 animals each produced more than 40 lb. fat during August. The high producer is a registered Holstein in the herd of Fred Hartsook, Lankershim, Cal. She is credited with 117.6 lb. fat from 1,807 lb. milk. If these figures are correctly given the milk of this cow averaged a trifle over 6.5% which is abnormal for a purebred Holstein. The second cow is Hollywood Segis Korndyke Abbekerk, owned by the Hollywood Farm, Hollywood, Washington. She is credited with 2,269 lb. milk, 102.1 lb. fat. Of the six highest producers listed four are registered Holsteins, one a grade Holstein and one a grade Jersey.

First place is taken in herd averages by a 20-cow grade Jersey herd with an average of 1,107 lb. milk, 56.1 lb. fat. In second place are twenty-eight grade Holsteins owned by Maris Bros. of Long Beach, Cal., and enrolled in the Los Angeles Association and their average is 1,595 lb. milk, 55.2 lb. fat. The eighteen cow Holstein dairy of J. A. Folsom, Mt. Vernon, Wash., is third with an average of 1,280 lb. milk, 50.9 lb. fat. In the division for herds consisting of fifteen cows or under, four registered Holsteins, owned by H. G. Goemmer of Jerome, Idaho, averaged 1,710 lb. milk, 64.7 lb. fat while eleven Holsteins, owned by Bovitz Omdal of Bow, Wash., averaged 1,475 lb. milk, 54.9 lb. fat.

McCORMICK HERD LEADS ILLINOIS

The splendid producing purebred Holstein herd of the Rock River Farms, Byron, Ill., led all herds enrolled in the Illinois Cow Testing Associations for the month of August by an average production of 1,193 lb. milk and exactly 40 lb. butterfat for ninety-five cows, a wonderful showing for so large a herd. A herd of twenty-six animals, part grade and part purebred Holsteins owned by the Aurora Girls' School is second with an average of 1,155 lb. milk, 39.5 lb. fat. A mixed herd is third with an average of 39.4 lb. fat and the twenty animal purebred Holstein herd of A. D. Cornue, Hebron, is fourth with an average of 1,096 lb. milk, 39 lb. fat.

The highest producing cow is the great Brown Swiss milker of Hawthorne Farms, she being credited with 2,155 lb. milk, 84 lb. fat. Rock River Farms cows are second, third, fifth, sixth and ninth, the largest milk producer making 2,753 lb. milk, 79.8 lb. fat while her stablemate

made 82.8 lb. fat from 2,436 lb. milk. Fitchome Farm of Aurora, has a purebred Holstein with 1,776 lb. milk, 67.5 lb. fat, she standing in eighth position while one of the grade Holsteins at the Girls' School has 66.4 lb. fat, 2,974 lb. milk, this being the largest milk record reported.

Purebred Holsteins led six and grade Holsteins headed three of the seventeen associations reporting their leader. In four of the associations the best producing herd consisted entirely of purebred Holsteins while in three other associations grade Holstein herds led and in three instances the best producing herd was part grade and part purebred Holsteins. In one association, the McLean County, the leading herd was composed of seventeen animals, grade Holsteins and Jerseys.

PENNSYLVANIA COW TESTING

During August twenty-two cow testing associations filed their reports with the Pennsylvania Department of Agricultural Extension. They tell that 6,240 cows were tested of which 577 gave more than 40 lb. fat, 108 exceeded 50 lb. while 276 cows produced 1,200 lb. or more of milk. The highest milk yield reported is 2,511 lb. with 60.4 lb. butterfat for a registered Holstein owned by C. E. Stauffer of Shippensburg, and enrolled in the Franklin County Association. A registered Holstein in the herd of Albert Sarig of the Northern Berks Association produced 2,100 lb. and a cow owned by W. D. Stecker of the Sharpsville-Orangeville Association produced 86.7 lb. fat. This Association had ten cows that averaged 61.6 lb. fat while the Somerset County Association with ten averaged 57.6 lb. fat.

The largest association is Canton where B. E. Whitney tested 461 cows. There are 440 in the West Chester Association of which Allen Goodman is tester and 416 under the care of H. S. Service of the Sharpsville-Orangeville Association. The purebred Holstein herd of C. E. Stauffer is reported as averaging 1,253 lb. milk, 45.5 lb. butterfat, a real good showing for the time of year.

SMALL AND GOOD

Forty-eight cows in six herds were tested in the Franklin Co., Pa., Testing Association for September, reports I. Paul Stouffer, tester. Of these nine produced more than 40 lb. fat; three more than 50 lb. while ten exceeded 1,000 lb. milk and three, 1,200 lb.

Princess Ybma Spofford De Kol was the leader for both milk and butterfat, she having 1,950 lb. milk, 74.1 lb. butterfat. Her stablemate was second with 1,290 lb. milk, 60.6 lb. fat. De Kol Queen Mooie was third with 1,410 lb. milk, 50.8 lb. fat while Howland Cornucopia Pet was fourth with 1,380 lb. milk, 46.9 lb. fat. These were all purebred Holsteins and were members of the herd of C. E. Stouffer of Shippensburg. This herd carried off high herd average with 1,000 lb. milk, 40 lb. fat. W. C. Snoke had two purebred Holsteins in the leading ten and I. F. Wright had one.



PASTURE CORNER ON MERRYALL FARMS

These cows and others in the herd have semi-official records, made under farmer conditions that range up to 20,500 lb. milk and from 600 lb. to over 800 butter. They are bred to bulls with 30 lb. blood in every line of their pedigrees. Segis Pietertje Prospect breeding. Prices reasonable. Quality high.

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The Junior Champion Bull

at this year's California State Fair was a brother of our herdsire

Berylwood Prince Aaggie Chicago.

The Junior Champion female was one of his sisters. Brothers and sisters won in the "get of sire" class.

True Holstein Type as well as Production are characteristic of this wonderful family.

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Bradford Co., Rummerfield, Pa.

How About a Nice Bull Calf

from one of our great cows for your next sire?

Our herd includes daughters of such famous sires as King Segis Pontiac Konigen, Dutchland Creamelle Korndyke Lad and King Hengerveld Hartje. Nearly all have A.R.O. records and this includes 20 lb. two-year-olds.

Our herd is under State and Federal Supervision and the last test was clean.

Raymond B. Strickland

Susquehanna County,

R. D. Nicholson, Pa.



FOR PRODUCING COWS OR CHOICE YOUNG STOCK, WRITE OR VISIT

S. R. ELLSWORTH

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HERD UNDER STATE AND FEDERAL SUPERVISION.

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BIG TYPE CHESTER WHITES. World's Grand Champion Bloodlines. Pigs, \$10 each. Prepaid. **Geo. F. GRIFFIE, NEWVILLE, R. No. 3, PA.**

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Ten Registered Holstein cows and heifers fresh and due this fall. Thirty pound breeding. Bred to 30-lb. sire. Records to 100 lb. milk, 25% lb. butter. Clean herd. 99% clean territory. Price \$100 and up. **CRANDALL VALE FARMS, ANDOVER, N. Y.**

FOR SALE. PUREBRED HAMPSHIRE Pigs, male and female, about five months old, well grown and nicely marked. Price, twenty-five dollars. These pigs will be registered and transferred to purchaser. **G. A. WILLSON, SILVER SPRING, MD.**

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100 GOOD QUALITY WHITE ENVELOPES, 6 3/4, your return card printed in corner, 50 cents postpaid; 250, \$1.00. **LIBERTY PRESS, Box 468, Eau Claire, Wis.**

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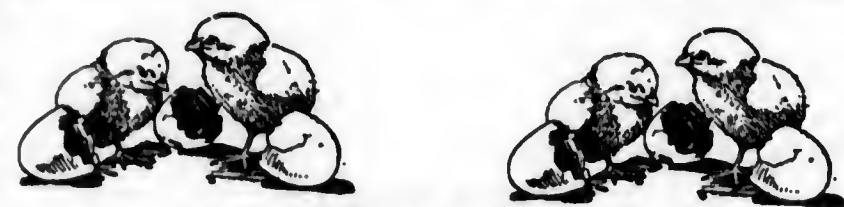
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NON-SITTING STRAIN Rhode Island Reds. Cockerels and breeders now ready. **T. A. BECKMAN, CLOVER HILL, N. J.**

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2,000 S. C. WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS. April and May hatched, from high producing, free-range, farm raised stock \$1.50 to \$2.00. F. O. B. No culls. All hatched and grown by us. Inspection desired. **CLEARVIEW POULTRY FARM, COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.**

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FOR SALE. Beagles and Rabbit Hounds. **LEROY RAY, FELTON, R. 1, PA.**

HOUNDS ready to train, \$15 each. **LAWRENCE WHITE, GUNTOWN, MISS.**

BEAGLE PUPS, 3 months, farm raised. **ELMWOOD KENNELS, BRIDGEWATER, CONNECTICUT.**

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PEDIGREED AIREDALES for utility and show, best of blood lines. **EARL CURTIS, TERRYTON, CONN.**

SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS. High grade stock. \$8 males; \$5 females. **JAMES FARRELL, BELLEVUE, IOWA.**

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COCKER SPANIEL PUPPIES. Champion stock; Blacks and Reds, with pedigrees; at low prices. **LAKE MOUNT KENNEL, STUART HUBBELL, ODESSA, N. Y.**

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A Bull Ready for Service!

He must be of first class type and good size, and from strains that have a uniform high butterfat production coupled with a good quantity of milk.

He must be from a herd under State and Federal Supervision that has passed at least one clean test, and offered for a price that a plain breeder and dairyman can afford to pay.

If you have such a bull, send photo and price to

Wm. Benning

Susquehanna County

Kingsley, Pa.

King Valdessa Pontiac Perfection



our handsome junior herdsire is a real show bull and bred in the Purple.

How would you like stock sired by him? You can find them in our two good herds which are under State and Federal Supervision and numbers 120 head, all purebreds.

L. N. Mack & Son and F. E. Mack
Susquehanna County, Montrose, Pa.

Idyllwilde Korndyke Dionagen

the bull used on the daughters of my Senior Sire,

King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje

is from a cow that made 31.36 lb. butter in 7 days—127.44 lb. butter in 30 days as a junior four-year-old. Her dam is a 31.3 lb. daughter of Princess of Oakdale, a 30.59-lb. cow. The results are in every way satisfactory.

COME AND LOOK US OVER

A. E. ROBINSON

Susquehanna County

Montrose, Pa.

A SPLENDID SLOGAN

The slogan of the Rewey Testing Association which operates around Rewey, Wis., is "Less Cows—More Feed; Better Cows—More Profit." This association finished a year's testing with forty-four cows credited with better than 365 lb. butterfat for the year. The leader was a purebred Holstein, Princess Prilly, owned by Bainbridge, of Rewey, she having produced 12,857 lb. milk, 540.2 lb. butterfat. Her ration for the year consisted of corn silage, clover hay and grain. Her feed cost was \$86.30 and the income above feed cost was \$127.40.

TIE FOR FIRST HONORS

There were 398 cows tested in the Ravalli County, Montana, Association during August reports Robert Gazlaas, Tester. Forty of these produced more than 40 lb. butterfat. Honors for first place were tied between a registered Jersey and Nell, a grade Holstein, owned by D. C. Gray & Son, each having produced 59 lb. butterfat. The high herd was owned by David Lea & Son, their herd of black and whites averaging 37 lb. butterfat. A Brown Swiss herd was second with 36 lb. and two black and white herds tied for third place with 29 lb. butterfat. These were owned by D. C. Gray & Son and by Ford & Hollister.

During August Valentine Pietertje Ormsby was purchased from David Lea & Son of Stevensville, by J. P. Doyle. This animal is a two-year-old and is a show bull. His dam is Agate Valentine Fairview Burke, a 22-lb. three-year-old.

WESTFIELD ASSOCIATION CLOSES YEAR

There were twenty-five herds containing 232 cows tested in the Westfield Testing Association during August reports the tester, B. A. Koeckert. Thirteen of these cows, eight of which were black and white, produced more than 40 lb. butterfat and one produced more than 50 lb. while eighteen exceeded 1,000 lb. milk and six 1,200 lb. The leader a grade Jersey, produced 56.63 lb. butterfat. She was followed by a purebred Holstein, owned by Geo. Augustine, with 1,467 lb. milk, 45.48 lb. butterfat.

The Westfield Testing Association which operates in part of Lawrence County, Pennsylvania, closed its year September 1, 1923. The purebred Holstein herd owned by H. A. Freed was the leader for both milk and butterfat production with an average production of 11,911.5 lb. milk, 405.75 lb. butterfat. Jewel, an eight-year-old member of this herd, was the individual leader for milk production, she being credited with 14,701 lb. milk, 505.8 lb. butterfat. She was second in the list of butterfat producers, a purebred Jersey being first with 516.8 lb.

The average number of cows tested for the year was 234 2/3 animals and their average production was 6,510.6 lb. milk, 279.3 lb. butterfat.

Origin Sir Napol Cornucopia

My Junior Herdsire, carries the blood of



KEYSTONE BEAUTY PLUM JOHANNA 1294.71 lb. butter in 365 days of strictly official test as a four-year-old, an unequalled record. This is the type, beauty and powers of production for which we breed.

A. W. DOWNTON

Starrucca,

Pennsylvania

Let Me Sell You

a nice bull calf from a big producing cow of good blood lines. The sire is a handsome son of Rag Apple Korndyke, the great Jenningshurst herd bull, whose dam, a former world champion, was the first \$8,000 cow.

Ask a Rock-bottom Price for a tip-top animal, from a purebred ACCREDITED herd.

B. C. Roberts,

Wyoming Co., Meshoppen, Pa.

King Alcartra Rag Apple Posch



our herdsire, is a real show bull and is being bred to cows that have produced over 12,000 lb. milk in a year, while enrolled in cow testing association work.

Come and see the results in our Accredited Herd.

A. R. BUSH,

Susquehanna Co.,

MONTROSE, PA.

CANADIAN RECORDS

During the month of August only ten test reports were accepted for the Canadian Record of Merit but although the number was small, the records were high, one-half of the animals making above 30 lb. butter in the week. The leader of the mature class is Valentine Abbecker, 702.6 lb. milk, 34.55 lb. butter owned by A. J. Kennedy of New Lisheard, Ont. Anna Butter Girl 2d is next to her with 769.4 lb. milk, 30.94 lb. butter. Her owner is H. Gordon Smith of Union, Ont.

There were no senior four-year-olds but the leader in the junior four-year-old class is Empress May Burke, 722.8 lb. milk, 34.31 lb. butter. She is a member of the Kennedy herd. Second to her is Prescott Segis Veeman with 566.4 lb. milk, 31.11 lb. butter. She is owned by Benj. R. Leavens of Bloomfield, Ont. The only three-year-old reported is a senior, Cobequid Mercena Grace Fayne, owned by the Nova Scotia Agricultural College at Truro, N. S. She is credited with 719.3 lb. milk, 32.44 lb. butter.

During the month thirty-three cows and heifers qualified for the Record of Performance or long time test division and more than one-half of these are owned by public institutions or experimental farms. The leader of the 365 day division is Ottawa Woodcrest Lyn, 20,212 lb. milk, 875 lb. butter. She is registered in the name of the Director of the Experimental Farms at Ottawa, Ont. Belle Pietje Princess, a junior four-year-old is credited with 13,971 lb. milk, 692.50 lb. butter. Her owner is C. C. Buckland of Cloverdale, B. C., who reports a number of good producers. N. Sangster of Ormstown, Que., has the leader of the three-year-olds, Oakview Lady Maud junior, with 15,810 lb. milk, 760 lb. butter. Colony Faforit Ormsby leads the two-year-old division with 18,932 lb. milk, 835 lb. butter. She is owned by the Colony Farm, Essondale, B. C., and made her record at the age of two years 117 days. Another very creditable record is that of Agassiz Inka Lina, with 16,644 lb. milk, 715 lb. butter made as a junior two-year-old. She is registered in the name of Director of Experimental Farms, Essondale, B. C. The best record in the 305 day division was made by a Colony cow, of mature age, she being Colony Canary McKinley with 20,221 lb. milk, 821.25 lb. butter.

A SPLENDID SHOWING

THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN,
Harrisburg, Penna.

We are more than pleased to announce that on September 1st, we completed the first year record ever made at Berks Farm. This record was made on Amsdale June Colantha No. 324294, a granddaughter of old Colantha Johanna Lad. This cow produced during the year 1,084 lb. butter and 21,142 lb. milk.

We exhibited a show herd composed of fifteen head at some of our local fairs this fall. At the Schuylkill County Fair held at Pottsville, Pa., we won five firsts, three seconds, and a third. At our home

fair at Reading, we won five firsts and four seconds. We won in the get of sire class with two daughters and a son of King Tweede Spring Farm, the bull being a son of our World's Champion two-year-old, Eco Sylv Mechthilde. Our Maple Side Annetta Walker was Grand Champion cow of the show, and also at the Allentown Fair where we showed nine head in seven classes and carried off seven first prizes and two second prizes and had the grand champion cow. Dairy Maid Prilly, a two-year-old daughter of Adirondac Wietske Dairy Maid, was the first prize two-year-old at all the above mentioned fairs.

CLARK F. BERRY, Herdsman,
Berks Farm,
Reading, Penna.

NEW ILLINOIS FIRM

Since January 1st of this year the firm of John L. Nicholson & Son of Ingleside, Illinois, purchased 40 head of purebred Holsteins recently taking five head from Henry W. Hey of Dixon, Illinois. The

Nicholson establishment is called Birchmont Farms and they have recently placed William J. Mann as superintendent.

The Nicholsons are erecting a modern silo and machinery shed as well as a shed room and feed shed and are installing sanitary drinking cups throughout their barns. These improvements are expected to be completed by October 1st. The Nicholsons are believers in the Holstein cow and the future of the Holstein industry and all lovers of the Holstein breed will wish them success.

IOWA TESTING

During July, 12,297 cows were tested in Iowa Cow Testing Associations, and they averaged 22.9 lb. butterfat. This is considered a good showing by the State College officials as due to lack of rain early in the season, pastures were short and dry while flies seemed to be giving all the trouble possible. There are 41 associations operating and the average milk yield was 607 lb.



A FEW MEMBERS OF OUR HERD WHICH IS UNDER STATE
AND FEDERAL SUPERVISION AND PASSED
FIRST TEST 100% CLEAN.

Murray A. Miller, R. D. 3, Milton, Pa.

The Oldest Herd in Northumberland County.

The Potentate



is by one of the best sons of Pontiac Korndyke and is from Leafy Veeman De Kol, a 40 lb. daughter of a 43 lb. cow.

Our herd which numbers 85 head is Accredited. If you need cows, heifers or a bull calf, we can fill your order anytime.

E. D. Ellsworth
Susquehanna County R. D. 4
MESHOPPEN, PA.

This Is the Kind We Raise!



Boiling Springs Segis

Notice her performance in cow testing association work, starting as a junior two-year-old.

	lb. milk	lb. butter
1st year.....	13,115	548.63
2d year.....	17,396	712.63
3d year.....	15,582	694.13
Total for three years, 46,093		1,955.39
Average yearly production, 15,364		651.79

Ivo V. Otto, Cumberland County,
R. 6, CARLISLE, PA.
Herd under State and Federal Supervision

Absolute Dispersal of a Clean Herd!

A serious surgical operation and its effects compels me to lighten my labors, so I will dispose of my purebred Holstein herd numbering sixty head, at public auction,

**October 29, 1923, on my Farm at
West Nicholson, Pa.**

For eighteen years I have been building a herd which will compare well with any other, no matter how much money has been spent on it. One of the cows I raised was grand champion at the Missouri State Fair last year, and the herd contains animals that I like better.

Among the offerings will be:

KING HENGERVELD HARTJE and a splendid bunch of young cows sired by him. He sired the World's Champion, Walker Hartje Spofford, 26,233 lb. milk, 960 lb. butter in 10 months, and has a splendid bunch of daughters with official, semi-official and C. T. A. records. His daughters are big, deep cows, with tremendous capacity and superb constitutions.



BELLE SEGIS MECHTHILDE.

584.6 lb. milk, 26.74 lb. butter in 7 days. A typical specimen of the daughters of King Hengerveld Hartje.

COLONEL JOH LYONS and a nice group of young things by him. His 30 nearest dams average over 30 lb. butter. He is by King Joh from the 33-lb. cow Gypsy Lyons.

Then there are daughters of **DUTCHLAND CREAMELLE SEGIS KORNDYKE**, son of Dutchland Creamelle Korndyke Lad and Segis Pontiac Dewdrop, 1,071 lb. butter, 24,469 lb. milk in a year. She also has a year record made as a three-year-old of 858.44 lb. butter, during the making of which she produced 21.56 lb. butter in 7 days, eight months after calving, a world's record at the time.

Six young bulls—maybe a few bull calves, as several of the cows are due to freshen by sale day. Others will be heavy with calf.

Practically everything in the herd is by one of the three herdsires. This is your chance to get straight, young cows, bred for production and individuality, with a clean bill of health, for the herd, which is under State and Federal Supervision, passed its test CLEAN.

For catalog and any information, address

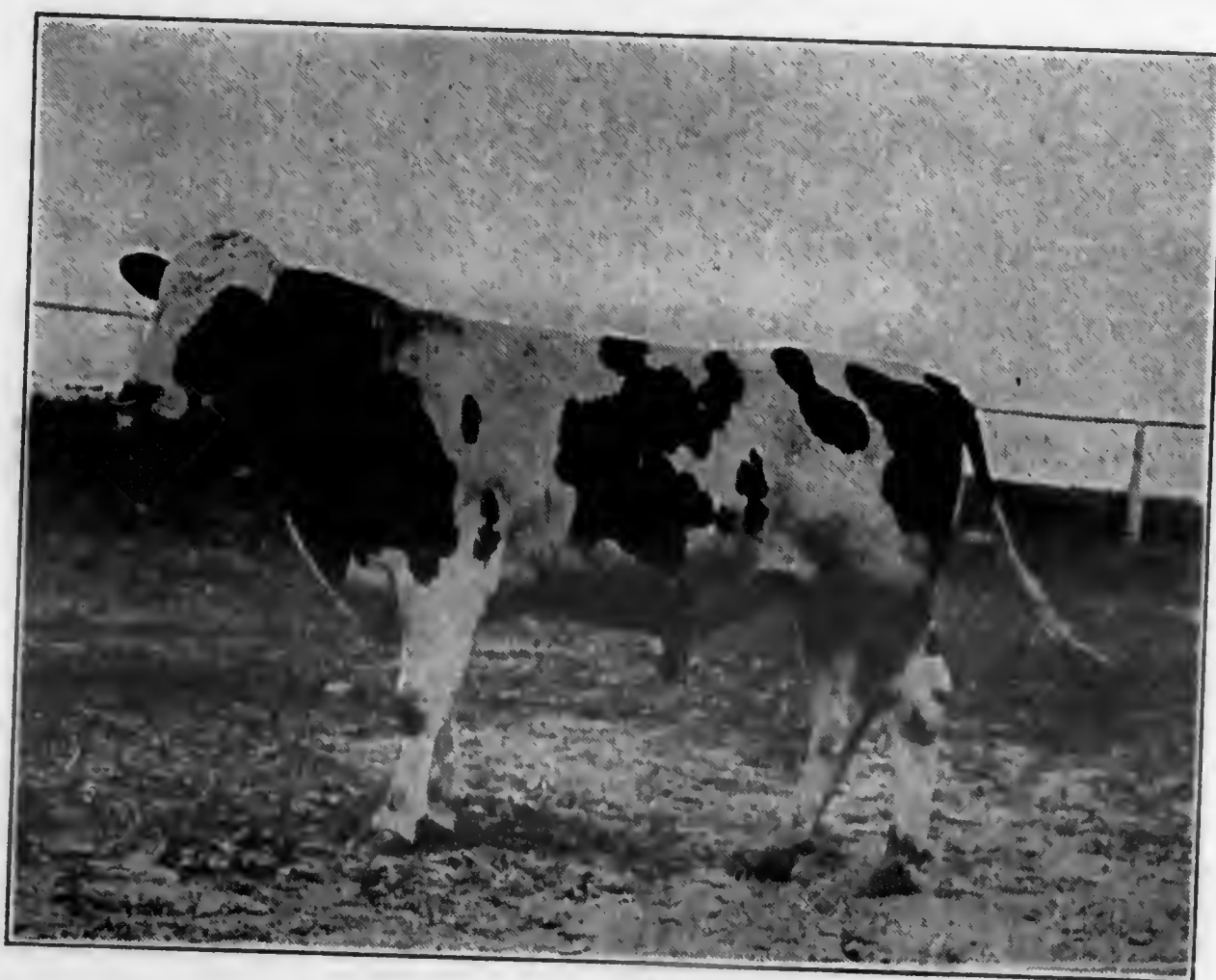
F. M. RIKER,

Wyoming County,

R. D. 1, Factoryville, Pa.

Please mention THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN when writing to our advertisers

A World Championship Combination



ONACO SIR LUCILLE JOLIE BEAUTY

the sire at the head of the Dennington Herd, is from a World Champion and was sired by a son of a World Champion. The year records of these two great cows, both tested as senior four-year-olds, average 1,233.93 lb. butter, that is, an average of 102.83 lb. monthly for each one.

His dam, **Lucille Jolie Pontiac**, became the World Champion senior four-year-old by producing 1,173.15 lb. butter in 365 days, her milk averaging 3.94% fat. Then, as a seven-year-old she made a seven-day record of 33.29 lb. butter, 665.5 lb. milk.

His sire's dam, **Keystone Beauty Plum Johanna**, became the World Champion senior four-year-old by producing 1,294.71 lb. butter in 365 days. This was made in strictly official test in which she produced 25,787.5 lb. milk that averaged 4.02% fat. She made a seven-day record of 665.5 lb. milk, 32.88 lb. butter in the early part of that lactation period while as a junior three-year-old she produced 1,108.08 lb. butter in 365 days, her milk averaging 3.94% fat.

SPECIAL: BULL FOR SALE

MAY APPLE PIETJE DE KOL PONTIAC, No. 382,966, born January 15, 1922, show individual, weight about 1,200 lb. This young bull is by a son of a 31.79-lb. cow that averaged 80 lb. of milk a day for seven days, and her dam is a 25-lb. cow whose three direct dams are all above 30 lb. The sire has also a sister that averaged 100 lb. milk a day for seven days, and the sire is a son of a bull who was sold in public sale for \$10,000. His dam has a sister with 26 lb., and she is a granddaughter of Aaggie Cornucopia Pauline Count, who has six daughters above 29 lb., and his dam was the first 34-lb. cow.

DENNINGTON STOCK FARM

SCRANTON

J. J. JERMYN, Owner

PENNSYLVANIA

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Vol. II

HARRISBURG, PA., OCTOBER 22, 1923

No. 20

Published Semi-Monthly. Price, 75c.

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THE FAYETTE COUNTY CALF CLUB EXHIBIT AT THE DAIRY CATTLE CONGRESS, WATERLOO, IA., WINNERS OF FIRST PRIZE IN THE JUNIOR COMPETITION

Published in the Interest of Breeders and Dairymen Everywhere



Entered as second-class matter April 8, 1922, at the post office at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, under the act of March 3, 1879.

Absolute Dispersal of Q-Dale Herd

**FORTY
FEMALES**

Which has been Established Twenty-Four
Years and has passed *Three Clean Tests.*

**FORTY
FEMALES**

The doctor has ordered me to take my wife to Colorado for the benefit of her health, so I am compelled to sell my entire herd of Purebred Holsteins.

Sale will be held on the home farm one mile from Lemon, Pa., on the Montrose branch of the Lehigh Valley R. R. and seven miles from Meshoppen, Pa., on the main line of the L. V. R. R. and three-fourths mile from the Montrose-Tunkhannock Turnpike

October 30, 1923

Nearly every
animal is
from a
Record Dam



Starting at 11 A. M.

Females with
Creditable
Official and
C.T.A. Records

MABEL VEEMAN, a typical daughter of King Korndyke Hengerveld Veeman

There are eight daughters of KING KORNDYKE HENGERSVELD VEEMAN—he by the noted century sire, Sir Veeman Hengerveld, from a 30-lb. four-year-old daughter of Sir Korndyke Pontiac Artis. Daughters and granddaughters of FRIEND PONTIAC KORNDYKE—one of the many good sons of old Pontiac Korndyke.

Daughters and granddaughters of LILITH PAULINE DE KOL'S SON whose dam made World's Records for both milk and butter production and was the World's Champion of her Class for seven years.



The older females are bred to DUTCHLAND CREAMELLE SIR CONCORDIA who was by the noted Field bull, Dutchland Creamelle Korndyke Lad, and from Princess Concordia Pontiac 2d, a 25.58 lb. three-year-old daughter of King Segis Pontiac Konigen with a semi-official record made as a two-year-old of 18,745.5 lb. milk, 825.46 lb. butter in 334 days.

This is strictly a breeder's herd, bred and handled under ordinary farm conditions. They have done well for me; they will do even better for you. There is no abortion or any other disease in the herd and it is under the accredited plan and has passed three clean tests.

Sold with the privilege of a 60-day retest.

Address all inquiries for catalogs or any other information to

Wyoming County

J. B. QUICK

R. D. 4, Meshoppen, Pa.

Please mention THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN when writing to our advertisers

Idyllwilde Korndyke Dionagen

the bull used on the daughters of my Senior Sire,

King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje

is from a cow that made 31.36 lb. butter in 7 days—127.44 lb. butter in 30 days as a junior four-year-old. Her dam is a 31.3 lb. daughter of Princess of Oakdale, a 30.59-lb. cow. The results are in every way satisfactory.

COME AND LOOK US OVER

A. E. ROBINSON

Susquehanna County Montrose, Pa.

Daughters of King Rag Apple Plum Copia



are being bred to King Sylvia Korndyke Tweede, our junior herd bull. His sire, Woodmont Echo Sylvia Champion was first prize three-year-old bull at the 1922 N. Y. State Fair, and he is the son of Butter Boy Empress, grand champion at the 1921 N. Y. State Fair. The dam of King Sylvia Korndyke Tweede is Wynola Korndyke Pontiac Lass, she made 20 lb. butter and 515 lb. milk in seven days as a junior two-year-old. Her sire, King Tweede Spring Farm, is getting a long list of high record daughters headed by a 32 lb. four-year-old. We expect great results from this cross of breeding. Our herd is under State and Federal Supervision and our last test was clean.

MAPLE RIDGE FARM

J. S. & F. R. Howard, Proprietors
Susquehanna County SPRINGVILLE, PA.

WE BREED HOLSTEINS

for size, type, health and economical production. If you want fresh cows, springers, heifers or young bulls, the following breeders and dairymen, located within a half hour's drive from Wyalusing, Bradford County, Pennsylvania, have them.

You are invited to inspect our herds and do your own picking.

L. L. ALLIS Rummerfield
A. L. BURLINGTON Wyalusing
F. B. KEENEY Laceyville
W. B. KENNEDY & SON Wyalusing

Owing to a Hail Storm Destroying Our Crops

our two ACCREDITED HERDS will be sold

Wednesday, October 31, 1923

on the J. M. Hemphill Farm, three miles north of Walnut Bottom, four miles from concrete road at Newville, two miles from Oakville Station, Cumberland Valley R. R., where conveyances will meet trains.

The Offerings Include: The eight-year-old cow, Sarcastic Cornelia Champion, five of her daughters and four granddaughters. Eleven daughters of Beauty Westside Johanna King, a son of Johanna King Segis from a 26 lb. three-year-old daughter of a 26.94 lb. four-year-old, her dam a 27.55 lb. three-year-old. A few cows bred to him, others to Cray Farms Segis Buckeye Pontiac who was by a 34.93 lb. bull and from Vinita Buckeye Pontiac 28 93 lb. butter in a week, 1008.76 lb. butter, 24,706 lb. milk in a year. A wealth of records, breeding and individuality back of him. SEVERAL FAMILY GROUPS OF REAL PRODUCERS.

Between 50 and 60 Chester Whites, Brood Sows and Shotes

Two sows by Big Nellies Chief from Crystal Spring Lady, bred to Models Boy, he by Models Giant O. K. from Alfalfa Queen. Other registered stock of equal quality.

Our misfortune is your opportunity. DON'T MISS THIS CHANCE.

FOR CATALOG ADDRESS

J. M. Hemphill, or **J. D. McCulloch,**
Shippensburg, Pa., R. 2 Newville, Pa., R. 1

THERE HAS NEVER BEEN A REACTOR IN EITHER HERD

TO THE ABOVE SALE I AM CONSIGNING TWO GOOD COWS,
ONE WITH CALF AT FOOT, AND A YEARLING BULL.

Dutch Corner Brookside

has been fresh two weeks and has a nice bull calf. She is from Brookside Beauty 2d, a 27.42 lb. cow with four good tested daughters, one 25 lb., one 24 lb., and a 20.89 lb. three-year-old. Her sire, Segis Lyons, is from Segis Beauty, a 28.26 lb. three-year-old, by King Segis from the famous 30 lb. cow, Beauty Pietertje.

Dutch Corner Segis Fayne 5th

is a fine young cow, fresh last August. She is also by Segis Lyons and from an A.R.O. daughter of Segis Fayne Hengerveld, he by King Fayne Segis from a 31 lb. junior three-year-old daughter of Hengerveld De Kol.

The handsome young bull is a year old sale day. He is by King Lyons Korndyke Beauty, a son of King Lyons 3d and a 27.74 lb. four-year-old. His dam, Dutch Corner Snowball Lyons, produced 26.12 lb. butter in seven days and milked 88 lb. in a day.

My herd is Federally Accredited and has passed five clean tests.

WILLIAM S. KER

R. D. 9

Carlisle, Pa.

Representatives Wanted

The picnic and fair season, when rural people get together, is the time to earn good money at these gatherings soliciting subscriptions to *The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman*. Write to-day for terms. Send references with your letter.

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman, Harrisburg, Pa.

Your Advertising

appearing in the paper read by

Real Breeders and Dairymen

reaches the men who are buying cattle, as *they know* that *HOLSTEINS* are the greatest milk machines on earth.

Consult our Advertising Department. They will submit plans for a campaign and, if you give them the facts, write your ad. This service is **FREE.**

Just drop a line to

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The Magazine of Friendly Service.

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The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

VOL. II

HARRISBURG, PA., OCTOBER 22, 1923

No. 20

Twenty-Four Years In Business

The Story of Q-Dale

TWO or three years ago Secretary F. L. Houghton stated that the average Holstein - Friesian herd is actively engaged for an average period of less than five years. He made this statement after checking up records in the office of the Holstein-Friesian Association at Brattleboro, Vermont. There are various reasons suggested for such a state of affairs but at this time we will not go deeper into the question

except to say that all lovers of the breed regret such a condition. The business of breeding and rearing the greatest dairy machine in existence is surely based upon a sound foundation and we must look farther and deeper for the reason for such a rapid "turnover" in the lists of active breeders.

The story of Q-Dale is of an establishment which has been actively engaged in the business of breeding purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle for twenty-four years and has descended from father to son. During this period of nearly a quarter of a century, establishments backed by large sums of money have started up, run for a time and then dropped out of common knowledge. They were widely heralded as being run with a view of improving the Holstein-Friesian breed. Many of them enjoyed sensational careers for a few short years, then their owners found that they were losing money and grew tired of the sport. An auction sale was ordered, the cattle dispersed to far distant points and the names of the original owners no longer appear on the books of the Association nor on the advertising pages of the breed journals.

Meanwhile, on a farm near Meshoppen, Wyoming County, Pennsylvania, the Quicks, father and sons, handled their cattle from the standpoint of the dairymen, ever keeping in mind that in Holland, through the



MR. AND MRS. JAY B. QUICK, THE GENIAL HOST AND HOSTESS AT Q-DALE

course of twenty centuries the Holstein cow and the Holstein breed had been developed to consume the roughage of the field and transmute it into milk and flesh, the greatest foods of mankind. Unless the value of the product was greater than the cost of the feed consumed and the necessary labor, the dairymen could not stay in business and so the animals were bred, fed and handled to earn a profit. It was in 1904 that F. H. Quick became convinced that purebred Holsteins were more profitable than any other breed of dairy cattle and so started raising registered stock. He became a member of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America in 1907. For nearly ten years the senior Mr. Quick carried on the business, first with the help of his oldest son Jay and then with that of a younger son, Carl. Then Carl was kicked by a horse and sustained injuries from which he died. Meanwhile Jay had traveled through several of the Western States and for a time was in California in the employment of the United States Forestry Department. He resigned this position after the death of his brother, returned home and assisted his father with the farm and cattle work. About eight years ago he purchased the farm and herd and has operated Q-Dale since that time.

Q-Dale farm is located on the Meshoppen Creek, one of the many beautiful little streams that rise in the hills of Susquehanna County. This stream winds its way among the hills through many fertile and productive farms until it joins the North Branch of the Susquehanna River at the village of Meshoppen. Meshoppen Creek runs through the Q-Dale farm and affords the animals in pasture an ever present supply of pure, fresh water.

The Quicks, father and sons, have always been firm

believers in first-class herdsires. A number of good bulls who headed Q-Dale, but we are more chiefly concerned with those sires some of whose daughters are still members of the herd. One of these great bulls was King Korndyke Hengerveld Veeman, No. 91860. He was by Sir Korndyke Pontiac Artis and his dam, Victoria De Kol Hengerveld Veeman, as a four-year-old made a seven day official record of 601.7 lb. milk, 30.61 lb. butter. She was by the famous old sire Sir Veeman Hengerveld and her dam was Kate De Kol Wayne, a 25-lb. cow with four officially tested daughters. All four of these daughters were four-year-olds at time of testing, two of them made over 30 lb. butter in a week and another made 29.27 lb. As most of our readers know Sir Korndyke Pontiac Artis was a son of Sir Korndyke Manor De Kol and of Pontiac Artis 31.71 lb. butter in seven days, 1,076.91 lb. butter in 365 days, one of the very best daughters of the first century sire, Hengerveld De Kol.

The daughters of King Korndyke Hengerveld Veeman have made good in the general dairy, in cow testing association work and also in official test. Sixty-two and one-half per cent of the young cows sired by him have exceeded 20 lb. butter in seven-day official work. One daughter, Rena Johanna 3d, tested as a junior three-year-old produced 474.3 lb. milk, 23.22 lb. butter in a week and then tested again as a mature cow has 583.2 lb. milk, 27.87 lb. butter to her credit for



MABEL VEEMAN

543.1 lb. milk, 24.28 lb. butter in seven days. A daughter of King Korndyke Hengerveld Veeman. There are eight daughters of this sire in the herd.

seven day production. In her first lactation period, freshening twenty-four days after her second birthday, she produced in eight months, 10,430 lb. milk, 369.3 lb. butterfat.

Mabel Veeman is another daughter of King Korndyke Hengerveld Veeman that impresses the beholder. She has a number of good official records and as a six-year-old produced in seven days 543.1 lb. milk, 24.28 lb. butter. Lady Beauty Korndyke Hengerveld as a

junior three-year-old produced 480 lb. milk, 21.17 lb. butter in seven days and then tested again as a five-year-old increased her records to 526.4 lb. milk, 24.05 lb. butter. Lady Alma Korndyke Abbekerk has a seven day official record of 516.7 lb. milk, 23.99 lb. butter.

Demila Artis Korndyke 2d in cow testing association work produced 12,750.4 lb. milk, 430.9 lb. butterfat. Hannah Vale De Kol Clothilde 2d has a cow testing association record of 11,094.3 lb. milk, 395.9 lb. butterfat. There are eight daughters of King Korndyke Hengerveld Veeman in the herd and every one is good.

Another good bull that stood at the head of this herd is Friend Pontiac Korndyke, No. 84124. He was from a 25-lb. cow and was sired by Pontiac Korndyke. The daughters of the "Friend" bull have quite a reputation for individuality

as well as production and there has always been a good demand for them. He has eighteen daughters that have been officially tested, only five were tested as mature cows, two were tested as four-year-olds, two as junior three-year-olds, six as two-year-olds and one as a yearling. The seven-day records of these eighteen young cows average better than 21 lb. butter. There are eleven that have made over 20 lb. butter in seven days, five above 25 lb., and this includes a 27.28 lb. three-year-old and a four-year-old with 30.54 lb. His daughters do well in cow testing association work and one of them, in her first lactation period, produced 11,056 lb. milk, 357.6 lb. fat in ten months.



FRIEND PONTIAC KORNDYKE

Sire and grand sire of some of the good ones in Q-Dale herd.

In the herd there are a number of daughters and granddaughters of Lilith Pauline De Kol's Son. As his name implies, he is a son of the former world champion, Lilith Pauline De Kol, 653.4 lb. milk, 28.24 lb. butter in seven days as a junior four-year-old. This great cow was a beautiful individual and one of the very best animals of her day. She was the first cow to average 4 lb. butter in a day during a seven-day test period, and her butter record was not only the world's record at time of making but stood supreme in the

junior four-year-old class for approximately eight years.

The present herdsire, Dutchland Creamelle Sir Concordia, is a son of the Field bull, Dutchland Creamelle Korndyke Lad, an animal that is backed by three generations of world champion milk producers. His dam is Princess Concordia Pontiac 2d, a young cow with an official seven-day record of 25.58 lb. butter made as a three-year-old and a semi-official record of 18,745.5 lb. milk, 825.46 lb. butter made in 334 days as a two-year-old. Although this herd has been handled under farm conditions nearly every animal in the herd is from a record dam and the milkers have either official or cow testing association records. The herd is healthy and contains no contagious disease of any kind, it is on the accredited plan under State and Federal Supervision and has passed three clean tests. A man's neighbors can usually give you a true judgment of him. So well is this herd thought of that around September 1st there was not a single bull calf on hand, so great is the demand for them.

Our story would be incomplete without a few words about the family. Jay is a hard working farmer and dairyman but his outlook in life is not confined to his business. His schooling, his travels and his



Q-Dale dairy drinking from the limpid water of the Meshoppen Creek.

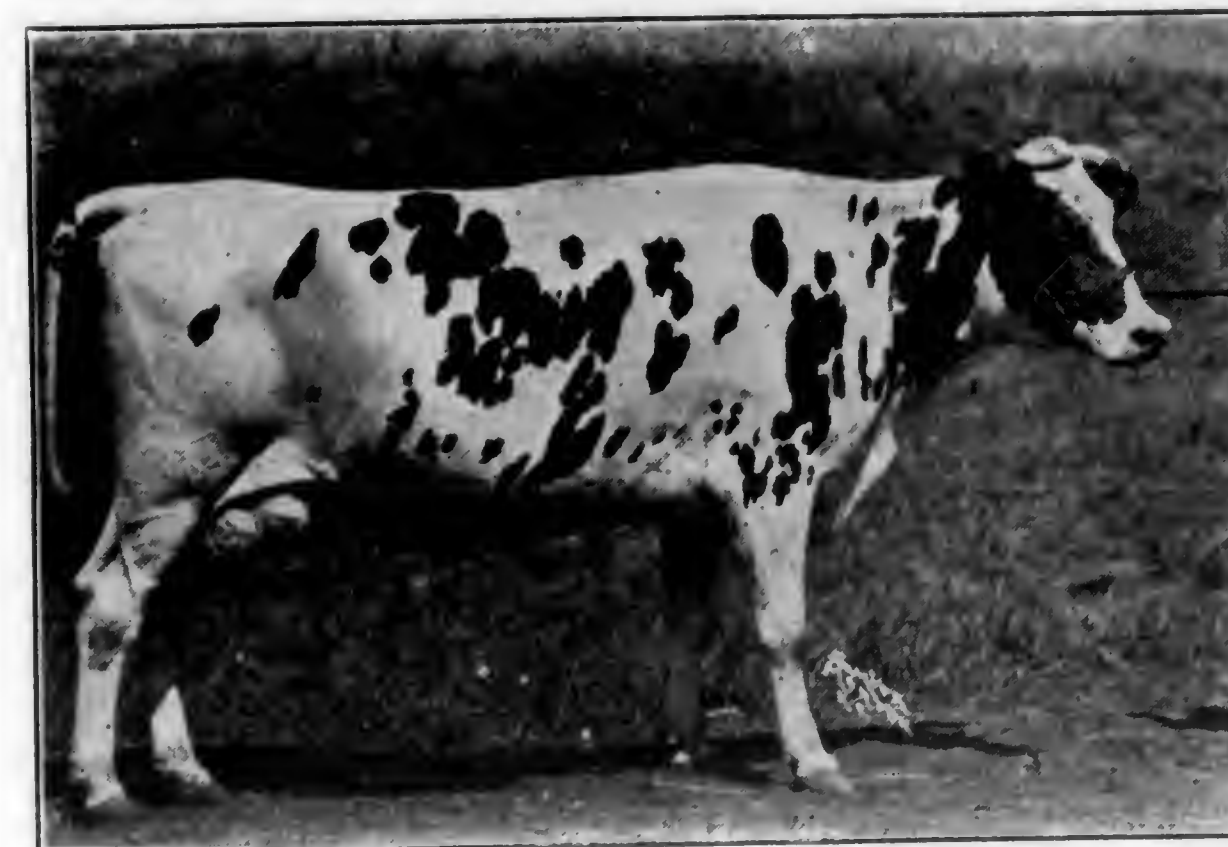
work in the West while in the employ of the Government has given him a splendid understanding of National affairs and it is a pleasure to hear him discuss State and National problems. He is a believer in the conservation yet intelligent development of National resources and is a staunch advocate of forestry. Mr. Quick laughingly says that he is an out-door and not an office man and so Mrs. Quick keeps the accounts and the herd books. She can tell you the records of the various cows and their principal lines of breeding and keeps things right up to date as well as looking after her household duties and a little daughter Marian. As a pastime and because she loves beautiful things Mrs. Quick is raising Hartz Mountain Canaries of which a number are kept in cages in the living room. Their bright colors and cheerful singing interest all visitors to Q-Dale and there is a steady and growing demand for the young birds.

We regret very much to say, however, that Mrs. Quick's health is so that the doctors have ordered a change of climate and it is planned to sell the herd, rent or sell the farm and for the family to remove to Colorado before the cold weather sets in.

The good wishes of all who know them will go with them.

Holstein Wins Missouri Cow Race

AALTJE BURKE PONTIAC captured the Dairy Cow Race held in connection with the Missouri State Fair, thus restoring the prestige of the Black and Whites which was somewhat shattered by the Jersey victory of last year. This Cow Race is in



AALTJE BURKE PONTIAC

Winner of the Missouri Dairy Cow Race. Owned and bred by Douglas E. Hall & Sons, California, Missouri

the form of a test which is continued during the first five days of the fair.

Aaltje produced 17.71 lb. butterfat, second to her

was Bright Princess Foxie, a purebred Jersey owned by W. D. Monsees of Sedalia, Missouri, whose production was 16.38 lb. An entry from the herd of A. J. King of Kansas City was third, Fobes Homestead Rauwerd, owned by S. C. Lindsay of Carthage, Missouri, was fourth, this cow won two years ago, another King entry was fifth while the purebred Jersey that won last year belonging to the Monsees herd was sixth.

Aaltje Burke Pontiac was bred by her present owners, Douglas E. Hall of California, Missouri. She was born December 15, 1919, her sire is King Pontiac Burke Clothilde 2d and her dam is Aaltje Salo Hildegard 7th. Our records, which are not quite up-to-date, did not show any official record for this cow although her dam and grand dam are both in the A. R. O. list. She was shown in the three-year-old class at the Missouri State Fair and was placed fifth by the Judge L. S. Gillette of Fostoria, Iowa.

Attention, boys! Would you excel in athletics? Would you be healthy, husky, bright in your studies, able to think fast, and accomplish your work well? Then drink milk, eat bread and butter, cottage cheese, and—but there's no need to tell you—eat ice cream.

The Keystone Dairy Farm

Home of a Clean Herd of Good Cattle

FOUR important essentials of real Holsteins are: size, type, health and production. Perhaps this is not the order of importance for they are closely bound together. Without production there can be no profit. Unless the herd is healthy it is doomed. Unless it has type and symmetry it does not please the eye and the owner takes little pleasure in his animals while, other things being equal, as a general rule large animals are the most profitable.



BLANCHE HENGERVERELD WAYNE
539 lb. milk, 24.95 lb. butter in seven days as a three-year-old. A daughter of King Hengerveld Hartje.

Located near the village of West Nicholson, Pennsylvania, although on a rural route operated from Factoryville, is the farm of Foster Riker. Mr. Riker started breeding Holsteins some eighteen years ago and became a member of the Holstein-Friesian Association in 1911. He has called his establishment Keystone Dairy Farm and his herd of purebred Holstein-Friesians, numbering over fifty head, is famous through northern Pennsylvania for the possession of the four essentials, size, type, health and production.

The Keystone Dairy was started with the purchase of a few head of purebred Holsteins and it has always been headed by a real good bull. One of the early sires was by Butter Boy of Elmwood who was a son of De Kol 2d's Butter Boy 3d and Jolie Johanna, a cow that was the grand champion at the St. Louis World's Fair.



Four of a kind and hard to beat. Members of the Keystone Dairy.

Another herdsire was by Sir Korndyke Pontiac Artis, whose dam, Pontiac Artis, has the largest year record of any daughter of Hengerveld De Kol and has a seven day butter record of 31.71 lb. and a 365-day record of 1,076.91 lb.

One of the best of the Riker herd bulls was Aaggie Cornucopia Johanna Lad 9th. His dam was a good daughter of Gracia Ward Piebe and his sire is the best known son of the former world champion, Aaggie



One of the choice young things in the Keystone Dairy. She belongs to Burrell Riker, son of the proprietor.

Cornucopia Pauline, the first cow to make 34 lb. butter in seven days and the first cow under full age to make a 30 lb. seven day official butter record. Aaggie Cornucopia Johanna Lad 9th sired remarkable individuals and heavy producers. Although he only has three tested daughters one has a 30 lb. record, another over 28 lb. with 731.7 lb. milk and the third, tested as a junior three-year-old, is credited with 20.59 lb. butter in seven days. While Mr. Riker has tested some of his cows yet, as his business primarily is that of a dairyman, he has only made a few tests and it so happens that none of the daughters of this herdsire were given their records in the Keystone Dairy, two being tested by neighbors and the other one in a New Jersey herd. We have spoken of the individuality of the daughters of "The Ninth." Fanny Belle Pauline De Kol 2d, one

daughter of this bull, was consigned to the National Sale which was held at Syracuse, June, 1921, and in the show connected with that sale she won second place. Her purchaser, A. J. King of Kansas City, Missouri, who gave \$1,250 for her, exhibited her at the Missouri State Fair in 1922 where she won first in her class and was made senior and grand champion.

Those who best know the Riker herd believe that the best bull that ever stood at the head of it was King Hengerveld Hartje, who, although past eleven years old is still in active service. He is a remarkable individual despite his age, is straight and deep and in every way a real show bull. His tremendous chest and barrel denotes a wonderful constitution and his daughters have inherited that constitution as well as enormous producing capacity. King Hengerveld Hartje was by King Segis Hengerveld, a son of King Segis and Blanche De Kol Hengerveld, one of the 33-lb. daughters of Pietertje Hengerveld's Count De Kol. The dam of King Hengerveld Hartje is Maid of Elmwood Hartje, a 30-lb. four-year-old daughter of Butter Boy of Elmwood. Daughters and granddaughters of Butter Boy of Elmwood have a splendid reputation for production and individuality in the southern counties of



KING HENGERVERELD HARTJE
The eleven-year-old sire at the head of the Keystone Dairy. Note his size, type and remarkable heart girth.

New York State and the adjoining northern counties of Pennsylvania.

King Hengerveld Hartje has less than a dozen officially tested daughters but their quality is shown by the fact that this number includes a 27.56 lb. four-year-old, two others over 26 lb. while one, Walker Hartje Spoford, produced 694.7 lb. milk in seven days then in a ten months' test produced 26,233 lb. milk, 960.6 lb. butter which was world's record at time of making and has only been exceeded by one other animal. Several daughters of this bull have been given long-time tests, one made 744.65 lb. in a year as a four-year-old, another as a junior four-year-old, 825.18 lb., another junior four-year-old produced 836.32 lb. butter from over 19,000 lb. milk; a three-year-old is credited with 759.29 lb. butter from over 20,000 lb. milk, while two four-year-olds have records of 652.85 lb. butter and 625.52 lb. butter respectively in the ten months classes. Evidently King Hengerveld Hartje is a real sire.

At the time a representative of the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN visited the Keystone Dairy this grand old sire was grazing in the orchard and was wearing hobble to prevent him chasing anyone or breaking out of the field. Thus he obtained exercise, fresh air and

green feed. His photograph was snapped at that time.

Assisting King Hengerveld Hartje is Colonel Joh Lyons, a son of King Joh and Gypsy Lyons, a 33-lb. daughter of King Lyons. The thirty nearest dams of Colonel Joh Lyons have official seven day records that average 30 lb. butter, a showing that very few bulls can equal. Daughters of the Colonel are great producers and if tested we believe would make large records. Mr. Riker is a member of a bull club and has an interest in Dutchland Creamelle Segis Korndyke, a son of Dutchland Creamelle Korndyke Lad and Segis Pontiac Dewdrop, she a daughter of King Segis Pontiac Konigen. This cow has several times demonstrated her ability to produce, as a senior three-year-old, she made 26.77 lb. butter in seven days averaging 80 lb. milk a day. Tested for a year, she is credited with 858.44 lb. butter, 18,155.5 lb. milk and during the making of this record was tested for a seven day period eight months after she freshened and at this time produced 21.56 lb. butter in seven days which was a world's record in the class at time of making. As a mature cow Segis Pontiac Dewdrop has an official record of 27.22 lb. butter, 586.3 lb. milk and a year record of 1,071.04 lb. butter, 24,469 lb. milk.

Mr. Riker has not made many A. R. O. records but when he has tested his cows they have done well. Belle Segis Mechthilde produced 584.6 lb. milk, 26.74 lb. butter in seven days and it is the belief of her owner that she would have made a much larger record as she was running at a 30-lb. gait until he fed her a little too much and she went off feed. So much does he think of her that he has one of her sons sired by Colonel Joh Lyons

THE BLOOD OF OUR GREAT COW Cornucopia Plum Johanna



HAS BEEN INTENSIFIED IN THIS HERD

She produced 1056.78 lb. butter in a year, has two daughters each above 1,000 lb. and she, with her five tested daughters averaged 18,723.1 lb. milk, 918.35 lb. butter in long time test with a 4% fat test.

SHE AND HER DAUGHTERS WERE HORNLESS

GEORGE E. STEVENSON

727 Connell Building

Scranton, Penna.

Herd Under State and Federal Supervision.

in service at the present time. She is a good example of the size, depth and capacity which is characteristic of the daughters of King Hengerveld Hartje.

In cow testing association work Riker's cows have always made a good showing and a number of them have produced from 15,000 to 18,000 lb. milk in a year on two milkings a day.

The herd is handled in the same manner that Mr. Riker handles everything, in a businesslike way, if a cow does not produce enough milk to make a good profit



A pasture on the Keystone Dairy Farm. The animals shown are daughters of King Hengerveld Hartje.

above the cost of production, out she goes, and as a result there is not a poor producer in the herd. While keeping in mind production and type Mr. Riker has not overlooked the fact that health is one of the primary essentials. The herd is under State and Federal Supervision and the first and only test showed a clean bill of health.

The Riker establishment consists of two adjoining farms which are well adapted for dairying, they have been in the family for several generations and

their present condition shows that the Rikers are good farmers. The principal crops are corn, oats and hay, most of which are fed to the stock. There is an abundance of pasture and plenty of spring water on the farms.

Mr. Riker is a member of the Dairymen's League and is an enthusiastic supporter of that great organization. The milk produced is hauled by truck to Nicholson and there sold.

Mr. Riker is a director of the First National Bank at Springville, Pennsylvania, a thriving young institution; is a member of the Farm Bureau and Grange, in fact, there is nothing going on for the benefit of farmers for which he is not a booster.

Besides Mr. and Mrs. Riker, there are two sons who are students at State College and two young daughters at home, a typical American farm family.

New Blue Book Ready

SUPERINTENDENT GARDNER announces that Volume 34 of the Holstein-Friesian Advanced Register Year Book, commonly called the Blue Book, will be ready about the last of the month and that to all breeders who send in their request the book will be mailed from the office of the printers in order to save time. The price of the book is \$2.00 and breeders will be urged to send the necessary funds with the order so as to save bookkeeping in the Advanced Registry office. The Blue Book is indispensable to the man who gives his cows official tests and is an ever present help to those who are interested in testing but do not have time or funds to go ahead with the work.

The Superintendent had secured a few numbers of Volume 24, the first Blue Book issued under the present plan. These will be sold for \$2.00 a volume although they cost the association more. Volume 24 gives the largest records made by every animal that was given an official record up to the time it was issued.

The Butter Industry

CHARLES F. JUNOD, vice-president of The Bank of America, has been making a study of the butter and cheese markets of the metropolis and also of the sources of supply. It will come as a surprise to nearly everybody to learn that the total value of the butter produced in the United States during the year 1921 exceeded the value of the cotton crop of that year, was nearly three times the value of the tobacco crop and was not very far from the value of the wheat crop. Mr. Junod finds that the amount of these various commodities were worth: butter, \$649,475,331.60, cotton, \$643,933,000, tobacco, \$223,755,000, wheat, \$737,068,000.

In the northeastern part of the United States the production of market milk far exceeds the production of butter. The main source of New York City's butter supply is the great agricultural states of what is generally termed the Middle West. Minnesota, is far in the lead with more than eighty million pounds. Iowa is second with more than forty-three million, Illinois, third and Nebraska, fourth. Canada supplied less than 1,900,000 lb. and only 390,884 lb. came from other countries.

Farming For More Than a Century

OUR country is as yet too new to show many examples of farmsteads that have been owned by one family for more than 100 years. It is true that there are quite a number of establishments in the eastern United States that have been under one name for more than a century but they are small in proportion to the total number of farms.

The Cumberland Valley, one of the choicest farming districts of Pennsylvania, was settled around the year 1800 largely by Scotch-Irish, a hard working, thrifty race generally of the Presbyterian denomination. Among the early settlers in this valley were the McCullochs, one of which chose a section near the Big Spring about four miles from what is now the village of Newville. Although the original tract of land has been subdivided into four farms, all four families living thereon are descendants of the original McCulloch the first settler.

In the year 1815, the McCulloch family built a large barn making the foundation and the walls of the lower

story of brick and with brick walls on each end of the building. This barn is still standing. The thick walls and substantial columns show that the builders intended the edifice to last for a long time. A year after the barn they built a house also

of brick and in that house J. D. McCulloch and his family reside. Successive generations of McCullochs have tilled the soil and harvested the crops. The youngest son of the present owner was born just 101 years to the day after the birth of his own great grandfather.

The McCulloch house is built upon a rock for the entire district is underlaid with limestone; in many places the covering is very thin and in many other places there is not any covering, the rock coming to the surface, a fact of which the residents take advantage for they occasionally pile the limestone and then burn it and use the lime thus produced to sweeten the land and so fit it for the growing of clover, alfalfa and other legumes.

A short time ago representatives of the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN started from Newville, Pa., and traveled the four miles by the side of the Big Spring for this

is the name the stream is called that originates in the real spring which gives its name to the surrounding country and which is claimed to be the largest spring in the United States. The four mile journey is over a hard road, limestone all the way and the views are certainly beautiful at any time of the year.

On part of the original McCulloch tract lives J. M. Hemphill and family. Mr. Hemphill's mother was a McCulloch so being relatives and neighbors it was very easy for J. D. McCulloch and J. M. Hemphill to talk over farming conditions, crops and herds. The two men decided that Holstein-Friesians were the best dairy cattle and that big type Chester White hogs were the most profitable kind of swine.

In early October of 1917, these two gentlemen attended a sale held at Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, at which Mr. McCulloch purchased four animals and Mr. Hemphill one. This part of the story has already been told but it will do no harm to again sketch the history of these two breeding establishments.



THE McCULLOCH DAIRY RETURNING TO THE BARNYARD AFTER DRINKING FROM THE BIG SPRING.

Mister Hemphill purchased Sarcastic Cornelia Cornucopia, No. 289937, she was then a little past two years old and had not yet freshened. In the six years he has owned her Sarcastic Cornelia Cornucopia has dropped six

heifers and these animals as well as their dam are still in the herd.

Mr. McCulloch purchased four yearling heifers, two were granddaughters of King Segis Pontiac, one was a granddaughter of Admiral Walker Beets and the other was sired by Sir Hengerveld Ormsby, a son of King Hengerveld Aaggie Fayne. All four of these heifers had been bred, a couple to a Homestead bull, the other two to a son of the 30 lb. cow, Fairview Jessie Korn-dyke.

The two neighbors bought a bull in partnership. This was Beauty Westside Johanna King, a son of Johanna King Segis from a 26-lb. three-year-old daughter of a 26.94-lb. four-year-old, her dam a 27.55-lb. three-year-old of the Ladoga family. This bull was backed by strains of breeding noted for big production and large records.

The second partnership bull is now about eighteen

An accredited herd that pays its way, and gives the owner a good living plus a nice profit.



King Johanna Cornucopia
234253

OUR senior herd sire. His daughters are being bred to Model Darius King Segis, a son of Clara Clothilde Lyons, the world's record senior two-year-old for milk in the 60-day division. She also held the New Jersey State record for milk in the 30-day division. His sire's dam is a sister to Glista Ernestine, the only seven times 30-lb. cow.

FRED B. KEENEY

Wyoming County

Laceyville, Pa.

months of age. His name is Crary Farms Segis Buckeye Pontiac. His sire was by Grand Champion Segis 2d from Meadowside Helena De Kol Burke 3d, a three times 30 lb. cow with a record of 34.93 lb. butter made in seven days as a six-year-old and a year record of 941.46 lb. butter from nearly 20,000 lb. milk. This cow has a 24-lb. two-year-old and a 30-lb. three-year-old daughter.

The dam of the present herdsire is Vinita Buckeye Pontiac. She has made a number of large records. She has a seven day official record of 28.93 lb. butter, during the making of which she averaged 80 lb. milk a day.



THE J. M. HEMPHILL HERD IN THE NIGHT PASTURE
PHOTO TAKEN AFTER MILKING

She has a year record of 1,008.76 lb. butter, 24,706.6 lb. milk and her dam has a year record of 856.8 lb. butter and over 20,000 lb. milk.

Besides the herdsire there is only one Holstein on the two farms that were not raised on the premises. Both herds are accredited and certificates have been received testifying that fact. These two men have recognized that with production there must be health or a dairy herd cannot be successful.

Each farm has purebred Big Type Chester White hogs. The herds are headed by Models Boy, a son of Models Giant O. K. and Alfalfa Queen. Some of the brood sows are by Big Nellies Chief from the well-known Crystal Spring Lady. Purebred hogs and registered Holstein-Friesian cattle go well together.

This story should have the proverbial, happy ending but truth compels otherwise. In July, a hail storm swept through that part of the Cumberland Valley and practically destroyed the standing oat and wheat crops on both farms so that with the approach of cold weather the owners are compelled to dispose of practically all their livestock. We will let the advertising columns tell the rest.

TUESDAY EVENING'S ENTERTAINMENT

Holstein breeders of New York State entertained visitors from a distance at a get-together meeting on the evening of Tuesday, October 9th, at the Chamber of Commerce rooms. After President Bigler had briefly welcomed the guests, he called upon the Black and White quartet from Susquehanna County, Pa., to favor the audience with a number of Holstein ditties. They sang several times and were generously entertained.

President Lowden was suffering from a cold and was unable to be present so the speech of the evening was made by Chancellor Flint of Syracuse University. This was, we believe, the first instance of the present chancellor speaking publicly to Holstein breeders from outside New York State although his predecessor, Chancellor Day, frequently attended Holstein meetings. Secretary Bond followed with a few words and then Lieutenant-Colonel B. M. Edwards representing the British Friesian Society spoke upon his impressions of the dairy show. He praised the cows but claimed that the bulls shown were not as good as could be found in either England or Holland. He said he would like to see five hundred good American cows imported into the British Isles but did not wish to see any males brought from this country. C. M. Long of the extension service said that in the far western states there was a great and growing demand for Holsteins, the effects of which would be, in due time, felt in the east. T. J. Murphy, president of the Onondaga County Holstein Breeder's Club then moved that it be the opinion of the meeting that the 1924 Dairy Show be held in Syracuse. This resolution was promptly seconded and unanimously adopted.

Refreshments were then served, the cheese being furnished by the Holstein Breeders of Northern New York; the apples by the Holstein breeders of Western New York; chocolate milk by the Holstein breeders in the vicinity of Syracuse and the ice cream by the Dairymen's League. Everything was of good quality. The large room was filled and everyone seemed to have a good time.

FOR FIVE YEARS IN SUCCESSION Hampshires have won grand championships over all breeds, all ages and all weights of hogs in the carload lots at the International Live Stock Show 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922.

FOR FIVE YEARS IN SUCCESSION Hampshires have shown the youngest, yet the heaviest spring pigs at this show.

HAMPSHIRE ARE THE PRACTICAL FARMER'S PRACTICAL HOG, because of—their meat type—their grazing qualities—their activity, health and vigor—their highly developed mother instinct and milking qualities—their early maturity and economical gains, and **Because They Are Recognized Market Toppers.**

For information about Hampshires or for names and addresses of breeders near you, address

HAMPSHIRE RECORD ASSOCIATION

E. C. STONE, Secretary

Dept. 35

409 Wisconsin Ave., Peoria, Ill.



Judging at the National Dairy Show

"BETTER than any of its predecessors" was the verdict of those who have a habit of attending the National Dairy Shows and took in the 1923 event. The cattle exhibits, the dairy machinery displays and the educational features were worth traveling many miles to see. And people did travel many miles to take in the World's Dairy Congress and the National Dairy Show, for foreign faces were seen on every hand.

The Holstein show was of high caliber. Champions of the eastern fairs met other champions from the central west and the Pacific Coast while from Canada came a splendid bunch of animals that won their share of honors for our northern neighbors. There were exactly 300 Holsteins shown, 82 males and 218 females.

Holstein judging started early on the morning of October 8th, with the bull calf class. Twenty-six coming young herdsires passed before Judge W. S. Moscrip of Lake Elmo, Minnesota, and the Associate Judge, H. V.



CHEROKEE ORMSBY PIEBE
First prize three-year-old bull at the National Dairy Show.

Noyes of Kenwood, New York. Triune Ormsby Piebe 27th of the Hargrove & Arnold herd was placed at the head of the ring, Joh Excelsior Segis owned by E. A. Powell second and King Ona Highland Hartog from the Ralph King herd third. The leader is a very handsome young fellow that a number favored for the junior championship.

There were only nine junior yearling bulls but some outstanding animals were included. The blue ribbon was awarded to Sir Francy Mercena Burke from the herd of E. McPhee of Vanleek Hill, Ont.

Fifteen senior yearlings made an impressive display. First prize went to Sir Romeo Mildred Colantha from Bell Farm. This was last year's junior champion and, although a number thought that he was not as smooth as he was a year ago he was placed at the head of his class with Highlawn King Ormsby Cornucopia of the Knowles herd second and Clarinda Pietertje Korndyke from the Hargrove & Arnold aggregation third. It was a close thing between the three.

There were six two-year-olds, first going to Forsgate Mabel Ormsby Pete owned by E. S. Willis of Bridgeton, New Jersey, a dehorned bull that was a little narrow over the pin bones otherwise quite a good bull.

King Pietertje Ormsby Piebe Jewel owned by Hargrove & Arnold was second, he is a dark colored bull in high condition, very large and a little coarse. This was the poorest class among the males.

Nine three-year-olds paraded before the Judges. Cherokee Ormsby Piebe gave Hargrove & Arnold another well deserved blue ribbon. Sir Model Alcartra Fayne from the herd of J. Irving Stryker was second and SX Cornucopia Vale Korndyke owned by John M. Dennis third.

The most interesting male class was that of the aged bulls of which there were seventeen. After considerable deliberation the blue ribbon was awarded to McKinley Pietertje Beets who was champion at the New York State Fair in 1921. Judge Moscrip declared this bull to be practically perfect in body although rather plain in the head. He has a wide, deep chest, is of good length and has a remarkably mellow hide. King Ormsby Piebe Mercedes was second, Matador Segis Walker 6th was in third place with the well-known Radium fourth, Lyons Pontiac Champion, son of the famous Bella Pontiac, fifth, and Brooklandwood King Pontiac, for four years champion at the Maryland State Fair, in sixth place. Quite a number of those around the ring-side disagreed with this placing. The Carnation bull



PIEBE ARTIS BURKE
First prize senior yearling at the National Dairy Show.

was lucky to get as high as he did and if he had been dropped back to sixth place and the other three advanced one step we believe it would have pleased the ringside better. The three contenders for junior championship each had their friends yet when Mr. Moscrip designated the Canadian yearling as his choice it was the general consensus of opinion that he made no mistake.

The battle for senior championship lay between the three-year-old, Cherokee Ormsby Piebe and McKinley Pietertje Beets. Both are splendid animals and each had the same fault, plainness in the head. The older bull was awarded the purple rosette and then won over the Canadian yearling for the grand championship.

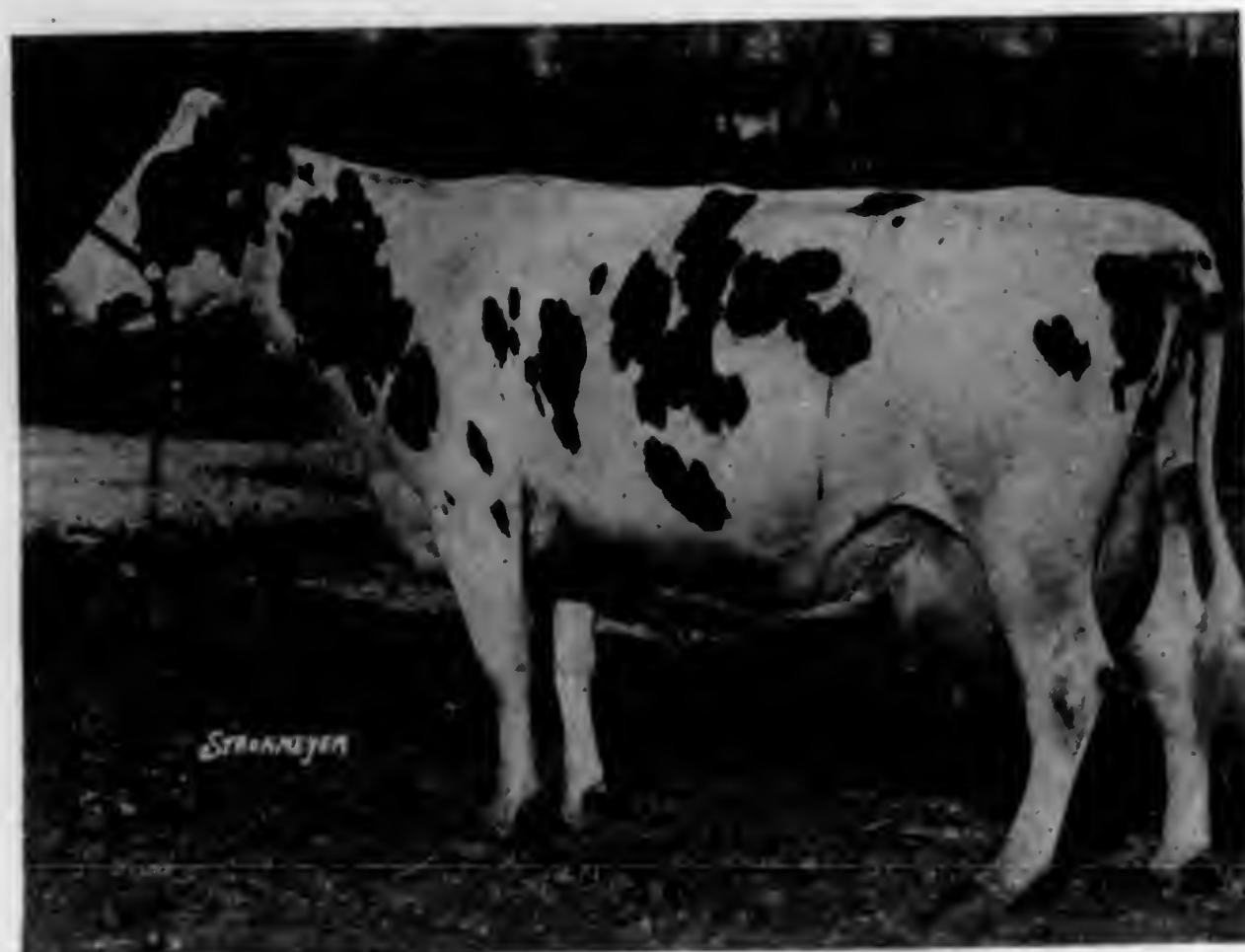
The aged cow class brought together a bunch of wonderful animals, forty-four in all. After a number of real good ones, winners in their own states, had been

sent to the barn, the judges went very carefully over the remainder and finally placed Tillamook Daisy Butter King De Kol at the head of the ring with Westview De Kol Walker second, Susie Abbecker Colantha, the famous "White Susie" of Bell Farm, now past thirteen years old, in third position and Bessie Fayne Johanna of the D. E. Waters herd in fourth place. The winner



SIR FRANCEY MERCENA BURKE
First prize junior yearling and junior champion male at the 1923 National Dairy Show. Owned by E. McPhee, Vanleek, Ont., Canada

is a big, strong cow of enormous capacity and great constitution. The Westview cow is of a much finer type and comes considerably closer to the "true type" model which was displayed around the building, than did the cow put ahead of her. She is a beautiful animal in every respect and shows great quality. If the placing had been reversed we believe there would have been more applause and we heard more criticism of the judging in this class than in any other.

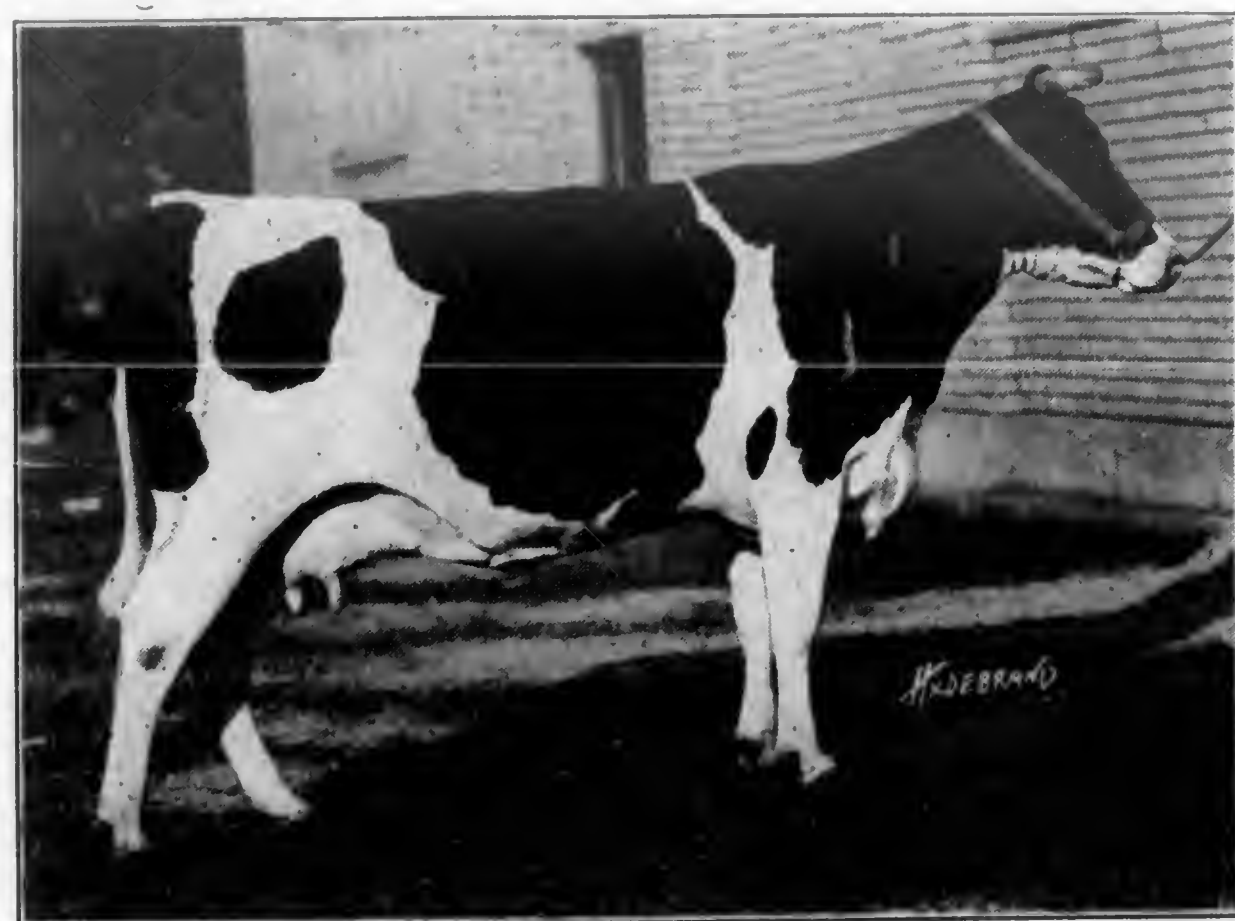


SUSIE ABBECKER COLANTHA
First prize mature cow with official yearly record; winner of third prize in the open classes. She and two of her offspring won second prize for A. R. O. cow and progeny. Owned by J. A. Bell, Jr., Coraopolis, Pa.

Star Segis Pontiac Superior shown by the Minnesota Holstein Company was placed at the head of seventeen four-year-olds with the Canadian cow, Belle Calamity Wayne shown by Haley & Lee in second place and Bell Farm Palmyra third. The winner was a handsome young cow of evident capacity and there were a number of real good ones in this class.

Bell Farm Bakker, still in long-time test, headed a

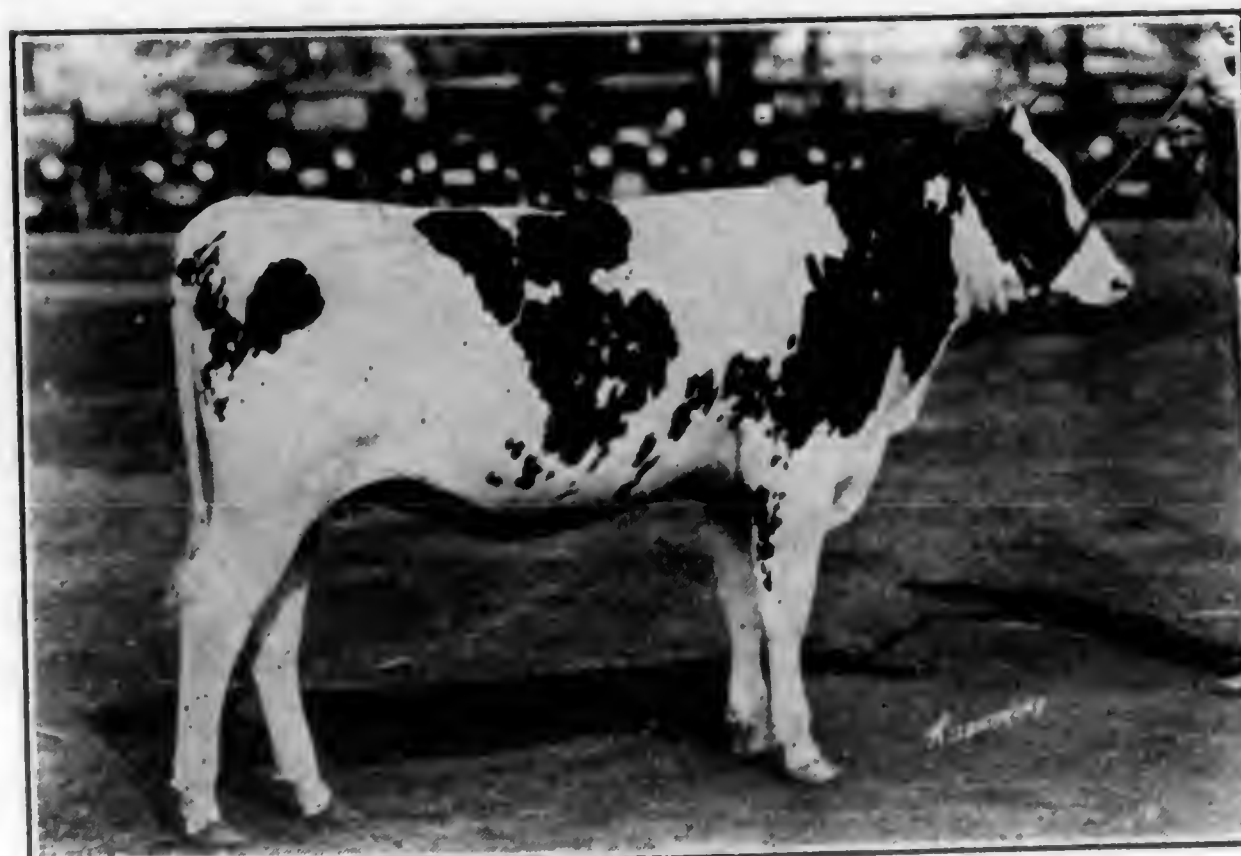
string of sixteen three-year-olds. She is a real cow with a wonderful milk and mammary vein development, and is expected to come close to if not surpass the present world record for age. There were few to dispute this placing. Carnation Matador Starlight, a consistent prize winner this year, was in second place with Bell Farm Hattie third. No less than twenty-eight two-year-old heifers were shown and everyone that got a ribbon was a real show animal. It was easily seen that the great struggle was between Corwin Colantha Florence Ormsby and Dorothy Ormsby Piebe. Finally the Corwin heifer was put at the head of the line. These two animals are of unusually high quality, the Corwin heifer being a little the largest and as Mr. Moscrip said "just a little more cow." These two heifers are very



WESTVIEW DE KOL WALKER
Second prize aged cow at the National Dairy Show.

close to the approved type. The Dorothy heifer might be a little too fine especially in the head to suit some people and we believe the Corwin heifer would produce considerably more in the year. Bell Farm Segis was in third place with the Canadian heifer, Jessie Ladoga Posch fourth. In some respects this was the best class of the day.

Thirty-four senior yearling heifers made an impressive showing. The winner, May Pietertje Homestead

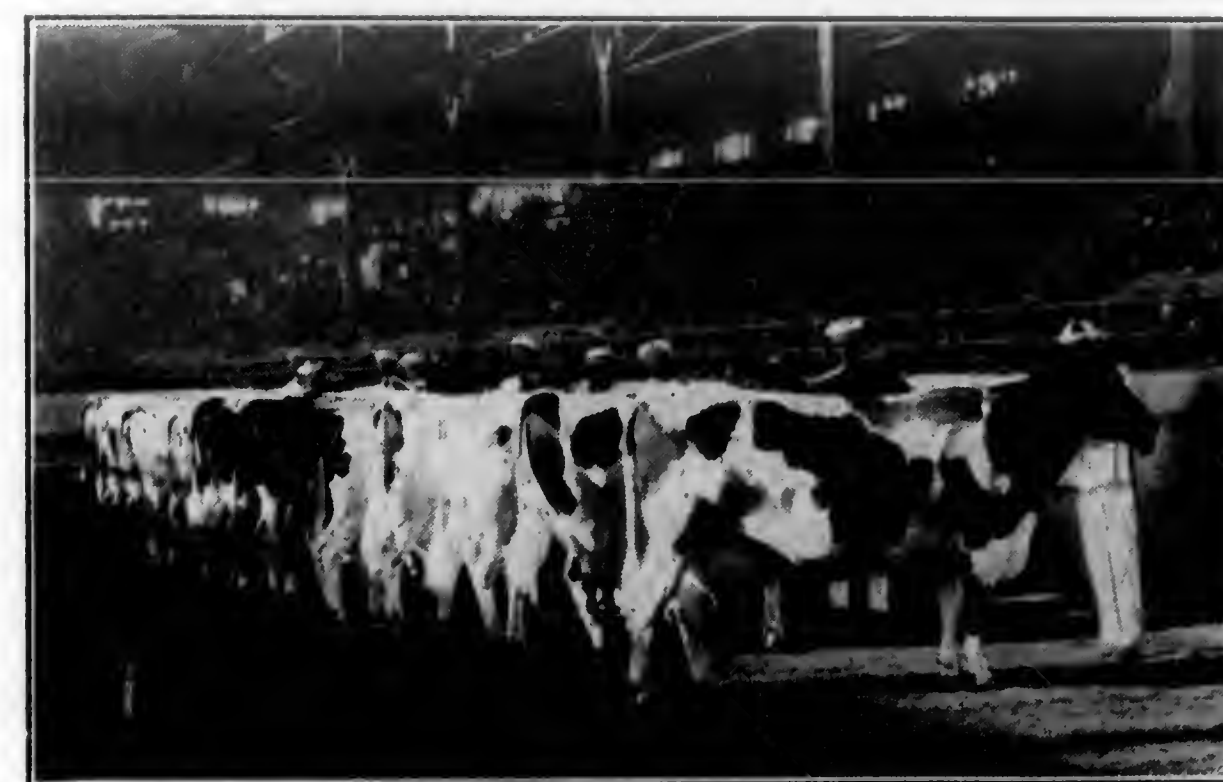


CARNATION MATADOR ADELINA SEGIS
First prize heifer calf and junior champion at the National Dairy Show.

Ormsby is by "37th" from May Walker Ollie Homestead, the U. S. butter champion for yearly production. Mr. Culver received many congratulations on this combination of individuality and tremendous production. The second prize heifer was Princess Abbecker

Prilly Segis, a calf club animal owned by J. Harold Fogg of Bridgeton, New Jersey, and it was said that this heifer had never previously been beaten. Another calf club heifer in this class was Rose Hall Edith 4th owned by Gordon Riley of Brunswick, Ohio. She had won first prize in the junior competition at the Ohio State Fair. She was placed seventh and probably would have been higher but the judge while walking down the line told the boy to change places with another animal and immediately two or three more animals were led forward and the boy took the vacant place. She was a very pretty thing and there would have been no criticism if she had stood farther up in the line. The third prize heifer was of the usual Hargrove & Arnold quality while in fourth place stood the New York State junior champion, Lily De Kol Echo Bell. This was another real show.

Piebe Artis Burke and Queen Matador Pontiac with the two Peasley heifers, Nutmeg Colantha Eveline and



THE LEADING DOZEN OF THE AGED COW CLASS AT THE NATIONAL DAIRY SHOW

Tillamook Daisy Butter King De Kol is nearest the reader; Westview De Kol Walker is second and Susie Abbecker Colantha third.

Nutmeg Colantha Snowball, fought out the battle in the junior yearling class, there being twenty-seven competitors. For a time the Peasley heifers, strong, rangy animals, stood at the head and then just as the members of the Colantha club were patting each other on the back the judges ordered the two animals of finer type into the leading positions. The Peasley heifers were so much alike that it would have been impossible to split them. This was the only exception to the emphasizing of rugged constitution and evident producing capacity in the two days judging but both the Piebe heifer and the Carnation animal were more refined and considerably prettier.

No less than fifty-two heifer calves competed and they practically filled the space assigned for the Holstein judging. The leaders were shifted around several times until finally the blue was given to the holder of Carnation Matador Adelina Segis, a very handsome animal. Triune S. P. O. M. Mabel Ormsby another animal of splendid type was second with Canadian heifers third and fourth.

There were seven competitors in the class for cows with official yearly records begun at an age of five years or more and thirty-two in the younger division. The winners were not announced as the size of the record enters into the scoring computation. There was some confusion in the minds of some of the owners as to whether an animal with a ten months' record was

eligible to compete in these classes. It is hoped that by next year a ruling will be handed down which will give animals with ten months' records the right to compete.

Carnation carried off the female championships, Tillamook Daisy Butter King De Kol being senior and grand champion and Carnation Matador Adelina Segis junior champion.

Bell Farm made an impressive showing in the class for Advanced Registry cow, with two of her progeny, taking second, third and fourth place, the premier position going to Star Segis Pontiac Superior and her offspring exhibited by the Minnesota Holstein Company.

Many breeders consider the winning of the "get of sire" the acme of a breeder's goal. Bell Farms with a nice bunch of young cows sired by King Valdessa Pontiac carried off the coveted first prize. The western breeders had rather expected the get of King Pietertje Ormsby Piebe to win but they were placed second with the offspring of King Piebe fourth and the get of Matador Segis Walker third. There was much applause when the placing was announced.

In Produce of Cow, Carnation won easily with the two daughters of Topsy Lola Butter King, large, handsome animals whose capacity for production was stamped all over them.

Hargrove & Arnold carried off the Exhibitors Herd with the Minnesota Holstein Company second and Corwin Farms third so the westerners had it all their own way. The same three firms took the first three prizes for breeders young herd but this time Carnation was first, Hargrove & Arnold second and Minnesota third.

There were only four exhibits for the dairy herd prizes, Bell winning first, Carnation second, Ralph King third and Essex Farms fourth.

The most popular competition was between the various state herds. Owing to the absence of animals owned by A. S. Deysher and Frank Jones & Son, Pennsylvania did not compete. Iowa and Washington, both with a number of splendid animals were also barred because of the ruling that not more than two animals may be owned by any one exhibitor, so that there were only six exhibits. First place went to Ontario, the Canadian breeders having a very uniform bunch. We understood that Canada duplicated her Holstein victory in two or three of the other breeds, Connecticut was second, New Jersey third and New York fourth, Michigan fifth and Ohio sixth.

The detailed report follows.

Aged Bulls, 17 shown:—1st, Frank M. Campbell, Wilson, N. Y., on McKinley Pietertje Beets; 2d, Hargrove & Arnold, Norwalk, Iowa, on King Ormsby Piebe Mercedes; 3d, Carnation Stock Farms on Matador Segis Walker 6th; 4th, Dr. E. Hogg & Son, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., on Radium; 5th, John E. Glasser, Laurel Stock Farm, Goshen, N. Y., on Lyons Pontiac Champion; 6th, Brooklandwood Farms, Brooklandville, Md., on Brooklandwood King Pontiac; 7th, Minnesota Holstein Co., Austin, Minn., on Prince De Kol Ollie; 8th, Harry Yates, Orchard Park, N. Y., on Count Paul Echo Posch; 9th, Corwin Farms, Rock Valley, Iowa, on King Korndyke Sadie Vale Pietertje; 10th, Dudley Waters, Grand Rapids, Mich., on Maryland Ruth Colantha.

Bulls, three years old, 9 shown:—1st, Hargrove & Arnold, Norwalk, Iowa, on Cherokee Ormsby Piebe; 2d, J. Irving Stryker, Millstone, N. J., on Sir Model Alcartra Fayne; 3d, John M. Dennis, Riderwood, Md., on S. X. Cornucopia Vale Korndyke; 4th, George E. McGeoch, Cambridge, N. Y., on North Star General Champion; 5th, Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa., on Sir Fobes Pontiac Segis Homestead; 6th, John A. Bell, Coraopolis, Pa., on Bell Farm King Sylvia; 7th, Ralph King, Mentor, Ohio, on King Pietertje Jewel Korndyke; 8th, Monclova Stock Farms, Monclova, Ohio, on King Korndyke Abbecker Prilly; 9th, Chestnut Hill Farms, Gibsonia, Pa., on Dulcevista Abbecker Mayo Ormsby.

Bulls, two years, 6 shown:—1st, Ephraim S. Willis, Bridgeton, N. J., on Forsgate Mabel Ormsby Pete; 2d, Hargrove & Arnold, on King Pietertje Ormsby Piebe Jewel; 3d, Minnesota Holstein Farm on Count

(Continued on page 718.)

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Published in the interest of the breeder and dairyman everywhere.

HOWARD C. REYNOLDS, *Managing Editor*
G. H. TRUCKELL, *Associate Editor*

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October 22, 1923

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman was established for the purpose of promoting the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle and to protect the interests of the men who breed purebred cattle, basing the value of the cattle on their ability to produce and reproduce.

We stand for progressive yet conservative administration of the National Association. We stand for Honest Records, Honest Advertising, and Honest Sales. We will at all times endeavor to promote any interests that have for their purpose the advancement of the Holstein cow, the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, and the breed and breeders generally.

Chancellor Flint is Right

SPEAKING to the Holstein breeders and their friends at the "get-together" meeting held in the Chamber of Commerce rooms at Syracuse, N. Y., on the evening of October 9, Chancellor Flint of Syracuse University, aptly illustrated the present conditions of affairs in the Holstein-Friesian Association of America. The Chancellor said that he knew very little about the Holstein breed or about Holstein politics but he did know something about the history of farmers' associations. He said that in the beginning usually there was an industry that was in every way deserving. A small group of public spirited men engaged in this industry gradually drew together and worked for the benefit of the industry and an association or organization was formed, the object of which was to work for the industry. Naturally the men who were prominent in the formation of the organization were placed in a position where they could control the association. Then, as time went along, a group arose in the organization and worked for the first group because it was working for the benefit of the industry. Then, in the course of time, the welfare of the industry seemed to be gradually lost sight of and the group worked for the benefit of the group. Then, came a time when the group worked the industry for the benefit of the group.

Chancellor Flint, if he had known the Holstein Association since its earliest days, could not have more truly depicted the present condition of affairs. At the present time there is a group of men in office scarcely any of whom are men who care for their own purebred Holsteins and some of whom do not have any purebred Holsteins to handle. They are being supported by a group some of whom never have owned any purebred Holstein-Friesians but who hold salaried positions because of their success in spreading political

propaganda. The group is working the farmers and breeders who compose the membership of the Holstein-Friesian Association for the benefit of the group and forgetting to work for the welfare of the industry and the men who compose that industry.

When the "group" was working to promote the Holstein industry, a twenty-five cent transfer fee was more than sufficient to satisfy the financial needs of the Association and up until 1919, \$220,000.00 had accumulated as a surplus. Extension work of a constructive character had been conducted during all of these years with the result that in 1919 the Association was recognized as the leading purebred Registry Association in the world, registering and transferring more cattle each year than all the other purebred dairy cattle Registry Associations combined, and the Holstein cow was recognized as the leading dairy cow of America.

The efforts of the "group" who were working to build up the Association and promote the interests of the breeders of Holstein cattle who compose the Holstein industry had been so successful, and the future outlook was so bright and prosperous that one would naturally expect inasmuch as the Association was not being conducted for a profit that the fees would be reduced, as a surplus of \$220,000.00 seemed amply sufficient to take care of any emergency for which such funds were intended. Again if the volume of business increased, the expense of doing business would be diminished, and the fees would be proportionately reduced. But the fees were not reduced.

History tells us that at the meeting in Philadelphia in 1919, the "group" who were responsible for the excellent growth and development of the Association were no longer left in charge of the Association's affairs, that the management was taken over by an entirely different "group", when the increased Board of Directors assumed office.

The "group" in anticipation of paying some of their members high salaries and providing funds for hotel bills and traveling expenses had caused an amendment to be placed in the Call of the Meeting at which they hoped to gain control, increasing the transfer fee from twenty-five cents to fifty cents, but when the amendment came up for consideration the increase was made from twenty-five cents to one dollar.

The history of the Association up until this time, June 1919, shows that a twenty-five cent fee was more than sufficient to cover the work of issuing transfer certificates so that this increase to one dollar was purely for the purpose of providing funds for the "group" to pay themselves salaries, traveling expenses, etc.

They knew that it wouldn't cost any more to write out a transfer in 1919 or 1920 than it did in 1918, but they felt that they would need money and to provide the necessary funds, they tacked seventy-five cents on each transfer.

At the first Board meeting after this "group" assumed office, one of their first acts was to start the Association's funds working for the "group" by voting a \$12,000 salary to their leader. He, with a \$6,500 per year Assistant set out on his famous "Whirl-wind Campaign State Paid Secretary Movement" to collect additional sums from the breeders, to build up a political organization in the leading Holstein states, and place a man at the head of these organizations in the person

of a State Paid Secretary at the breeders' expense, who was to look after the political welfare of the "group" in that state.

The breeders resented all this and as the Annual meeting, held at Syracuse, N. Y., June 1921, they registered their vote of disapproval to the whole performance, stopped the President's \$12,000 salary, elected a new President, and reduced the transfer fee to fifty cents and the "group" was temporarily on their uppers.

The experience at Syracuse taught the "group" at least one thing, that if they hoped to be reelected at the next Annual convention, when eight of their numbers' terms of office would expire, that they would first have to deprive the members of their right to direct or proxy vote. Therefore they brought about a Special Meeting at St. Paul on October 11, 1921, and at this meeting a Delegate form of government was adopted which would more easily permit of political manipulation and control, and which practically assured the "group" that they would be continued in office at the next Annual election.

After the "group" was successful in depriving the members of their right to vote direct or by proxy, thus tying the management up in this little "group" the work of working the industry to the benefit of the "group" was immediately set in motion and in June, 1922, at Kansas City the transfer fee was boosted to \$1.50.

Not that the paper on which the transfer was written cost any more money or was of any better quality or that it took any more ink or that the girl who was doing the work received a larger salary than she did in 1919 when the fee for transferring cattle was twenty-five cents, but the fee was just boosted to \$1.50 so that the additional money would fall into the hands of the "group" to spend.

The transfer fee has not only been increased to six times what it originally was when the "group" was working for the industry, but since the Kansas City meeting, the "group" has told the breeders in a circular letter that they fear it will be necessary to take \$93,000 from the Reserve fund of the industry to supply the wants of the "group" who are being supported by the industry during the coming year.

A Demonstration that Told Things

IN MARKED contrast with the extension efforts of the Holstein-Friesian Association was the demonstration given by the American Jersey Cattle Club at Syracuse during the National Dairy Show. A group of Jersey cows had been gathered together and we have no hesitation in saying that they were the greatest animals of one breed that have ever appeared in any one show. Under the care of her owner, Ovid Pickard of Marion, Ore., was the world's champion junior four-year-old Darling's Jolly Lassie 1,141.28 lb. fat in a year. She is the breed champion over all ages and the world's champion of her class. The group included Groff's Constance with a year record of 1,130.09 lb. fat, the champion of the Jersey mature class and New England champion over all breeds. Then there was Prince's Emma of H. S. F., champion of Ohio over all breeds with her year record of 1,109.99 lb. butterfat. There was the Texas breed champion with a 900 lb. year fat

record; a Canadian cow with over 1,000 lb. fat; another cow from North Dakota with nearly 1,000 lb. fat year record, the champion of that state; the champion cow testing association animal of Wisconsin for last year and another cow, twenty-four years old that had produced twenty daughters and one son. Since her eighteenth birthday this cow produced 800 lb. butter and three living calves in 24 consecutive months. The famous Sophie 19th of Hood Farm was along. She is now nearly nineteen years old, and soon due to freshen. This cow has eleven records that total 7,545 lb. butterfat.

When this group of cows promenaded the coliseum in the evening with caretakers carrying large signs which told their names and accomplishments, they formed a sight which no true lover of cattle is apt to forget. We doff our hat to the American Jersey Cattle Club and its representative, O. H. Baker, who was responsible for this demonstration. Such a display was not only a demonstration of Jersey goodness that would inspire any Jersey man but it reached visitors and dairymen alike no matter if they never had nor never expected to own Jersey cattle.

The extension service chief of the Holstein-Friesian Association and his assistants have much to learn. They will have to reach men who do not own nor ever have owned purebred Holsteins before they "extend" the breed for the dictionary meaning of extending is "reaching or stretching out." Under the present management, the extension work is practically confined to the membership who are forced to pay to be told things they know more of than do their would-be teachers.

Canadian Record Book

VOLUME 11 of the Canadian Year Book recently arrived at the office of the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN. This book contains the entries in the Canadian Record of Performance and Records of Merit during the two years beginning May 1, 1921, and closing, April 30, 1923. As with our Blue Book the daughters are listed under both the sires and dams but the Canadian Book lists a dam when she has one tested daughter, in this respect going one step farther than we do. To obtain a complete list of the Canadian tested cows one requires the two previous volumes Nos. 9 and 10 as well as the newly-published volume.

Volume 11 also contains a complete list of cows tested under the Canadian rules that have produced 20,000 lb. milk in a year; a list of the bulls that have qualified for entry in the Record of Performance; a list of the cows that have made 24 lb. fat in seven days and a number of other lists that are of value to the man who owns cattle registered in or related to animals registered in the Canadian Herd Book.

The cost of the book is \$2.00 and it can be obtained from the editor, W. A. Clemons, who is also secretary of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada. His address is Brantford, Ontario.

Butter is cheap as compared with other foods because there is no waste to it. It is all digestible, and is more easily digested than any other fat. Butter makes energy, and no other fat possesses the growth promoting substance that is in it.

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The Holstein Breeder & Dairyman

BOX 110, HARRISBURG, PA.

Judging at the National Dairy Show

(Continued from page 715.)

Inka Homestead Segis; 4th, Corwin Farms, Rock Valley, Iowa, on Corwin Wimple De Kol Ormsby; 5th, Dennis on S. X. King Pontiac Ina; 6th, Harry Yates, Orchard Park, N. Y., on Paul Pontiac Posch.

Senior yearling bulls, 15 shown:—1st, Bell on Sir Romeo Mildred Colantha; 2d, Frank P. Knowles, Auburn, Mass., on Highlawn King Ormsby Cornucopia; 3d, Hargrove & Arnold on Clarinda Pietertje Korndyke; 4th, L. B. Reid, Kincardie, Ont., on Pontiac Hengerveld Beets; 5th, Corwin Farms on Triune Ormsby Piebe; 6th, Dennis on S. X. King Pontiac Korndyke; 7th, Carnation Stock Farms, Seattle, Wash., on Ensign Matador Model Abbecker; 8th, H. E. Robertson, York, Pa., on King Piebe of York, 13th.

Junior yearling bulls, 9 shown:—1st, E. McPhee, Vanleek Hill, Ont., on Sir Francey Mercena Abbecker; 2d, Benj. B. Hageman, Millstone, N. J., on Champion Alcarta Pontiac Lyons; 3d, Minnesota Holstein Co., on Sir Inka Pelagic Segis; 4th, Chestnut Hill Farms, on Dulcevista Echo King Frenesta; 5th, Essex County Hospital, Cedar Grove, N. J., on King Sweet 4th; 6th, Harry Yates on Count Posch Mercedes; 7th, Bridgford Holstein Co., Patterson, Cal., on King Johanna Colantha Prilly.

Bull calves, 26 shown:—1st, Hargrove & Arnold on Triune Ormsby Piebe 27th; 2d, E. A. Powell, Syracuse, N. Y., on Joh Excelsior Segis; 3d, Ralph King, Mentor, Ohio, on King Ona Highlawn Hartog; 4th, W. Rivers & Sons, Ingersoll, Ont., on Pioneer King Ormsby Pontiac; 5th, Mrs. H. C. Scudder, Trenton, N. J., on King Tut Segis; 6th, J. Irving Stryker, Millstone, N. J., on Model Sensation; 7th, C. P. Farrand, Bell Hill Farm, Washington, Conn., on Bell Kill King Posch; 8th, Essex County Hospital, on King Sweet Segis; 9th, Nims Bros., E. Orwell, Ohio, on Unnamed; 10th, Carnation on Lincoln Prospect Matador.



MCKINLEY PIETERTJE BEETS

First prize aged bull, senior and grand champion at the National Dairy Show.

Senior and grand champion bull:—McKinley Pietertje Beets.

Junior champion bull:—Sir Francey Mercena Burke.

Aged cows, 44 shown:—1st, Carnation Stock Farms on Tillamook Daisy Butter King De Kol; 2d, John M. Dennis on Westview De Kol Walker; 3d, John A. Bell, Jr., on Susie Abbecker Colantha; 4th, Dudley E. Waters, Grand Rapids, Mich., on Bessie Payne Johanna; 5th, and 8th, Carnation on Requisite Artis Lunde Pledge and Tillamook Lola May De Kol; 6th, McGhee Bros., Beachville, Ont., on Aaggie Sylvia; 7th, Agnes P. Thorne, Bridgeport, Conn., on Pearl Korndyke Maid; 9th, Amos D. Bridge's Sons, Hazardville, Conn., on Maggie Ormsby Butter Girl; 10th, Fred A. Quick, Neshanic, N. J., on Lora Pontiac Beets.

Cows, four years old, 17 shown:—1st, Minnesota Holstein Co., on Star Segis Pontiac Superior; 2d, Haley & Lee, Springfield, Ont., on Belle Calamity Wayne; 3d, Bell on Bell Farm Palmyra; 4th, Gardiner Hall, Jr., Co., South Willington, Conn., on Agawam Colantha Segis; 5th and 7th, Carnation on Carnation Matador Queenie and Carnation Matador Queen; 6th, E. M. Bayne, Romeo, Mich., on Bayneswood Daisy; 8th, Newton Chambers, Salford, Ont., on Canary Flora Johanna; 9th, Forsgate Farms, Jamesburg, N. J., on Forsgate Model Clothilde.

Cows, three years old, 16 shown:—1st and 3d on Bell Farm Bakker and Bell Farm Hattie; 2d, Carnation on Carnation Matador Starlight; 4th, Harry Yates, Orchard Park, N. Y., on Fanny Dot Ormsby; 5th, Dennis on S. X. Belle Model Echo Sylvia; 6th, E. M. Bayne on Bayneswood Rose; 7th, Angus P. Thorne, Bridgeport, Conn., on Rye Hill Korndyke Konien; 8th, Hargrove & Arnold, on Mt. Pleasant Prilly La Polka; 9th, Ralph King, on Lady Payne Valdessa Odessa.

Heifers, two years old, 28 shown:—1st, 7th and 8th, Corwin Farms on Colantha Florence Ormsby, Corwin Beauty Fobes Ormsby and Corwin K. S. P. Mabel Ormsby; 2d, Hargrove & Arnold on Dorothy Ormsby Piebe; 3d, and 10th, Bell on Bell Farm Segis and Bell Farm Fern; 4th, A. E. Hulet, Norwich, Ont., on Jessie Ladoga Posch; 5th, Minnesota Holstein Co., on Maudlene Ollie Homestead; 6th, E. L. Sweet, Belmont, Ont., on Princess Daisy Fenderne; 9th, E. L. Sweet, Belmont, Ont., on Pontiac Mercedes Payne.

Senior yearlings, 34 shown:—1st, 5th, and 10th, Minnesota Holstein Co., on May Pietertje Homestead Ormsby, Star Segis Homestead and Miss Inka Segis; 2d, J. Harold Fogg, Bridgeton, N. J., on Princess Abbecker Prilly Segis; 3d, Connecticut Reformatory, Cheshire, Conn., on Artis Nutmeg Sylvia; 4th, Harvey Farrington, Lowell, N. Y., on Lily De Kol Echo; 6th, Gardiner Hall, Jr., Co., on A. O. C. Olive; 7th, Gordon Riley, Brunswick, Ohio, on Rose Hill Edith 4th; 8th and 9th, Carnation on Carnation Matador Mercedes and Highland Grove Longfield Daisy.

Junior yearlings, 27 shown:—1st, Hargrove & Arnold on Piebe Artis Burke; 2d, and 5th, Carnation on Queen Pontiac Matador and Segis Matador Bonnell; 3d, and 4th, Frederick M. Peasley, Cheshire, Conn., on Nutmeg Colantha Eveline and Nutmeg Colantha Snowball; 6th, Frank on Nutmeg Colantha Eveline and Nutmeg Colantha Snowball; 7th, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, on Ohio Maudine Ormsby; 8th, Bell on Bell Farm Silk; 9th, Bridgford Holstein Co., on Lyons Alcarta Prilly Segis; 10th, Minnesota Holstein Co., on Ideal Inka Segis.

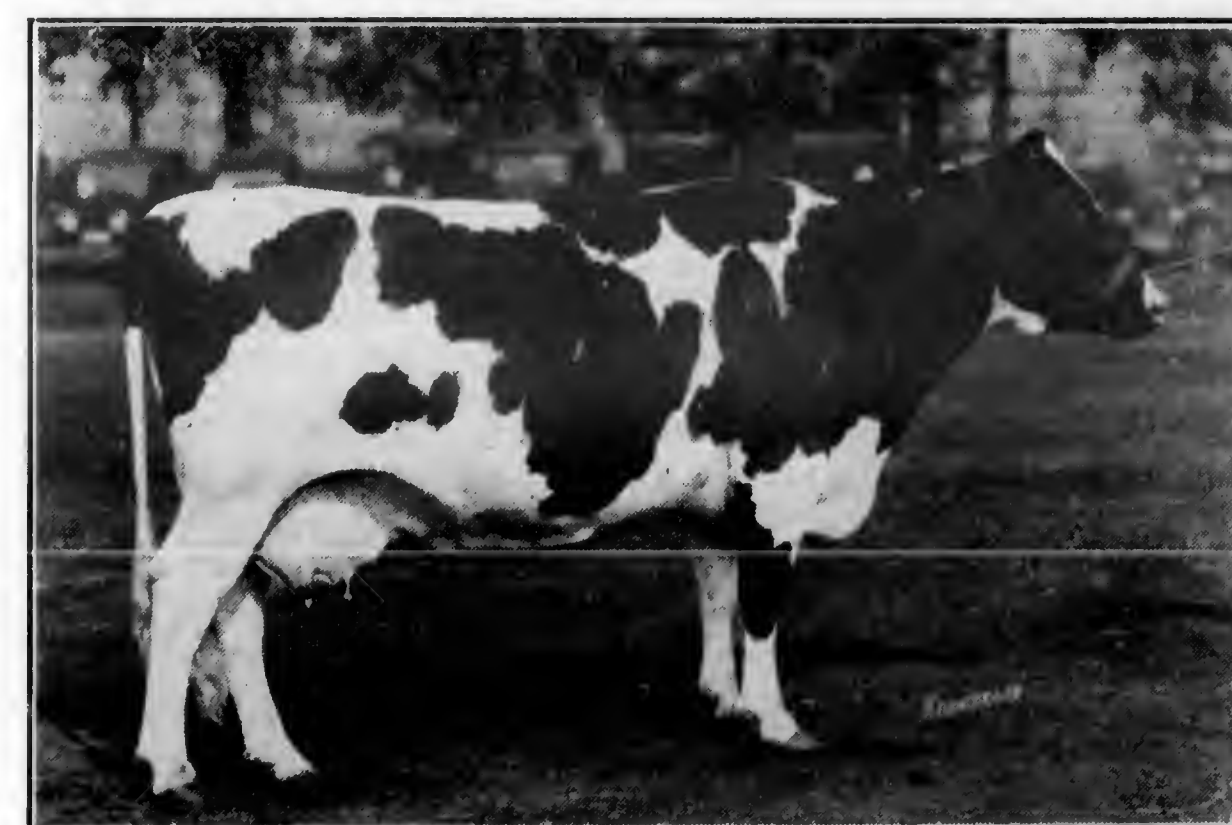
Heifer calves, 32 shown:—1st and 9th, Carnation on Carnation Matador Adeline Segis and Carnation Matador Parthena; 2d, Corwin Farms on Triune S. P. O. M. Mabel Ormsby; 3d, Haley & Lee, Springfield, Ont., on Susie Teake Alban; 4th, W. J. Elgie, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., on Julia Abbecker; 5th, Peasley on Nutmeg Colantha Marion; 6th, Knowles on Highlawn Pearl Sylvia; 7th, Minnesota Holstein Co., on Star Homestead Segis; 8th, Bell on Bell Farm Satisfaction; 10th, Monclova Stock Farms on Monclova Prilly Aaggie.

Senior and grand champion cow:—Tillamook Daisy Butter King De Kol.

Junior champion:—Carnation Matador Adeline Segis.

A. R. O. Cows with two of her progeny:—1st, Minnesota Holstein Co., on Star Segis Pontiac Superior; 2d, 3d, and 4th, Bell on Susie Abbecker Colantha, Bell Farm Palmyra, and Bell Farm Hattie; 5th, Gardiner Hall, Jr., Co., on Agawam Colantha Segis; Essex County Hospital on Chesney Undine Lothian.

Get of sire, 19 shown:—1st, Bell on get of King Valdessa Pontiac; 2d and 4th, Hargrove & Arnold on get of King Pietertje Ormsby Piebe and get of King Piebe; 3d, Carnation on get of Matador Segis Walker; 5th, Minnesota Holstein Co., on get of Piebe Laura Ollie Homestead; 6th, Gardiner Hall, Jr., Co., on get of Allamuchy Ormsby Colantha;



TILLAMOOK DAISY BUTTER KING DE KOL

First prize aged cow, senior and grand champion at the National Dairy Show.

7th, Peasley on get of Nutmeg Colantha Johanna Lad; 8th, Knowles on get of Overhill Cornucopia; 9th, and 10th, Corwin Farms on get of Triune Ormsby Piebe and get of Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes 14th.

Produce of cow, 20 shown:—1st and 2d, Carnation on produce of Topsy Lola Butter King and La Reina Hengerveld 3d; 3d, F. A. Quick & J. L. Haver, Neshanic, N. J., on produce of Lora Pontiac Beets; 4th, Corwin Farms on produce of Hazel Paladin Rag Apple; 5th, Peasley on produce of Evaline Soldene Clothilde 2d; 6th, Haley & Lee, Springfield, Ont., on produce of Ourville Della Abbecker; 7th, Hargrove & Arnold on produce of May De Kol Jewel; 8th, Michigan Agricultural College, East Lansing, Mich., on produce of Johanna Mutual Girl; 9th, Knowles on produce of Viralda Inka Pontiac; 10th, Bell on Bell Farm Palmyra.

Exhibitors herd, 7 shown:—1st, Hargrove & Arnold; 2d, Minnesota Holstein Co.; 3d, Corwin Farms; 4th, Bell; 5th, Dennis; 6th, Monclova Stock Farm; 7th, Ralph King.

Breeder's Young herd, 11 shown:—1st, Carnation; 2d, Hargrove & Arnold; 3d, Minnesota Stock Farm; 4th, Corwin Farms; 5th, Knowles; 6th, Peasley; 7th, Bell; 8th, Gardiner Hall, Jr., Co.

Dairy herd:—1st, John A. Bell, Jr.; 2d, Carnation; 3d, Ralph King; 4th, Dennis.

State Herd:—1st, Ontario Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Association; 2d, Connecticut; 3d, New Jersey; 4th, New York; 5th, Michigan; 6th, Ohio.

Students Judging Contests at the National

THE fifteenth college Students National Dairy Show contest was certainly of national interest for students competed from twenty-seven state colleges and from the Province of Ontario. The grand sweepstake prize was carried off by Minnesota and to this team was awarded the cups given by the National Dairy Association and Hoard's Dairyman. Kansas took the cup given by the J. B. Ford Company, manufacturers of Wyandotte Cleanser. There were only sixty-four points between the two leading teams, West Virginia was only two points behind the second and the Cornell group twenty-four points behind them. Even this hardly tells the closeness of the competition for only 568 points separated Minnesota and the team from Clemson College which was last on the list.

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The battle for the cup given by the Holstein-Friesian Association of America for judging of the Black and White breed was won by Oklahoma with 1047 points, this team being twenty points in front of the one from Kansas with 1027. The Holstein-Friesian scholarship was closely contested, C. D. Miller of the Michigan Agricultural College tying with R. L. Stover of the K. A. C. each man scoring 370, with Clayton E. Burger of Cornell University third, with 365. Mr. Miller was awarded the scholarship. He also won the scholarship given by the A. J. C. C. for Jersey judging with a score of 360 and the cup given by the English Jersey Cattle Society. H. A. Tebay of West Virginia and Geo. Dobbin of the Michigan Agricultural College tied in the Ayrshire judging with a score of 368. R. L. Stover led with a score of 375 in the Guernsey judging.

The student making the best score in judging all breeds was Charles D. Miller with a total of 1390, H. A. Tebay was second with 1386 and K. L. Stover third with 1349. The gold medal given by the National Dairy Association went to Mr. Miller, the silver medal to Mr. Tebay and the bronze medal to Mr. Stover and each of these three students was awarded a handsome cane presented by the "Dairy Farmer."

Fourteen teams competed in the Dairy Demonstration, Minnesota winning first place, Nebraska second, Wisconsin third and Connecticut fourth.

Teams judging all breeds.	Full score.
1. Minnesota	3901
2. Kansas	3837
3. W. Virginia	3855
4. Cornell, N. Y.	3809
5. Iowa	3800
6. Kentucky	3794
7. Michigan	3758
8. Wisconsin	3750
9. Nebraska	3688
10. North Dakota	3670
11. Maryland	3666
12. Purdue	3644
13. Oklahoma	3637
14. Connecticut	3627
15. Ontario	3616
16. Massachusetts	3578
17. Tennessee	3577
18. Missouri	3566
19. Illinois	3548

20. Texas	3532
21. Delaware	3529
22. Ohio	3511
23. Syracuse, N. Y.	3511
24. South Dakota	3476
25. Pennsylvania	3398
26. Rhode Island	3394
27. New Hampshire	3363
28. Clemson College, S. C.	3333

Judging all breeds, ten high individuals:

1. Chas. D. Miller, Michigan	1390
2. H. A. Tobay, West Virginia	1386
3. K. L. Stover, Kansas	1349
4. Floyd Johnston, Iowa	1344
5. R. V. Seath, Minnesota	1329
6. Meal B. Coit, North Dakota	1316
7. C. E. Burger, Cornell, N. Y.	1311
8. G. W. Gardner, Kentucky	1301
9. A. G. Snyder, West Virginia	1300
10. T. Canfield, Jr., Minnesota	1296

Holstein judging, ten highest teams.

1. Oklahoma	1047
2. Kansas	1027
3. Minnesota	993
4. Ontario	955
5. Nebraska	937
6. Iowa	937
7. W. Virginia	934
8. Cornell, N. Y.	921
9. Ohio	907
10. Michigan	890

Holstein judging, ten highest individuals.

1. C. D. Miller, Michigan	370
2. R. L. Stover, Kansas	370
3. Clayton E. Burger, New York (Cornell)	365
4. T. H. Canfield, Jr., Minnesota	356
5. A. G. Snyder, West Virginia	355
6. Floyd Johnston, Iowa	353
7. Mead McWetby, Oklahoma	351
8. J. N. Lowe, Oklahoma	350
9. W. H. Forysth, Ohio	348
10. N. B. Coit, North Dakota	348

Additional Dairy Show Awards

CLARK & MINOR, Slippery Rock, Pa., were the only exhibitors of grade Holstein cows at the National Dairy Show. They won the prize of \$30 for five grade cows owned by one exhibitor and the five animals each won prizes in the class for grade cows with records ranging from 350 to 500 lb.

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butterfat in the year. Their cow, Hamilton, with a record of 371 lb. fat was made champion grade cow. She is a daughter of Hengerveld Segis Huntress, No. 367125.

The Volant Cow Testing Association of New Castle, Pa., were the only exhibitors in class for five grade cows for one testing association and the first prize of \$30 was awarded to their exhibit.

The awards for the competition in classes 14 and 15—cows with official yearly records—were not announced at the time of the judging as the competitors are scored both on their conformation and records. A communication from Fred E. Erickson, who had charge of the scoring books, announces that the placings are as follows:

Class 14—Cows with official year record begun at five years or over: 7 shown:—1st, Susie Abbekerk Colantha, owned by John A. Bell, Jr., Coraopolis, Pa.; 2d, Tillamook Lola May De Kol 2d, owned by Carnation Stock Farms, Seattle, Wash.; 3d, Pearl Korndyke Maid, owned by Angus P. Thorne, Bridgeport, Conn.; 4th, Pearl Barbetta De Kol 2d, owned by Carnation; 5th, Kismet Fayne of Valley View, owned by Ralph King, Mentor, O.; 6th, De Kol Lothian Korndyke, owned by Osborne Farms, Willoughby, O.; 7th, S. F. K. Lotta Belle Pontiac, owned by King.

Class 15—Cows with official yearly records begun under the age of five years, 24 shown:—1st, Tillamook Daisy Butter King De Kol, owned by Carnation; 2d, Star Segis Pontiac Superior, owned by Minnesota Holstein Co., Austin, Minn.; 3d, Bell Farm Palmyra, owned by Bell; 4th, Baynewood Rose, owned by E. M. Bayne, Romeo, Mich.; 5th, Baynewood Daisy, owned by Bayne; 6th, Bell Farm Hattie, owned by Bell; 7th, Agawam Colantha Segis, owned by Gardiner Hall, Jr., Co., So. Willington, Conn.; 8th, and 9th, Carnation Matador Queen and Carnation Matador Queenie, owned by Carnation; 10th, Canary Flora Johanna owned by Newton Chambers, Salford, Ont.

Junior Judging at the National

FOUR teams from fourteen different states competed in Dairy Demonstrations, at the National Dairy Show, Minnesota, winning first position, Nebraska, second, Wisconsin, third, Connecticut, fourth, Virginia, fifth and New York, sixth.

Similar competitions were staged for boys and girls in the judging of all breeds. John Visny of Bethel, Connecticut, was first; Orville Redenbacher of Brazil,

Indiana, second; Jackson Cornell of Grabville, Missouri, third; Jessie Yost of Hastings, Nebraska, fourth and Donald Williams of Sterling, Illinois, fifth.

In the Holstein judging competition for juniors John Visny was first; George Chambers of Owotoma, Minnesota, second; Edwin Folkens of Sterling, Illinois,



THE CONNECTICUT BOYS' DEMONSTRATION TEAM

With Westview De Kol Walker at the National Dairy Show. This team was first in Holstein judging and second in judging all breeds. Reading from left to right they are: Harold Kelsey, Russell Anderson and Marsdon Bacon, Jr.

third; Edwin Hunt of Cuba, New York, fourth; Reifa Hoover of Timberville, Virginia, fifth.

The Illinois trio won the competition for judging all breeds and will go to England next year to compete at the English Royal for the *London Daily Mail* cup. The Connecticut team was only 23 points behind. Twenty teams competed and the scores were:

1. Illinois	1726
2. Connecticut	1703
3. Michigan	1684.5
4. Minnesota	1675.5
5. Nebraska	1665.5
6. Virginia	1644
7. Indiana	1635
8. Maryland	1630.5
9. Missouri	1605
10. New Jersey	1587
11. South Dakota	1577.5
12. Iowa	1571.5
13. New York	1569
14. Massachusetts	1566

SPOTTED COWS and SPOTTED SOWS



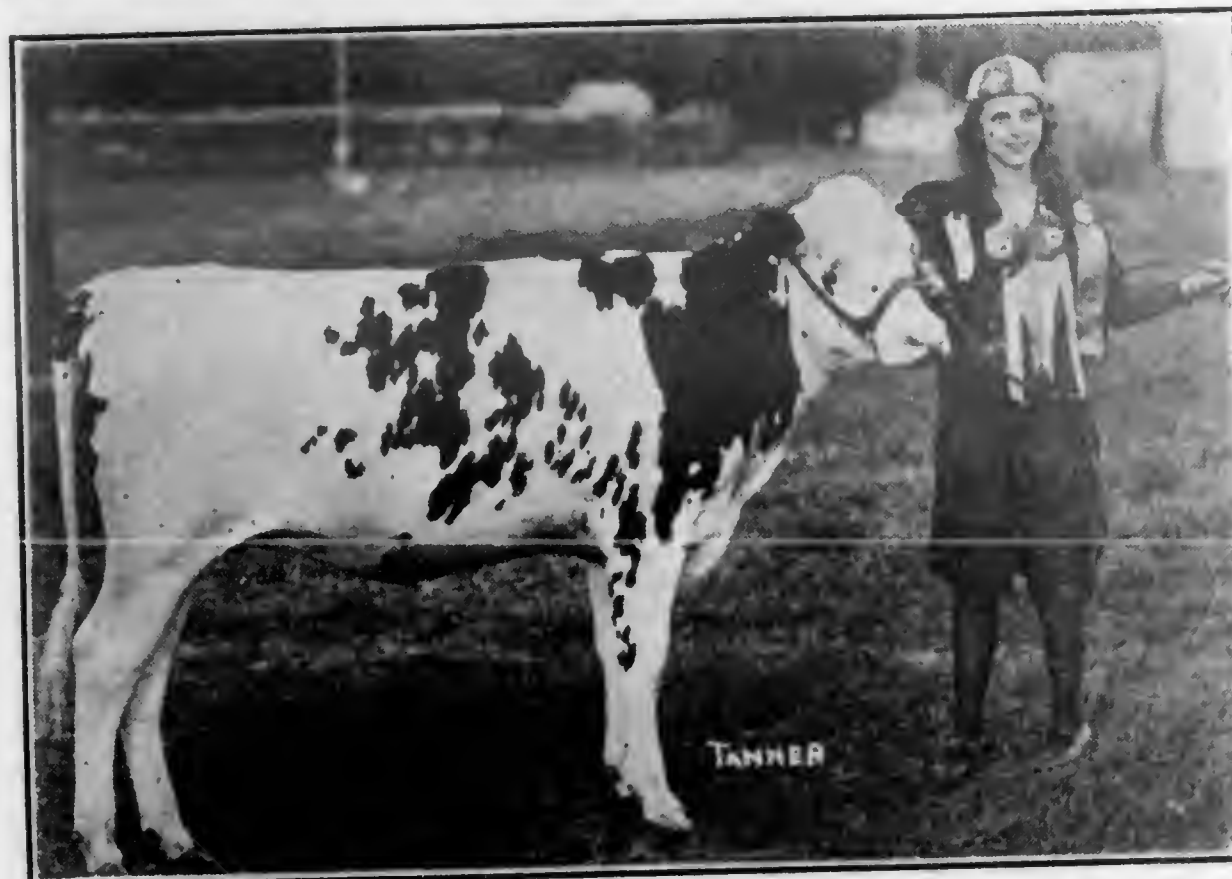
The best combination on earth from both points of view—beautiful to look on—profitable to the uttermost.

Every feature of the spotted cow may be learned from THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN. Likewise, every feature of the old fashioned Spotted Poland China sow may be learned from the *Spotted Poland China Journal*, 600 Wulsin Building, Indianapolis, Indiana, Fred L. Obenchain, Managing Director. One year, \$1.00; three years, \$2.00. The same address brings you all the information in regard to recording the old-fashioned Spotted Poland China Breed in the National Spotted Poland China Register formed during the fall of 1913; incorporated under the laws of Indiana early in 1914.

The assets of the Association to-day are around forty-five thousand dollars. They do not owe one single dollar. They have a publicity department for the benefit of their breeders free to all members. They give a twenty-four hour service of recording pedigrees. They appropriate all of their profit for prices in county, district, state and national shows, so far as we have been able to ascertain, this is the only swine record in the United States that has done a greater business in 1921 than they did in the year 1920. In 1922 their gain over 1920 was 53%. Their membership fee is \$5.00. Write for full particulars. Address The National Spotted Poland-China Record, FRED L. OBENCHAIN, Secy.-Treas., 600 Wulsin Bldg., Indianapolis, Indiana.

15. Tennessee	1557.5
16. Pennsylvania	1554.5
17. Ohio	1550
18. West Virginia	1472.5
19. Delaware	1450.5
20. Vermont	1344.5

The Illinois boys were Donald Williams, Elwyn Folkers and Harold Gaulrapp, all from Whiteside County. They were coached by Farm Adviser L. O. Wise. The Illinois breeders were enthusiastic over the victory and are planning to give the youngsters a great send-off when they start upon their trip across the Atlantic.



VERNA PETERSEN

Ft. Dodge, Iowa, and Pauline Champion Hartog the calf with which she won grand championship in the Holstein calf club exhibits at the Dairy Cattle Congress, Waterloo, Iowa.

The Motor Car Business

THE public continues to purchase motor vehicles. There was, during the first six months of 1923, a registration of 764,052 new motor cars and trucks. This is about the rate of increase which has prevailed since 1916.

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The registration in 1916 was 3,512,996 motor cars and trucks. On July 1st, this year, the total registration of motor vehicles was 13,002,427. Of this number 11,571,181 were private passenger cars.

Up to September 1st, there were only three states in which the bureau in charge has issued more than one million licenses. New York is considerably in the lead while Pennsylvania and California tie for second place, the millionth license in each state having been issued about the same time.

Business Transactions of Our Association

A CAREFUL study of the business statement for the first three quarters of the Holstein fiscal year must convince any one of open mind that the vast expenditure of money by the extension service of the Holstein-Friesian Association is failing to show any results beneficial to the membership. Just how much money has been spent by this department during the past nine months, no one excepting the auditor of the association can really tell, but we all know that there has been a considerable amount spent in various ways as well as used for payment of large salaries to men of mediocre ability, several of whom had no previous experience with Holstein-Friesians until they succeeded to their present positions.

During the first nine months of the fiscal year the average number of transfers issued in the Secretary's office was 7,624 monthly. During the twelve months of 1922, the average number was 7,652. If the efforts of our extension men are not misdirected the year 1923 should show a great improvement over the year 1922, as general business conditions have greatly improved.

Registrations for the present year average 9,754 monthly; the monthly average for 1922, was 9,481 and for 1921, was 9,521. We believe there are more Holstein-Friesians in the country to-day than there was this time two years ago. The natural increase should more than account for the number that die of old age, or disease, or are killed for beef or because they are no longer profitable.

In membership alone is there a satisfactory increase, the average monthly assessions to the membership rolls being 152 for the first nine months of the present year. The average number joining the association during 1922 was 120 per month and for the year 1921, the monthly gain was 138. But while we are glad to see more joining the association we doubt whether the membership files show the state of business as do the transfers issued, for men join the association when they have animals to register, not when they first purchase purebreds.

Undoubtedly much will be made by the friends of the present management because of the gain in financial receipts but we must not overlook the fact that for the first six months of 1922, that is, before the Kansas City meeting, the charge for transfer was 50 cents while after that meeting the charge was \$1.50 or three times the amount. The total transfer receipts for the first

six months of 1923 was \$111,807.50 while for the first six months of the previous year when the transfer fee was 50 cents the total receipts from transfers was \$41,141.75 or quite a little more than one-third the amount received during the corresponding period of the present year. Instead of acting as a spur to business the increased transfer fee seems to act more like a brake. Study the figures for yourself:

EARNINGS, REGISTRATIONS, TRANSFERS AND DUPLICATES

Months	1923	1922	1921
January	\$37,078 50	\$26,543 75	\$35,695 75
February	35,131 50	26,227 50	35,789 75
March	41,997 50	30,557 00	40,942 75
April	40,119 50	28,672 00	38,895 25
May	42,885 50	25,841 00	30,471 25
June	34,129 50	24,067 00	25,252 50
July	29,070 50	23,972 00	16,344 50
August	26,883 00	20,575 50	15,186 50
September	23,136 00	24,775 50	18,612 75
October	.....	28,416 75	25,825 00
November	.....	28,001 75	20,757 75
December	.....	38,534 00	26,144 00
Totals	.....	\$332,181 75	\$329,917 75
Mo. Av.	\$34,492 39	\$27,681 81	\$27,493 14

EARNINGS TRANSFER

Months	1923	1922	1921
January	\$18,250 00	\$7,119 25	\$15,206 75
February	17,405 50	5,762 00	14,457 75
March	18,905 00	6,988 50	16,300 25
April	18,053 00	7,175 50	16,027 75
May	21,170 50	6,620 50	13,066 25
June	18,023 50	7,476 00	10,256 00
July	15,409 50	11,616 00	5,757 50
August	13,259 00	12,428 00	4,341 50
September	10,247 50	11,273 50	4,830 75
October	.....	12,908 75	6,186 00
November	.....	14,500 75	5,873 75
December	.....	19,098 50	7,606 00
Totals	.....	\$122,967 25	\$119,910 25
Mo. Av.	\$16,747 06	\$10,247 27	\$9,992 52

NUMBER OF CERTIFICATES ISSUED

Months	Registrations			Transfers		
	1923	1922	1921	1923	1922	1921
Jan.	10,426	10,709	11,336	8,347	9,326	10,291
Feb.	9,846	11,196	11,677	7,823	7,356	9,397
March	12,762	12,858	13,353	8,394	8,833	10,638
April	11,929	11,568	12,080	8,038	9,538	10,997
May	11,947	10,142	9,258	9,697	8,771	8,938
June	8,656	8,802	7,847	8,308	8,972	8,752
July	7,424	6,540	5,749	7,387	6,435	6,517
Aug.	7,503	7,046	6,070	6,054	5,738	5,136
Sept.	7,291	7,471	7,530	4,569	5,072	5,531
Oct.	.....	8,739	10,967	.....	5,733	7,662
Nov.	.....	7,482	8,050	.....	6,897	7,599
Dec.	.....	10,619	10,337	.....	9,159	10,229
Totals	.....	113,772	114,254	.....	91,830	101,687
Mo. Av.	9,754	9,481	9,521	7,624	7,652	8,473

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATIONS AND FEES

Months	1923		1922		1921	
Jan.	202	\$5,050	144	\$3,600	190	\$4,750
Feb.	203	5,075	133	3,325	208	5,200
March	210	5,250	172	4,300	206	5,150
April	170	4,250	125	3,125	160	4,000
May	139	3,475	100	2,500	151	3,775
June	125	3,125	80	2,000	102	2,550
July	93	2,325	96	2,400	59	1,475
Aug.	118	2,950	104	2,600	110	2,750
Sept.	105	2,625	83	2,075	80	2,000
Oct. ....	...	...	123	3,075	131	3,275
Nov. ....	...	...	135	3,375	127	3,175
Dec. ....	...	...	145	3,625	132	3,300
Totals ....	...	...	1,440	\$36,000	1,656	\$41,400
Mo. Av. . .	152	\$3,791 67	120	\$3,000	138	\$3,450

It was the witching hour in the seminary when curtains are drawn, the fudge is made, and yarns are swapped.

Bluebelle was lecturing to a select circle of girls on what she called "this kissing business."

Thus spoke Bluebelle.

"Some girls threaten to scream. But it would be foolish to scream before a man kisses you. And you can't scream while he's kissing you. And it would be useless to scream after it is all over."

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our handsome junior herdsire is a real show bull and bred in the Purple.

How would you like stock sired by him? You can find them in our two good herds which are under State and Federal Supervision and numbers 120 head, all purebreds.

L. N. Mack & Son and F. E. Mack
Susquehanna County, Montrose, Pa.

23% Not Half of 23% One Per Cent but Twenty-three Per Cent of the Tested Daughters of King Pontiac Alcartra Wayne

have made Pennsylvania State Records for Milk or Butter Production in Official or Long Time Tests.

How about a Young Bull sired by him or from one of his daughters?

HARRY C. GATES
Bradford Co., Canton, Pa.

23% Buy your Bull from an Accredited Herd. 23%

The Potentate



is by one of the best sons of Pontiac Korndyke and is from Leafy Deeman De Kol, a 40 lb. daughter of a 43 lb. cow.

Our herd which numbers 85 head is Accredited. If you need cows, heifers or a bull calf, we can fill your order anytime.

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Our herd includes daughters of
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 have A.R.O. records and this in-
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Our herd is under State and
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Susquehanna County,

R. D.

Nicholson, Pa.

**PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS
 AND REPORTS**

Oct. 22—Zanesfield, Ohio, W. W. Brundige & Sons First Annual Sale.
 Oct. 23—Diamonddale, Mich., G. F. Baldur & Son Dispersal.
 Oct. 23—South Montrose, Pa., B. F. Jones and Son Dispersal.
 Oct. 23—Pike, N. Y., G. S. Van Gorder Dispersal.
 Oct. 23—Newtonville, O., W. R. Carr & Son Dispersal.
 Oct. 24—Frederick, Md., The Frederick County Holstein Association Sale.
 Oct. 24—Columbus, O., State Fair Grounds, Ohio Holstein-Friesian Breeders District Sale.
 Oct. 24—Dallas, Texas, Texas Holstein-Friesian Breeders Club Annual Quality Sale.
 Oct. 24-25—Wauseon, Ohio, Fulton Co. Holstein Breeders Third Annual.
 Oct. 25—Hamilton, O., District Holstein Sale.
 Oct. 25—Mitchell, S. D., South Dakota Holstein-Friesian Association Sale.
 Oct. 26—Mason City, Ia., Gildner & Brown Dispersal.
 Oct. 27—Troy, Pa., Troy-Canton Holstein Breeders of Bradford County Third Annual Sale.
 Oct. 29—Waukesha Wis., Schuster Farms Dispersal, A. W. Fox, Mgr.
 Oct. 29—West Nicholson, Pa., F. M. Riker Dispersal.
 Oct. 30—Sumner, Ia., Cass, J. B. Quick Dispersal.
 Oct. 30—Meshoppen, Pa., J. B. Quick Dispersal.
 Oct. 29—Waukesha, Wis., Schuster Farms Dispersal, A. W. Fox, Mgr.
 Oct. 30—Janesville, Wis., Rock County Holstein Breeders' Semi-Annual Sale.
 Oct. 31—Adrian, Mich., R. P. Clement Dispersal.
 Oct. 31—Newville, Pa., Hemphill and McCulloch Sale.
 Oct. 31—Lapeer, Mich., R. V. Cutting Dispersal.
 Oct. 31—Elkhorn, Wis., Walworth County Holstein Breeders' Semi-Annual Sale.
 Nov. 1—Monroe, Wis., Green County Holstein Breeders' Semi-Annual Sale.
 Nov. 1—Cleveland, O., North Randall Race Track, District Holstein Sale.
 Nov. 2—South Bend, Ind., Oldenburg Farm, Chas. Weidler, Proprietor.
 Nov. 5—Elkhorn, Wis., Walworth County Breeders' Fall Sale.
 Nov. 6—Charlotte, Mich., Eaton County Holstein Breeders' Association Sale.
 Nov. 7—Stillwater, N. Y., W. J. Joyce Dispersal, R. Austin Backus, Mgr.
 Nov. 7-8—Monroe, Wis., Green County Holstein Breeders' Semi-Annual Consignment Sale.
 Nov. 7-8-9—Fond du Lac, Wis., Fond du Lac County Holstein Association Sale.
 Nov. 8—Lockport, N. Y., Niagara County Breeders Consignment Sale, R. Austin Backus, Mgr.
 Nov. 8—Richmond, Va., Virginia Holstein Club, Richmond Chamber of Commerce, Mgrs.
 Nov. 12—Elkhorn, Wis., Walworth County Breeders' Bull Sale.
 Nov. 12—Oconomowoc, Wis., Wachsmith Bros. Dispersal.
 Nov. 13—Waukesha, Wis., Waukesha County Holstein Breeders Fall Sale.
 Nov. 14—Watertown, Wis., Watertown County Holstein Breeders Fall Sale.
 Nov. 14—Woodstock, Vt., Benson Dispersal, R. A. Backus, Mgr.
 Nov. 14—Watuton, Wis., Watuton County Holstein Breeders Fall Sale.
 Nov. 14-15—Hornell, N. Y., Steuben-Allegany Holstein Club Sale.
 Nov. 15—Lake Mills, Lake Mills Holstein Breeders Sale, F. H. Everson, Mgr.
 Nov. 16-17—St. Paul, Minn., Arden Farms Reduction Sale.
 Nov. 19—Kansas State Association Sale, W. H. Mott, Mgr.
 Nov. 21—Des Moines, Ia., Second K. P. O. P. National Sale.
 Nov. 22—Des Moines, Ia., Corwin Farms Dispersal.
 Dec. 4—North Bradley, Mich., H. G. Booth Sale.
 Dec. 11—Seven Valleys, Pa., John M. Rudisill Dispersal.

LAST CALL FOR

F. M. Riker Dispersal at Factoryville, Pa., October 29th.
 J. B. Quick Dispersal at Meshoppen, Pa., October 30th.
 Hemphill and McCulloch Dispersal at Hemphill Farm, Ship-
 pensburg, R. 2, October 31st.
 R. P. Clement Dispersal at Adrian, Mich., October 31st.

CLEMENT HERD DISPERSAL

The well-known herd of R. P. Clement of Adrian, Mich., will be dispersed October 31st. This herd, which consists of more than eighty head, has a good reputation for individuality and production and is considered one of the best of the many high-class herds in Lenawee County. Mr. Clement became a member of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America in 1910 and owned purebred Holsteins for a time before he joined the national association. The dispersal of this old established herd is regrettable from several standpoints but it offers an opportunity for the establishment of a number of new ones as well as the replenishment of herds now in operation as Nearwood herd contains 86 head of purebreds.

KER CONSIGNS TO ACCREDITED SALE

Accredited herd sales always drawing cards, for intending purchasers realize that no matter what recommendations purebred cattle may have, unless they are healthy, their introduction into another herd is not apt to be beneficial to that herd.

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Get our R. Austin Backus for your sale—in the box at more sales during the past six months than any other pedigree man. Book your date before it is too late.

BACKUS PEDIGREE CO., MEXICO, N. Y.

On Wednesday, October 31st, on the J. M. Hemphill farm two miles from Oakville Station on the Cumberland Valley R. R., the accredited herds of J. M. Hemphill of Shippensburg and J. D. McCulloch, Newville, will be dispersed. These two men, although they are served by separate rural routes are near neighbors, there being only one farm between the two establishments. The herds have been bred along similar lines and each has received an accredited herd certificate.

There are no bulls in these two herds so Wm. S. Ker of Carlisle has consigned to the sale a very handsome young bull that will be a year old sale day. His sire, King Lyons Korndyke Beauty, is a son of the famous King Lyons 3d, now in use in the Hollywood herd and from the same dam as the well-known Hollywood sire, Judge Segis. The dam of the yearling bull is Dutch Corner Snowball Lyons, a daughter of Segis Lyons that produced 26.12 lb. butter in seven days and milked 88 lb. in one day.

Mr. Ker has also consigned the six-year-old cow, Dutch Corner Brookside, who was by Segis Lyons from the 27.42 lb. cow, Brookside Beauty 2d. This cow has four daughters in the A. R. O. list of which two have each made over 24 lb. butter while a third is a 20.89 lb. junior two-year-old. Dutch Corner Brookside has a nice official record and has been fresh two weeks and her bull calf, a very handsome fellow, will be sold with her. The six-year-old cow, Dutch Corner Segis Fayne 5th, is also consigned from the Ker herd. She is a daughter of Segis Lyons and is from Dutch Corner Segis Fayne, an A. R. O. daughter of Segis Fayne Hengerveld, he by King Fayne Segis from a 31-lb. daughter of Hengerveld De Kol. The Ker herd has been on the Accredited list for a number of years, and the cows composing it are real producers and everything that a real Holstein farmer could desire.

RIKER HERD DISPERSAL

Those in search of Holsteins will have a splendid opportunity to secure good stock when the herd of F. M. Riker is dispersed, October 29th, at West Nicholson, Pennsylvania. The Riker herd numbers over 50 head and there will be animals in the sale which the owner has heretofore refused to price. A number have large A. R. O. and cow testing association records and this herd is noted through northern Pennsylvania for a combination of size and type with producing capacity. It is under State and Federal Supervision and the first and the only test gave it a clean bill of health. Besides the remarkable sire, King Hengerveld Hartje, one of whose daughters made a world's record in the ten months division, the junior sire, Colonel Joh Lyons, will be sold. He is from a 33-lb. cow and his thirty nearest dams have seven day official records that average above 30 lb. butter.

There will be at least six bulls in the sale and possibly more as several of the cows are due to freshen about sale time. Mr. Riker's reason for selling is that his two boys are taking courses at the Pennsylvania State College and that he recently was operated upon for appendicitis and has not yet recovered his health. The doctors' orders are imperative and so the herd which has been established for eighteen years will be dispersed October 29th to the highest bidder.

NATIONAL DAIRY SHOW SALE

Cattle consignments from seven states were sold at the National Dairy Show, October 9th and 10th. The sale was originally planned to begin at one P. M. Monday but did not start until much later owing to the judging lasting longer than was expected. Only twenty-six animals were sold on the first day. These included McKinley Pietertje Beets, the grand champion bull of the show. He was purchased by Blackberry Farms, Norfolk, Conn., for \$1,000. The second day it rained but this did not interfere with the crowd as the tent was filled to overflowing each day.

The top price was \$1,500 paid for the six months old heifer, Berylwood Arcula Mead Princess and when J. H. Winn of Rochester, Mich., and Mr. MacWilliams of the Detroit Creamery Co., started bidding against each other the price quickly mounted until she was struck off to go to Winnwood Farms. Next to her was the California cow, Irene Segis Pontiac, with a year record of 30,000 lb. milk. She went to the Detroit Creamery Co. for the sum of \$1,450. On August 24th, she dropped a bull calf which was sold as a half number and this young fellow although only six weeks old, brought \$1,305, being purchased by Keith Hoover of Toledo, Ohio, for the Lucas County Holstein Club. The six-months-old bull calf, Berylwood Prince Valdessa Walker, sired by Prince Aaggie of Berylwood went for \$1,000 to a syndicate composed of Thayer Bros., of Utica, N. Y., and E. P. Rose & Albert Williams of West Winfield, N. Y.

Four animals from the Berylwood consignment each brought \$1,000 or more and we believe the catalog statement that the herd has passed its seventh clean tuberculin test had something to do with this state of affairs.

The cattle went to twelve different states and two provinces of Ontario and Quebec, Canada. Miss L. A. Maier acquired fifteen head for the Miners Dairy Association of Butte, Mont. She was guided in her selection by Mr. Frank Fowler of Lake Villa, president of the Colantha Club. The first afternoon the auctioneers were, Haeger and Mead with Baxter assisting on the second day. R. Austin Backus was in the box and the leadsman was Geo. Kraushaar. The sale was under the management of the New York Holstein-Friesian Association.

It was the general consensus of opinion that the buying was done on a business basis, producing cows selling better than young animals and the bidders seemed to figure on the probable returns from their purchasers. According to our records there were one hundred and four animals sold and this includes the six weeks old California calf. The average for this number was \$338.20, the ninety females averaging \$317.50

(Concluded on page 726.)

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Devoted to the best
 interests of the swine
 industry, particularly
 to the Berkshires, the
 hog that won **Grand
 Championship** over all
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Springfield, Ill.

PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

(Concluded from page 725.)

and the fourteen males averaging \$471.78. We are listing herewith the animals bringing \$300 or more with names and addresses of their purchasers together with the prices paid.

Consigned by Berylwood Stock Farm, Hueneme, Cal.	
1 Irene Segis Pontiac, 7 yrs., Detroit Creamery Co., Detroit, Mich.	\$1,450
120 Bull Calf, Lucas County Holstein Club, Toledo, O.	365
2 Miss Alcartra Pontiac Abbecker, 2 yrs., Forsgate Farms, Jamesburg, N. J.	300
3 Berylwood Castine Aggie Princess, 6 mo., C. W. Hurd, Elma, N. Y.	1,500
4 Berylwood Arcula Mead Princess, 6 mo., C. W. Hurd	360
5 Berylwood Aggie Pontiac Maid, 8 mo., C. W. Hurd	300
6 Berylwood Bracelet Pontiac Princess, 7 mo., Geo. L. Craig, Sewickley, Pa.	1,000
7 Berylwood Prince Valdessa Walker, 6 mo., Thayer Bros., Utica and E. P. Rose & Albert Williams, W. Winfield, N. Y.	375
8 Berylwood Zampa Surprise, 1 yr., Essex Co. Hospital, Cedar Grove, N. J.	325
Consigned by Bridgford Holstein Co., Patterson, Cal.	
9 Jessie Fobes Segis Abbecker, 1 yr., Miners Dairy Association, Butte, Mont.	450
10 Briar Abbecker Prilly, 9 mo., Geo. L. Craig	395
11 May Johanna Prilly, 9 mo., Lakefield Farm, Clarkston, Mich.	510
12 Nattalene Walker Pontiac Prilly, 1 yr., Pabst Holstein Farm, Oconomowoc, Wis.	405
13 Katie Hengerveld Prilly Segis, 1 yr., Cook & Bennet, Langhorne, Pa.	435
14 Lyons Alcartra Prilly Segis, 1 yr., Lakefield Farms	425
15 Tora Pontiac Prilly, 2 yrs., Hawley & Murphy, Liverpool, N. Y.	520
Consigned by D. C. Middleton, Black River, N. Y.	
18 K. P. B. K. Fannie De Kol Pohlcrest, 4 yrs., Bloomingdale Farms, Somerville, N. J.	500
Consigned by Geo. E. Eoutland, Santa Paula, Cal.	
20 Castine Aggie Segis, 2 yrs., Eugene Shapler, Yardley, Pa.	400
Consigned by Cuyahoga Falls Sanit. Co., Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio.	
25 Crystal Springs De Kol Aggie, 6 yrs., A. E. Hulet, Norwich, Ont.	515
26 De Kol Wayne Daisy Segis, 4 yrs., Cook & Bennet	335
Consigned by Daisy Hill Farms, Chagrin Falls, Ohio.	
28 Daisy Hill King Maid, male, 1 yr., O. U. Kellogg, Cortland, N. Y.	490
Consigned by Ralph E. Brown, Liverpool, N. Y.	
32 Gretchen Fairview, 2 yrs., Miners Dairy Association	500
Consigned by John A. Bell, Jr., Coraopolis, Pa.	
38 Eco-Sylv Pet, 4 yrs., Mrs. J. M. Dewey, Turin, N. Y.	375
40 Bell Farm Kayewood, 2 yrs., Lathrop Estate, Montrose, Pa.	725
Consigned by W. D. Robens, Poland, N. Y.	
42 S. V. H. Ethel Pontiac, 8 yrs., Cook & Bennet	300
Consigned by H. C. Gates, Canton, Pa.	
45 Crestmont Ormsby Alcartra, 5 yrs., Olcott & Son Farms, Big Flats, N. Y.	375
45 1/2 Heifer Calf, Walsh Bros., Cassville, N. Y.	380
Consigned by H. D. Seely, Goshen, N. Y.	
49 Maple Knoll Colantha De Kol, 2d, 2 yrs., Miners Dairy Association	510
Consigned by Nims Bros., East Orwell, Ohio.	
54 Judith Pontiac Hartog, 5 yrs., Cook & Bennet	510
Consigned by Ralph King, Mentor, Ohio.	
55 Lady Fayne Valdessa Ormsby, 4 yrs., Bloomingdale Farms	310
58 S. F. K. Lotta Belle Pontiac, 6 yrs., John M. Dennis, Jr., Riderwood, Md.	300
Consigned by Dygert Bros., Fort Plain, N. Y.	
64 King Pontiac Fayne Canary, male, 4 yrs., Robinson Estey, Gilbertsville, Miss.	325
65 Melba Nixie De Kol, 5 yrs., Walsh Bros., Cassville, N. Y.	325
Consigned by A. Weston Woodard, Montour Falls, N. Y.	
67 Inka De Kol Pledge Pontiac, 7 yrs., Hawley & Murphy	325
Consigned by Harry R. Davis, Chester, N. Y.	
68 Dale Pietje Lad, male, 1 yr., G. W. Ray, Horsesheds, N. Y.	325
Consigned by Maaikenshof, Bedford Hills, N. Y.	
70 Colantha Rag Apple Denver, 4 yrs., Miners Dairy Association	505
71 Maaikenshof Sir Colantha Piebe, male, 9 mo., J. M. Huff, Hemlock, N. Y.	435
72 Queen Gale Reliance, 5 yrs., Bloomingdale Farms	315
Consigned by F. P. Knowles, Auburn, Mass.	
87 Highlawn Ormsby, 2 yrs., Miners Dairy Association	875
Consigned by Carl M. Sharpe, Abington, Conn.	
90 Rye Hill Korndyke Korngen, 4 yrs., Mr. Vesper, Fredman Farms, St. Louis, Mo.	1,000
Consigned by F. M. Campbell, Wilson, N. Y.	
97 McKinley Pietertje Beets, 10 yrs., male, Seth Moseley, Norfolk, Conn.	305
Consigned by R. N. McClay, Appleton, N. Y.	
100 McKinley Pietertje Beets Pontiac Segis, male, 1 yr., W. D. Fraser, Dundee, Quebec, Canada	405
Consigned by Bennett & Latzer, Wellsboro, Pa.	
103 Blacres Brocade Ormsby, 3 yrs., Forsgate Farms	425
107 Blacres Lamoka Ormsby, 4 yrs., Geo. La Vine, Potsdam, N. Y.	310
Consigned by A. C. Parker, Lebanon, N. Y.	
117 Buster Pietertje De Kol Clothilde, male, 1 yr., John L. Wise, Harmony, Pa.	350
Consigned by F. M. Peasley, Cheshire, Conn.	
118 Nutmeg Colantha Snowball, 1 yr., R. E. Ansted, Toledo, O.	410
119 Nutmeg Colantha Eveline, 1 yr., Miners Dairy Association	



OUR SIXTEEN COW DAIRY

PRODUCED 880 LB. MILK IN A DAY, TEST SUPERVISOR'S FIGURES. THIS IS AN AVERAGE OF 55 LB. FOR ANIMALS OF ALL AGES.

COME AND LOOK 'EM OVER. PRICES REASONABLE.

W. B. KENNEDY & SON

BRADFORD COUNTY

WYALUSING, PA.

86 Head Registered Holsteins

PUBLIC SALE

Adrian, Michigan
Oct. 31, 1923

10 A. M., at A. C. Furman
Farm 6 miles west on
road M-34.

Nearwood Farm Herd
R. P. Clement

Wanted

A Bull Ready for Service!

He must be of first class type and good size, and from strains that have a uniform high butterfat production coupled with a good quantity of milk.

He must be from a herd under State and Federal Supervision that has passed at least one clean test, and offered for a price that a plain breeder and dairyman can afford to pay.

If you have such a bull, send photo and price to

Wm. Benning

Susquehanna
County

Kingsley, Pa.

Let Me Sell You

a nice bull calf from a big producing cow of good blood lines. The sire is a handsome son of Rag Apple Korndyke, the great Jenningshurst herd bull, whose dam, a former world champion, was the first \$8,000 cow.

Ask a Rock-bottom Price for a tip-top animal, from a purebred ACCREDITED herd.

B. C. Roberts,

Wyoming Co., Meshoppen, Pa.

OFFICERS OF CALIFORNIA ASSOCIATION

The usual number of members attended the annual meeting of California Holstein-Friesian Association at California State Fair Grounds on the evening of September 4. The fifteen officers and directors for the coming year were elected as follows: W. J. Higdon, Tulare, President; Fred Hartsook, Lankershim, first vice-president; E. N. Brown, Palo Alto, second vice-president; C. L. Hughes, Sacramento, secretary-treasurer; F. L. Morris, Woodland; Fred W. Kiesel, Sacramento; H. V. Bridgford, Patterson; M. J. Edwards, Escalon; Frank M. Helm, Fresno; A. B. Comfort, Guernsey; Wm. R. Harriman, Hondo; R. A. Condee, Chino; J. W. Snodgrass, Hueneme; A. B. Spooner, Jr., San Luis Obispo; H. Michel, Santa Monica and R. E. Longwell, Millbrae. The report of the secretary-treasurer showed the association to be in excellent shape financially with a surplus of \$6,941.32 in the treasury.

The By-laws were amended to conform to recommendations made at the special members' meeting in April, whereby County Divisions of the State Association are created.

H. Michel, H. V. Bridgford, and J. W. Snodgrass were appointed delegates to represent the association at the World's Dairy Congress.

It was decided to show a representative herd of Holsteins at the Pacific Slope Dairy Products Show at Oakland in October, and President Higdon was empowered to appoint a committee of three to select the animals from various herds throughout the state.

After a discussion of the problem of tuberculosis control and eradication the following resolution was unanimously adopted: "Resolved, that California Holstein-Friesian Association favors and will support constructive work looking toward sound legislation covering bovine tuberculosis control and eradication work in California." C. L. Hughes was appointed a committee of one to take up in detail one plan of constructive work suggested by Dr. C. L. Roadhouse of the University of California.—From Report of Secretary Hughes.

BEEF AND DAIRY CATTLE SALE PRICES

A comparison of purebred dairy cattle sale prices was recently made by officials connected with the United States Department of Agriculture and they say that the sale prices of purebred dairy cattle were relatively higher in 1922 than those of any other kind of purebred animals although much lower than the peak prices of 1920.

Reports were received on a total of 7,597 dairy animals representing five breeds: Guernsey 2,160, Holstein 2,796, Ayr-

shire 509, Brown Swiss 157, Jersey 1,975. Of the animals reported, 3,187 or nearly one-half, sold for more than \$150 each. The number of animals of each breed in this price range was: Ayrshire 185, Brown Swiss 35, Guernsey 979, Holstein 1,068, Jersey 920.

Average prices received by breeds, including all ages and both sexes at both private and auction sales were: Ayrshire \$181.73, Brown Swiss \$123.53, Guernsey \$273.36, Holstein \$187.15, and Jersey \$186.50. All Brown Swiss reported were disposed of at private sale. The data show that difference in prices received by the two sales methods was so small that in 1922 heavy auction sale expenses were not justified, the department says.

Highest prices by breeds were: Ayrshire, \$3,000; Brown Swiss, \$500; Guernsey, \$7,500; Holstein, \$5,000; Jersey, \$920.

A similar survey was made of purebred beef cattle business in which the average sale price ranged from \$83 to \$129. Reports were received from breeders in thirty-four states representing sales of 13,108 animals of which 2,119 brought over \$150 each. Many answers were received that no sales were made in 1922 and other returns indicated that most of the young bulls were sold for beef instead of breeding purposes. Herds are being culled closely and only the best animals kept.

Of the breeds for which sales reports were received, the following numbers were reported: Aberdeen Angus 1,443, Herefords (horned) 5,923, Hereford (polled) 411, Red Polled 434, Shorthorn 4,621, and Polled Shorthorn 276. Average prices received by breeds including all ages and both sexes at both private and auction sales were: Aberdeen Angus \$104.11, Hereford (horned) \$122.56, Hereford (polled) \$129.02, Red Polled \$83.36, Shorthorn \$129.09, Polled Shorthorn \$117.38.

Highest prices reported by breeds were: Aberdeen Angus \$805, Hereford (horned) \$4,000, Hereford (polled) \$1,000, Red Polled \$300, Shorthorn \$2,250, Polled Shorthorn \$505. The 2,119 animals bringing over \$150 were: Aberdeen Angus 219, Hereford (horned) 903, Hereford (polled) 95, Red Polled 18, Shorthorn 838 and Polled Shorthorn 46.

Although low prices are a great disappointment to producers they usually result in ridding the industry of a large number of inferior animals and should result in great improvement of all herds. Farmers know also, the department says, that improved quality and type come via the purebred sires route and that it pays both in the feed lot and at the market to produce the kind of animal that is in greatest demand.

THE GOVERNOR SAYS

Governor A. R. Nestos of North Dakota is reported as recently saying "It's time the young folks in this country stopped learning how to dance to jazz music and begin to learn to milk."

Sir Frances Pontiac

our senior herdsire, is from a cow that produced 26.32 lb. butter, 621.3 lb. milk in seven days.

His sire is by a son of King Segis Pontiac from a daughter of King of the Pontiacs, her dam an A.R.O. daughter of De Kol 2d's Butter Boy 3d. These three sires have nearly 600 A.R.O. daughters.

Our herd numbers 75 and has been built by 20 years of breeding for individuality and production.

Come and see the result.

W. S. GRIMM

York County

Red Lion, Pa., R. D. 1

King Alcartra Rag Apple Posch



our herdsire, is a real show bull and is being bred to cows that have produced over 12,000 lb. milk in a year, while enrolled in cow testing association work.

Come and see the results in our Accredited Herd.

A. R. BUSH,

Susquehanna Co., MONTROSE, PA.

Wm. D. Lenker—Dr. Jesse L. Lenker

Lenkerbrook Dairy Farms

Registered Holsteins and Guernseys

THE FIRST TWO HERDS IN DAUPHIN COUNTY TO BE PLACED ON THE ACCREDITED LIST:

Let us sell you a choice bull calf, backed by breeding and production.

Lenkerbrook Dairy Farms

R. D. 4, Harrisburg, Pa.

Testing Association Reports

NEW YORK COW TESTING

Sam W. Barber of Scottsburg, certainly carried off the honors for July in the Dairy Improvement Associations of New York for his famous Aaggie led with a production of 3,335.6 lb. milk, 126.8 lb. fat and a two-year-old daughter of this cow was second with 2,046 lb. milk, 98.2 lb. fat. Ollie Roxie Korndyke of the Laurel Stock Farm at Goshen, led the Blooming Grove Association and was third for the entire state with a production of 97.1 lb. fat, 3,038 lb. milk. A grade Jersey, twelve years old, owned by G. E. Purcell of Hemlock, was fourth, with 94.6 lb. fat, 1,333 lb. milk, and Po-cahontas, a grade Holstein owned by J. M. Huff, also of Hemlock, was fifth, with 91.2 lb. fat, 2,278.5 lb. milk.

TESTING IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Holsteins carried off the honors in South Carolina testing according to the September report for Black and White cows occupied the three leading positions. Rereckale Johanna owned by V. M. Montgomery of Spartanburg takes first position with 2,203.5 lb. milk, 69 lb. fat. Sigsbee Farm Mechthilde owned by Kai Schwensen, also of Spartanburg, is second with 1,689 lb. milk, 67.5 lb. fat, as a senior four-year-old in the fourth month of her lactation period. In third position is Phoebe Nina Hengerveld with

2,131.5 lb. milk, 63 lb. fat. She is owned by J. T. Willard. It is interesting to note that all three owners of the leading animals are residents of Spartanburg. Mr. Willard has nine animals that have each made over 45 lb. fat in the month while seven members of the Montgomery herd have each exceeded 42 lb. One of the most creditable showings of the entire list is made by Princess Ona Magician, a junior two-year-old owned by the Clemson Agricultural College. In her tenth month she is credited with a production of 1,495.5 lb. milk, 57 lb. fat. She is making a fine year record.

During the month 32 Holsteins were tested of which 18 made the honor roll. The average production for these 18 honor cows was 1,590 lb. milk, 52.2 lb. fat.

MONTANA TESTING

During September, 319 cows were tested in the Flathead Testing Association, their average production being 634 lb. milk, 25.1 lb. fat. Thirty-five of these produced more than 40 lb. butterfat in the month. The leader was Johanna Posch Belle Fayne, a registered Holstein owned by W. H. Veilker, of Kalispell, Mont., she being credited with 2,100 lb. milk, 63.5 lb. fat. F. X. Grossweiler, also of Kalispell owned the next two animals,

Belle, producing 1,710 lb. milk, 60.5 lb. fat and Josie, 1,770 lb. milk, 60.2 lb. fat. They are both grade Holsteins.

TALLEFSON OWNS THE LEADERS

Three hundred and two cows were tested in the Footsville-Evansville Wis., Testing Association for September. The leader was a grade Holstein in the herd of Tom. Tallefson, her production being 1,665 lb. milk, 59.9 lb. butterfat. Mr. Tallefson owned the high herd which consisted of nine black and whites, their average being 913 lb. milk, 29.1 lb. butterfat. Harry Broughton had the herd making the second high average, his twelve registered Holsteins producing an average of 790 lb. milk, 28.7 lb. fat. A member of this herd was second on the honor list with 1,521 lb. milk, 42.6 lb. fat.

FROM CALIFORNIA TO NEW YORK

W. R. Robens of Poland, New York, recently purchased a nine months old bull from the Bridgford Holstein Company of Patterson, California. The sire of this young bull is King Segis Alcartra Prilly who needs no introduction to Holstein fans. The daughters of this sire have made tremendous records and his offspring have won high honors in the show ring.

The dam of Mr. Robens' bull is Abbecker Adirondac Dairy Maid, a daughter of Adirondac Wietske Dairy Maid, the world champion for three year butter production. Abbecker Adirondac Dairy Maid freshening as a senior two-year-old produced 849.56 lb. butter in a year, then freshening again as a senior three-year-old produced 30.86 lb. butter in seven days and 590 lb. milk. She is now on long time test and is expected to make around 1,100 lb. butter in the year. Like her dam she is a very large animal and possesses tremendous dairy capacity.

Mr. Robens is one of the leading breeders of New York State and has as far as we know no other business except those of farmer, dairyman and Holstein breeder. We trust the new head of the Pleasant Hill herd will become as famous as did his predecessors, King Korndyke Sadie Vale and Sir Veeman Hengerveld.

A WORD ABOUT CRESTMONT

Few breeders have the good fortune to have daughters of their herdsires break state records, but Harry C. Gates of the Crestmont herd, Canton, Pennsylvania, has been especially favored for no less than 23% of the daughters of his great herdsire, King Pontiac Alcartra Wayne, have become state champions. This includes milk and butter records for seven and thirty day production as well as top records for production in the long time tests. No better indication of the value of a sire can be shown for an animal has to be a real producer to break a state record in the great dairy state of Pennsylvania, for Pennsylvania is surpassed only by New York and Wisconsin in the number of purebred registered Holsteins it contains.

A MONTANA LADY

Lady, a grade Holstein cow, owned by H. B. French of Woodvale Farm, Ismay, Montana, is the kind of animal that lifts the mortgage off the farm.

Freshening September 5, 1922, at the age of seven years and four months, she began her real work September 10th and in the following 305 days produced 11,906.9 lb. milk, 535.81 lb. butter.

This is quite a showing which becomes more creditable as we investigate the conditions under which this record was made. She was milked twice daily and all the feed she consumed was grown on the farm. This feed consisted of mixed alfalfa and prairie hay of which she was fed all she would eat, while the grain ration consisted of equal parts, by weight, of ground corn and ground oats, one pound of grain being fed to each four pounds of milk. The same care and handling was given each of the other cows in the herd. No grain was fed while the cows were on pasture and the animals received no silage for the reason that there is no silo on Woodvale Farm.

THE PREACHER'S RECORDS

A few years ago the Rev. Nelson L. Browning of Hemet, California, purchased two registered Holstein heifers. Mr. Browning has a small farm and he and Mrs. Browning do the work on the farm and care for the livestock. The heifers proved to be great producers and

regular breeders. Each has dropped three calves, four of the six being bulls and two heifers. The four bulls were sold at an average age of seven and one half months, for a total of \$1,350 in cash and \$100 of service fees retained on each bull, or an average of \$337.50 cash besides the service fees. In addition the two original heifers both made official records of over 30 lb. butter in seven days and one of them made 1,008 lb. butter in a year, while the other made 902 lb. butter in a year as a three-year-old. Mr. Browning has kept careful records of his expenses and states that each heifer has returned her original cost price and feed for the year through the value of her milk alone, leaving the calves clear profit.

TWISTED VALUES

At the auction sale held on the farm belonging to Dr. C. T. Ellis near Mt. Vernon, Illinois, on August 18th, a team of average farm horses sold for \$8.00 or \$4.00 each while a bird dog sold for \$35.00 and a shot gun for \$27.00. Grade cows brought from \$20.00 to \$30.00 each. Evidently there is more fun to be had and more money to be made hunting around Mt. Vernon than there is milking cows.

If she sighs with half-closed eyes,
The while her hand you press,
Don't think she fell. You never can tell;
It may be biliousness.

TUBERCULOSIS ERADICATION WORK

Tuberculosis eradication work was carried on during the summer months although not as extensively in some states as in others. The August report shows that Michigan led in the number of herds and animals tested with North Carolina second for herds and New York State second for number of animals. Michigan tested 4,553 herds containing 36,156 animals while New York tested 1,374 herds containing 28,178 animals. The report for Wisconsin had not been received when the National report was issued.

Indiana now leads for number of total accredited herds with 3,824, Wisconsin being second with 3,204 and Minnesota third with 2,912, Iowa fourth with 2,307 and Pennsylvania fifth with 2,066. Wisconsin leads for number of accredited cattle with 72,042, Minnesota being second with 61,428, Iowa third, Indiana fourth and Pennsylvania again fifth. New York State has the largest number of animals under supervision with 465,249, Missouri being second with 395,111, Iowa third and Michigan fourth. Ohio leads for number of herds and number of cattle on the waiting list with Michigan second in each respect.

Missouri leads for number of cattle that have had one clean test with Michigan second and North Carolina third. During August, 294,976 cattle in 30,207 lots or herds were tested in the entire United States. Of this number 11,797 animals reacted. There are now 2,900,003 animals in the entire country that have passed one clean test. There are 30,838 herds containing 661,260 head on the accredited list with nearly five million under total supervision and 1,730,005 on the waiting list.



FOR PRODUCTION, INDIVIDUALITY AND HEALTH BUY YOUR
HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN FROM

A. CONRAD SLIFER
UNION COUNTY R. D. 3, LEWISBURG, PA.
HERD UNDER ACCREDITED PLAN AND CLEAN



FOR PRODUCING COWS OR CHOICE YOUNG STOCK, WRITE OR VISIT

S. R. ELLSWORTH
Wyoming County, R. D. 5, MESHOPPEN, PA.
HERD UNDER STATE AND FEDERAL SUPERVISION.

Be Reasonable

YOU would not expect your Holsteins to produce the maximum yield of butterfat if you did not provide them with a proper balanced ration.

Is It Reasonable

to expect your soil to produce a maximum yield from year to year without the same attention and feeding?

Your Soil Needs A Balanced Ration

For every element taken from the soil by growing plants a like amount must be returned thru the agencies of manures, fertilizers, legumes, etc.

Baynes' Soil Improver

will help you settle your soil problems and will be sent to any address in the United States for 25 cents a year or 5 years for \$1.00 with the valuable 74 page booklet "FEEDING DAIRY COWS" as a premium.

ADDRESS

BAYNES' SOIL IMPROVER,
327 So. LaSalle St., Dept. H Chicago, Illinois

FAIR ADVERTISING

Visitors to the Minnesota State Fair who looked over Holstein exhibits in Freeborn County, Minnesota, were handed cards by the men in charge. These cards were furnished by the Business Mens' League. Here is what the card distributed by the Holstein breeders told the visitors about Freeborn County: "Freeborn County has, first of all, Breeders, Farmers, Business and Professional Men, who have learned to cooperate. Do you know that Freeborn County's butter production for the year 1922 was 5,513,067 pounds, for which the sum of \$1,892,084.92 was received? That Freeborn County has approximately 1,560 full-blooded Holstein cattle? That the 1922 poultry products production amounted to over \$1,000,000? That Albert Lea's 1922 consumption of steel was 6,100,000 lb., being only exceeded by Minneapolis and St. Paul? That the 1922 production of manufactured articles was over \$25,000,000? That the 1922 payroll for factories and wholesale houses only, was \$2,995,176? That Albert Lea's building program for the first nine months of 1923, was \$1,220,000, not including forty new homes. When in need of good Holstein cattle come to Freeborn County where dairying is a profitable habit."

SHOW QUALITIES INHERITED

Shoemaker Brothers of Wyoming, Pennsylvania, have sold to their neighbor, Herman J. Sands, a very handsome bull backed by large producing strains. This animal is King Pontiac Korndyke De Kol Veleda, No. 346422. He is the son of King Pontiac Rachel De Kol and Korndyke Veleda Clothilde, who, as a four-year-old made an official record of 18.33 lb. butter, 530.7 lb. milk in seven days. She is by Clothilde Korndyke Butter Boy and from Artis Burke Clothilde, who was from the same dam as the 42.26 lb. cow, Tietje Queen De Kol, the only cow that has ever had two daughters under full age each make over 42 lb. but-

ter in seven days and she has another daughter that made 30.99 lb. as a two-year-old.

King Pontiac Rachel De Kol, sire of Mr. Sands new herd sire is a son of King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje, one of the best sires that ever stood in Northern Pennsylvania. He has a long list of daughters with good official and long time records. His descendants have won high honors at many shows. He is a show bull himself and he is backed by strains famous for production. His sire is the celebrated King Segis Pontiac Alcartra and his dam, Fairmont Zerna Segis Pietje, produced 35.61 lb. butter in seven days and was the former world's record junior four-year-old.

King Pontiac Korndyke De Kol Veleda is a splendid individual, a real show animal. At the Wyoming County Fair in 1921 he won first prize in his class and was the junior champion while his sire King Pontiac Rachel De Kol won first prize in his class and was made grand champion over all breeds at the same fair. The grandsire, King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje, is also a celebrated show bull so that choice individuality is inherited in this family and is transmitted from father to son down through successive generations. Mr. Sands has every right to be proud of the bull with which he has headed his herd.

HENRY FORD AND COWS

Newspaper writers are claiming that Henry Ford is planning to develop a "more efficient" cow. He will try to develop an animal that will combine the milk producing quality of the Holstein with the fat of the Jersey and the color of the Guernsey. At the same time it will rival the beef breeds in ease of fattening and quality of meat production.

Probably Mr. Ford never said anything of the kind and the report is a creation of some of his would-be friends who think that by keeping his name before the public he may be selected to

carry the banner of one of the great political parties in the next presidential election. We believe that Mr. Ford has been blamed for lots of statements that he has never uttered. Just how much personal experience he has had with pure-bred Holsteins we do not know but we do know that he is a member of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, joining in 1912. His postal address as it appears on the books of the Association is Dearborn, Wayne Co., Michigan.

GOOD NEWS FOR JONES

A daughter of King Tweede Spring Farm commenced test as a junior two-year-old and in 318 days has produced 780 lb. butter, 18,843.2 lb. milk. This is a very creditable record considering that she was not at all in condition at the time she freshened and started her test. As far as we know, this is the first daughter of Mr. Deysher's senior herd sire to be placed on long time test at Berks Farm. This fact should be kept in mind when the herd of B. F. Jones & Son is dispersed at South Montrose, Pa., on October 23d as King Tweede Spring Farm stood at the head of the Jones herd and a number of the younger cows were sired by him. After all is said and done it is the production during the year that counts when it is made at a profit and the record now in the process of making is an indication that the daughters of King Tweede Spring Farm are persistent while the records already made in the Jones herd show that they are capable of making a splendid showing in official test.

TOO CURIOUS

A registered Holstein cow owned by Kohn Brothers of Medford, Wisconsin, was the victim of a peculiar accident recently. She found a four quart pail in the pasture which she investigated to find what it had contained and got the pail fixed so tightly over her nose that she was unable to remove it and so suffocated.

A Breeder's Herd

In fifteen years I have bought just four females. The result is that while my herd consists of real producers their uniformity and type will please you.

The herd is under State and Federal supervision and passed the test CLEAN.

You pass our farm when you travel the Susquehanna Trail. Stop and look us over.

Murray A. Miller
R. D. 3 Milton, Pa.

The oldest herd in Northumberland County.

Keystone Plum Johanna



1052.96 lb. butter in a year is the dam of the sire, and the granddam of the dam of my junior herd sire ORIGIN SIR NAPOL CORNUCOPIA. She produced 29.35 lb. butter in 7 days and during the year made 22,190.7 lb. of milk testing 3.8% fat. We are breeding for her type and producing capacity.

A. W. DOWNTON
STARRUCCA, PENNSYLVANIA

The Junior
Champion Bull

at this year's California State Fair was a brother of our herd sire

Berylwood Prince Aaggie
Chicago.

The Junior Champion female was one of his sisters. Brothers and sisters won in the "get of sire" class.

True Holstein Type as well as Production are characteristic of this wonderful family.

L. L. ALLIS
Bradford Co., Rummerfield, Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS LETTER

Silo filling time is now here. No feed for dairy cattle is of more importance or value than good ensilage. Its succulent qualities are necessary in continued high winter milk production. Ensilage should be very carefully packed at filling time so as to exclude as much air as possible and insure even settling. After the silo is full the top should be tramped daily for a few days. This will reduce to a minimum loss from spoilage. Corn is the ideal crop for the silo but clover, alfalfa, soy beans, grass and even buckwheat are successfully ensilaged and make desirable feed. Stormy weather sometimes makes satisfactory curing of legume crops impossible and the silo prevents a loss. The dairymen who have a full silo and mows filled with good quality clover, alfalfa or soy bean hay can produce a maximum amount of milk at minimum cost.

GILLETTE WINNINGS

W. R. Gillette & Sons of Fostoria, Iowa, took a few of their good animals to some of the near-by fairs this year. Their show herd consisted of five yearlings, five calves and four older animals.

At the Rockwell City Fair they took first prize in every class in which they competed. At Sac City they were beaten on junior heifer but won everything else. At Alta they swept the board. There were five competing herds at Sheldon but the Gillette herd won six firsts and seven seconds as well as two championships and one grand championship. Professor L. S. Gillette who is judging at some of the big fairs this fall, is a son of Wm. R. It looks as if the Gillette family knew how to raise good Holsteins as well as select them.

BANNING FILLED MILK

The Jones Filled Milk Law went into effect throughout the State of Pennsylvania on June 19th and a trio of filled milks posing as pure milk products were the first to attract the attention of the special state agents whose work it was to see that the provisions of the law were carried out. These brands were "Enzo", "Carolene", and "Cocolene".

The August report of the Bureau of Foods reports that 62 prosecutions were ordered during the month of which four were for the sale of filled milks containing fats other than milk fat in direct violation of the recently enacted regulations. Creamery butter samples containing excessive amounts of moisture were the subject of three other cases.

PRIZE WINNING VIRGINIA
HERD

The Eastern State Hospital of Virginia exhibited twelve head of Holstein-Friesians at the Peninsula Fair and carried off a number of first prizes, two seconds and two thirds. Hollins Hoover was the first prize aged bull, Williamsburg Idaline Rag Apple second while a bull formerly in the Holstein herd won third prize in this class. The Eastern State Hospital has a herd of over 100 animals.

A FEW OF MURPHY'S GOOD ONES

The herd of John S. Murphy generally furnishes some of the leaders in the York Valley Cow Testing Association and three members of this herd have each produced 12,000 lb. milk in six months. There are 52 head in the Murphy herd of which 32

Pennsylvania, and contains 200 acres. The farm is splendidly watered with well-wooded, shady pastures but the buildings can be duplicated on most any farm. There are no water buckets at the barn but the animals drink from covered tanks in the barn yard. The herd contains



Heifers on the farm of J. H. Murphy, Woodbine, Pennsylvania.

are milking and the product is bottled by the Western Maryland creamery at Woodbine and sold as certified milk in the aristocratic neighborhood of Atbury Park.

The Murphy farm is at Woodbine,

daughters and granddaughters of Iowana Sir Ollie and granddaughters of Sir Johanna Fayne. Some day we hope to have Mr. Murphy tell you how he produces certified milk with ordinary farm equipment.

ADIRONDAC QUALIFIES IN TEN
MONTHS DIVISION

Not content with making new world's records for milk and butter production during a three-year period, the great California cow, Adirondac Wietske Dairy Maid qualified for a 305-day record by dropping a handsome bull calf on August 25th. We are informed that her production during the ten months of her latest year test was 1,090.15 lb. butter, 27,577.3 lb. milk. This is the highest ten months butter record ever made in the United States, displacing the Minnesota cow, Jennie Nudine Uilkje, whose figures were 1,084.31 lb. butter. The world's record is held by Orndyke Pietertje Korndyke 2d, the Canadian cow that is credited with 1,122.50 lb. butter.

Adirondac made a world's record for

milk production exceeding the former champion Walker Hartje Spofford, by more than 1,500 lb. the figures of the daughter of King Hengerveld Hartje were 26,233 lb.

WORLD WIDE FARMING CON-
DITIONS

A dispatch from the United States Council at Wellington, New Zealand, reports that there has been more bankruptcy among the agricultural classes of that country during the past year than there has been recorded in that country since 1866. It is very evident that the discrepancy between agricultural and mercantile prices are world wide and that readjustment is particularly hard upon the men who have to work a whole year to raise a marketable crop.



YOUNG STOCK FOR SALE AT DAIRYMEN'S PRICES

HARRY C. REYNOLDS, SCRANTON, PA.

Herd under Accredited Plan

The Breeder and Dairyman Exchange

Copy must reach us by the 1st or 15th of each month to appear in the current issue.

Advertisements for this department set up without display type or illustration, accepted at the rate of five cents per word, one insertion, minimum of twenty words. Three insertions, ten cents per word. Every word or abbreviation in name and address must be counted as a word.

In all cases, cash must accompany order. Other rates on application.



LIVE STOCK

CHESTER WHITES. All Ages. Either Sex. Prices Right. SELLERS FARM, KAYLAND, OHIO.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS. Write you want. R. L. MUNCE, CANONSBURG, PA.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS—Spring boars, registered. EDGAR LEWIS, DENVER, IND.

WANTED—Two Holstein bulls for Bull Association, one year or older, from 1,000 lb. dams. P. G. NIESLEY, BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FOR SALE—30 Poland-China pigs from two to six months old. R. F. SEELEY, WATERLOO, N. Y.

HOLSTEIN BULLS: three dams averaged 103.8 lb. milk one day. \$125. ALB. KORNAUS, R. 1, Box 122, PULASKI, WIS.

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULLS—From A. R. O. dams. Soon ready for service. DAIRYCROFT FARMS, PALESTINE, ARKANSAS.

FOR SALE—Guernsey and Holstein Cows and heifers in carload lots. Write or wire. JOHN KEENER, AMHERST, WISCONSIN.

BIG TYPE CHESTER WHITES, World's Grand Champion Bloodlines. Pigs, \$10 each. Prepaid. GEO. F. GRIFFIE, NEWVILLE, R. No. 3, PA.

HAVE ON HAND two carloads of choice Holstein cows and heifers. Prices right. Write or wire. W. J. SMITH, WEST CONCORD, MINN.

DUROCS OF NATIONAL CHAMPIONS AT low cost; Boars, 150 to 300 lb., \$20 to \$35. I ship anything you wish on approval. Write. OSCAR BLUMGREN, GLENWOOD CITY, WIS.

CHOICE weanling pigs from our reliable Poland-China herd, priced from Twenty to Forty Dollars. Write for literature. COX & CHAFF, KEITHSBURG, ILLINOIS.

FOR SALE—Entire herd Holsteins, seven milking, aged two to seven years; three yearling heifers; four heifer calves; one heifer sire A. R. O. backing. ALONZO JACKSON, LAGRANGE, OHIO.

HOLSTEIN HEIFER and bull calves. Purebred, registered and high grade. Splendid individuals and breedings. Delivered to you, \$25 and up. Your inquiry will be given our best attention. BROWNROFT FARMS, MCGRAW, N. Y.

Ten Registered Holstein cows and heifers fresh and due this fall. Thirty pound breeding. Bred to 30-lb. sire. Records to 100 lb. milk, 25 1/2 lb. butter. Clean herd. 99% clean territory. Price \$100 and up. CRANDALLVALE FARMS, ANDOVER, N. Y.

FOR SALE—PUREBRED HAMPSHIRE Pigs, male and female, about five months old, well grown and nicely marked. Price, twenty-five dollars. These pigs will be registered and transferred to purchaser. G. A. WILLSON, SILVER SPRING, MD.

FOR SALE—Thirty-three Registered Holsteins T. B. tested. Thirteen milch cows, part of them coming fresh soon. Thirteen heifers, coming two and three in spring, six calves, one bull four years old, one pair Percheron colts, two and three years old this fall. Perfectly matched. Black. ARTHUR A. JOLLES, CATTARAUGUS, N. Y.

IF YOU ARE INTERESTED IN Holstein-Friesian Cattle from an Accredited Herd at reasonable prices, bred by our 34-lb. bull. Clever Model Gista, a son of Model King Segis Konigen, write at once to MAPLE GROVE STOCK FARM, F. JONES, MCR., CENTERVILLE, PA., R. No. 4.

Please mention THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN when writing to our advertisers

DOGS

FOR SALE—Beagles and Rabbit Hounds. LEROY RAYER, FELTON, R. 1, PA.

HOUNDS ready to train, \$15 each. LAWRENCE WHITE, GUNTOWN, MISS.

FOR SALE—Coon, Skunk, Mink, Fox, Wolf and Rabbit Hounds. C. L. DENTON, RAMSEY, ILLINOIS.

PEDIGREED AIREDALES for utility and show, best of blood lines. EARL CURTIS, TERRINGTON, CONN.

SHEPHERD PUPS—Guaranteed from heel working stock. FAIR OAK FARM, NORWOOD, MINN.

COLLIE PUPS: good ones, \$5.00 and \$3.00; Airedale Pups: Full blood, \$7.50 and \$5.00. ALPHE CHERRY, ST. PAUL, IND.

REGISTERED AIRDALES—Hunters by inheritance; brains and type from intelligent breeding. The rich man's dog at farmer's prices. LAKENWILD KENNELS, PRINCETON, ME.

TRAINED POINTERS, SETTERS, PUPS, Tree-hounds, Rabbit Hounds. Farm raised. Priced reasonable. On trial. Want good gun. Write your wants. FRED COFIELD, LINDVILL, ALA.



WHITE COLLIE PUPS—The most beautiful specimens the dog world can offer. Useful and intelligent. COMRADE KENNELS, DEPT. B, GABION, OHIO.

MISCELLANEOUS—FOR SALE

MILK TICKETS a specialty. Samples free. BONDS PRESS, MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.

REEFER'S MORE EGG TONIC—Four one dollar boxes for one dollar to introduce it. R. H. WILLIAMS, MILLWOOD, PA.

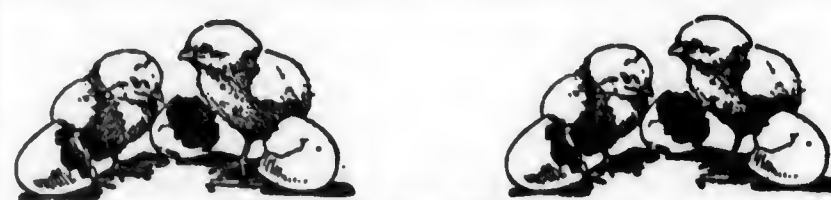
FRUIT TREES—The most complete line of fruit and ornamental trees offered in the Southwest. Free catalog. Express paid. CONSOLIDATED NURSERIES, HOUSTON, TEXAS.

SMOKING TOBACCO—10 lb. Best Kentucky Burley, \$5; 10 lb. best Tenn. Red, \$3.50; 10 lb. smoking, \$2.75, prepaid. FARMERS' ASS'N, DUKEDOM, TENN.

LUMBER AND SHINGLES—at reduced prices. Farmers' trade our specialty. Best quality. Robert Emerson Company, Box 1156-E, Tacoma, Wash.

100 GOOD QUALITY WHITE ENVELOPES, 6 1/2, your return card printed in corner, 50 cents postpaid; 250, \$1.00. LIBERTY PRESS, BOX 468, EAU CLAIRE, WIS.

OLD KENTUCKY HOMESPUN TOBACCO 3 years old. Smoking or chewing, 1 lb. 65c; 5 lb. \$2.50; 10 lb. \$4.00. Postpaid. One pound can granulated, \$1.00. S. U. WOOLDRIDGE, HOPKINSVILLE, KY.



POULTRY

COCKERELS \$1.50, ANCONAS. MRS. MARK OVERFIELD, MESHOPPEN, PA., R. No. 3.

NON-SITTING STRAIN Rhode Island Reds. Cockerels and breeders now ready. T. A. BEEKMAN, CLOVER HILL, N. J.

PARKS' STRAIN BARRED ROCKS PULLETS. April Hatch. J. E. BRUNK, BIGLERVILLE, PA.

CHICKS 7c up, C. O. D., Rocks, Reds, Leghorns, and Mixed. 100% delivery guaranteed. 18th season. Pamphlet. C. M. LAUVER, MCALISTERVILLE, PA., Box 67.

WHITE LEHORN COCKERELS. Selected Stock guaranteed to be right. Shipped on approval. Address F. M. REYNOLDS, FACTORYVILLE, PA.

FOR SALE—Early Hatched S. C. W. Leghorn Cockerels from 300 egg strain on both sides. Tanced strain. Cockerels \$1.00, Pullets 75 cents each. Order early for future delivery. WM. K. KERKOW, BELLE PLAINE, MINN.

2,000 S. C. WHITE LEHORN PULLETS. April and May hatched, from high producing, free-range, farm raised stock \$1.50 to \$2.00. F. O. B. No culls. All hatched and grown by us. Inspection desired. CLEARVIEW POULTRY FARM, COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.

SEEDS, BULBS, VINES, ETC.

ABRUZZI SEED RYE—Only \$1.75 bushel. HENDERSON SEED CO., HENDERSONVILLE, N. C.

TRUMBULL SEED WHEAT grown from certified seed. Price \$1.25 per bu. A. F. BLANSEY, WOODVILLE, OHIO.

IRIS AND PEONIES. Best varieties. Pure Bee's Honey. Write for prices. WILLIAM H. TOPPIN, MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.

SOUTH CAROLINA BEANS, \$1.50 Bushel Hamper. South Carolina Cucumbers, \$1.50 Bushel Hamper. Famous South Carolina Cantaloupes, \$1.50 per Standard Crate, 45 loaves to crate, F. O. B. Blackville. Cash with order. THE GROCERY SHOP, BLACKVILLE, S. C.

THREE YEAR GRAPE VINES FOR FALL PLANTING — Agawans, Concord, Moore's Early, Golden Packington, Niagara, Campbell's Early, Delaware, Lindley, Woodruff, Brighton, Clinton, Moore's Diamond, Eaton, Packington, Salem, Worden, Wyoming. Send for catalog of vines, small fruits and nursery stock. WARREN SHINN, WOODBURY, N. J.

FOR SALE—Double yellow daffodil bulbs, 2 dozen, 40 cents; \$1.15 per 100. LILLIAN SEYBERT, EAST BRADY, PA.

FALL BULBS FOR OUTDOORS AND INDOORS—Grow and have Narcissus. Bloom in stones and water. You can't fail. Single bulb, 15 cents each; 75 cents per dozen; \$5 per 100 postpaid. Also Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus, Crocus, Lilies, etc. Send for list. WARREN SHINN, WOODBURY, N. J.

IRIS FOR EVERY HOME—In our experimental work with Iris we, of course, have many duplicates that are rare, and of great value to you, and have also been valuable to us, but we dispose of them in order to make room for more experiments. Our loss is your gain. You can all have a fine collection of Iris at a very little expense. Collection No. 1—12 Assorted Kinds, Various Colors, \$1.00; Collection No. 2—Same as above, only 25 Assorted Specimens, \$2.00. LAKE IRIS BOTANICAL EXPERIMENTAL GROUNDS, ASHTABULA, OHIO.

HOLSTEINS IN JAVA

We visited Java where, owing to its being a Dutch possession, we find some progress being made in improving the original dairy cattle which, from their appearance, must have come from India.

I visited a herd owned by a very intelligent Hollander, and took a few pictures of his bull and stable. In this herd, the cattle were all either imported Holsteins or purebred stock bred on the Island. They were certainly very splendid animals and were producing wonderfully well. Java is a very fertile and rich agricultural county and I understand is quite free from both rinderpest and foot and mouth disease, and the Dutch, in their usual thorough way, are keeping it out.

Milk here of good quality sells at fourteen cents a quart, but most of the milk is produced by natives in not too clean surroundings. A majority of the herds visited were made up of grade cows, usually sired by Holstein bulls from Indian cows. They are not big milkers but do very well on indifferent care and can stand the close unhealthy quarters and the hot weather better than the European animals.

Dairying never can become more than a small industry in Java. The island is about the size of Nebraska and has a population of some thirty-five to fifty million people. As the natives live largely on rice and cereal, it would be impossible to support, in addition to these herds of people, any great number of dairy cattle.

The present dairy herds are supported by the Europeans and a few wealthy Chinese merchants. These herds are kept in stables all the time and much of their feed is the by-products of food manufactures that are not used as food for the human, but there is only a limited amount of this and it is supplemented by imported feeds. Hay and grass can be raised abundantly but not for grazing. Green feed is cut and hauled fresh each day, thus furnishing much more feed per acre.—Guernsey Breeders' Journal.

HARD LUCK

Hugh Davis of Broadabin, N. Y., had the misfortune to lose three of his purebred animals within twenty-four hours. The morning of October 4th, his herd was grazing apparently in perfect health. Half an hour later two of the heifers were taken sick and died in a very short time. The veterinarian said that the cause was poison. In the evening the bull, which had been with the herd showed signs of distress and although medicine was promptly administered the animal died within half an hour. The animals had used the same pasture for several weeks without any previous ill effects.

The girl was truly beautiful. When her car knocked the man over, she gave him an appealing smile. It was really dazzling. "I hope you don't mind," said the girl. "Not at all," chirped the man, feebly. "Run right over me."

THE AMERICAN INDIAN AS A FARMER

The American Indian is investing heavily in the livestock industry, according to the Indian bureau of the Department of the Interior. At present he owns 1,659,000 head of livestock, with an estimated value of \$35,000,000. Under federal law, the Indian bureau is authorized to loan money to Indians to buy cattle and give them six years to repay the amount borrowed without interest.

That the American Indian has progressed not only in the livestock industry but in all other lines of business is evidenced by comparative figures of 20 years ago with those of to-day. Twenty years ago there were 11,000 Indians engaged in farming, cultivating 362,000 acres of land. The value of their crops at that time was \$1,409,000, and their livestock value was \$8,188,000. To-day there are 50,000 Indians engaged in farming, cultivating 891,000 acres of land, producing crops of an annual value of \$12,000,000 and raising livestock valued at \$35,000,000.

FEED SUGGESTIONS

Bran and the high protein feeds are relatively so expensive that if we are going to mix feeds at home, we had better make the best use of corn, oats and barley that we can. I suggest the following mixture as about the most reasonable one that we can put together at the present:

Corn and oats ground together .. 500 lb.
Oil meal 300 lb.
Gluten feed 200 lb.

If there was ever a time when the value of alfalfa hay shows up it is this fall. Alfalfa in the roughage will make it possible to use seventy per cent of feeds like corn, oats, barley and wheat in the ration.

Many letters have come in on the feeding of wheat. Wheat is very valuable in feeding. We are not used to it, that is all. It is like corn and should be ground and used like corn. It is practically as valuable pound for pound as corn.

Do not put so much in as to make the mixture too sticky when wet. Fifteen per cent is usually the limit or perhaps twenty may be used.—G. W. Tailby, Jr., in New York News Letter.

HANDY EXTENSION BOOKLET

One of the handiest "Extension" books we have found is entitled "The Cow the Mother of Prosperity." It is a book of eighty pages with illustrations on practically every page. It is compiled by Ralph A. Hayne of the Agricultural Extension Department of the International Harvester Company and is being distributed by the creameries of Kansas City.

The book is written for the man who has a few cows and wishes to keep better animals. It contains suggestions on summer and winter feeding, on calf growing and on general care of the herd. A few pages are devoted to veterinary subjects and the whole book is worth adding to the farmer's library.

DOES HE "SHORT CIRCUIT"?

He—Here comes a friend of mine. He's a human dynamo.
She—Really?
He—Yes, everything he has on is charged.—Bell Telephone Magazine.

35-lb. Bull for Sale!

A yearling show bull from a 35-lb. cow and sired by

CREATOR

whose two-year-old daughters are stunning the world with their wonderful records.

Also a son of a 31-lb. cow with an 1,100 lb. year record.

And a bull whose four nearest dams average 1,000 lb. butter yearly.

Can sell one or a carload of females, any age.

David Falconer

Scottville,

Michigan

If You Want

Fresh Cows,

Springers,

Heifers or

Young Bulls

BRED IN THE PURPLE, you can secure them in Susquehanna and Wyoming Counties, Pennsylvania, from the following breeders and dairymen whose establishments are within easy driving distance of Tunkhannock or Montrose. You are invited to inspect these herds and make your own selection.

A. R. Bush.....Montrose
Walter E. Bulton....Springville
E. D. Ellsworth....Meshoppen
S. R. Ellsworth....Meshoppen
B. F. Jones & Son...South Montrose
Floyd E. Mack.....Montrose
L. N. Mack & Son....Montrose
Maple Ridge Farm..Springville
J. B. Quick.....Meshoppen
F. M. Riker.....Factoryville
B. C. Roberts.....Meshoppen
A. E. Robinson.....Montrose
W. E. Taylor.....Springville

SUGAR CITY BULL ASSOCIATION

Mr. F. L. Davis, Secretary of the Sugar City (Idaho) Holstein Bull Association, is a booster in general and of bull associations in particular. He is a very busy man, being a combination of banker-farmer, but is never too busy to take one around to show him the fine lot of well-bred bulls of the association.

This bull association was organized July 7, 1922, but six months elapsed before the bulls were purchased. During this interval of time, Mr. Davis and Mr. G. A. Pincock, president of the association, made many inquiries trying to locate bulls that would give them the best buy for the money. They finally found five bulls in Ohio that had good pedigrees whose price fitted the size of the association pocketbook. After the bulls were located, Mr. Pincock went to Ohio to pass on their individuality and to purchase them. As a result of this careful and proper method of selecting bulls, the Association holds the enviable position of having five bulls whose dams' yearly records are the highest of any other bull association in Idaho, or 752 lb. butterfat. The dam of one of these bulls produced 955 lb. fat and 33,110 lb. milk; that of another has an average production of 800 lb. fat for two consecutive years. These are exceptionally good records. Moreover, four of the bulls are by the same sire, thus permitting the well approved method of line breeding. The dam of this sire has a splendid yearly record of 24,612 lb. milk and 1,036 lb. fat.

When one stops to consider that the average cow in the State of Idaho produces only 3,560 lb. milk and 152 lb. fat in a year, one realizes the great improvement that must result in the future dairy herds of the members of this association by using such excellent bred-for-production sires. But even this is not all. For, while the average cost of these bulls, including all expenses, is \$421, the average cost per member is only \$48.30 for the use of these bulls for ten years or as long as the bulls will live.—*Western Dairy News Letter.*

LENKER HERDS ACCREDITED

The first two herds in Dauphin County, Pa., to be placed on the accredited list as being free from tuberculosis are owned by the brothers, Dr. Jesse L. Lenker, 232 State Street, Harrisburg, and Wm. D. Lenker, Harrisburg, R. No. 4. Certificates issued by the Bureau of Animal Industry at Washington and announcing this fact have been received by these two gentlemen. Both herds are entirely purebred and each consist of part registered Holsteins and part registered Guernseys, the black and white cattle predominating. These herds produce certified milk which is sold in the City of Harrisburg and for which there is a good demand.

TEXAS MILK CHAMPION

Aaggie Wayne Concordia is the milk champion of Texas. She produced 814 lb. milk in a week which is 122 lb. more than the previous high record. She is owned by F. E. Prince of the Princedale Holstein Farm, Pittsburg, Texas.

SOUTH DAKOTA RECOGNIZES PRODUCTION

Sixty certificates of dairy merit, the first entries in the South Dakota Register of Production have been issued by the State Dairy Association. They go to animals in six herds of dairy cattle in Corson, Haakon, Faulk and Moody Counties on which records have been kept during the past year. There are now about 1,350 cows on 100 farms now under test and it is estimated that one-half of them will qualify for certificates.

The high record cow so far is Carla De Kol Segis Pontiac No. 469315. She is owned by R. W. Webb of Watauga. In a year ending May 31, 1923 she is credited with 13,416.5 lb. milk and 517-419 lb. butterfat. The first certificate was issued to a grade Holstein cow named Hester, owned by Martin Eggen of Cottonwood, S. D.

LIVESTOCK OWNERS GET BETTER-SIRES SIGN

Wide distribution of the lithographed sign "Purebred Sires Exclusively Used on This Farm" is now being made by the United States Department of Agriculture in coöperating States in connection with their "Better Sires—Better Stock" activities. Many of the signs are being distributed to persons who already have enrolled in the organized plan for livestock improvement through better sires, but requests are also being received from persons who have seen the sign and wish to qualify for it.

According to department records, more than 12,000 livestock owners in the country are now known to be using purebred sires for all classes of livestock kept.

RINGLING HERD WINS PRIZES

The herd of Richard Ringling of White Sulphur Springs won a number of first prizes at the Billings, Montana, Fair. The herdsire Ormsby Korndyke Paula Posch won first prize in the class for four-year-olds and received the ribbon for grand championship. The Ringling herd won first in the two-year-old class and also with a junior heifer calf as well as a number of second prizes.

The herd was under the care of Dr. C. H. Wright, who acts as manager and veterinarian for Mr. Ringling. Strong competition came from the Hofstetter herd from Lewistown which also carried off a number of prizes, while the female champions came from the herd of David Lea & Son of Stevensville, while this herd took all the group prizes. Axel Hanson was the judge.

"NOT DUTCH, BUT GERMY"

Tom—Remember that old Dutch girl of mine?
Jerry—Yes, you mean that cross-eyed girl?

Tom—Yep, that's her. She was so cross-eyed the tears ran down her back when she cried.

Jerry—Why, that is what you call bacteria.

KNEW WHERE HE BOUGHT

R. E. DeWitt, assistant cashier of the American National Bank of Bridger, Montana, recently visited his old home at Sparta, Wisconsin, and brought back with him 28 head of Holsteins including two registered bulls, one of which was a prize winner at the recent Sparta Fair. Nearly all the heifers are bred and are from herds personally known to Mr. DeWitt. They will be distributed among farmers in the neighborhood of Bridger and nearly all are spoken for.

Statement of the ownership, management, etc., required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912, of THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN, published weekly at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, for Oct. 1st, 1923.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, COUNTY OF DAUPHIN.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the state and county aforesaid, personally appeared HOWARD C. REYNOLDS, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the business manager of THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, (and if a daily paper, the circulation) etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse side of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business manager are:

Publisher, THE BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN PUBLISHING CO., Harrisburg, Pa.

Editor, Not any.

Managing Editor, HOWARD C. REYNOLDS, Harrisburg, Pa.

Business Manager, HOWARD C. REYNOLDS, Harrisburg, Pa.

2. That the owners are: (Give names and addresses of individual owners; or, if a corporation, give its name and the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of the total amount of stock).

OWNER: THE BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN PUBLISHING COMPANY are:

E. E. SOUTHWORTH, Scranton, Pa.

EUGENE B. BENNETT, New Haven, Connecticut.

HOWARD C. REYNOLDS, Harrisburg, Pa.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) There are no bonds, mortgages, or other securities outstanding against THE BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN PUBLISHING COMPANY.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear on the books of the company, but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona-fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is. . . . (This information is required from daily publications only.)

SWORN TO AND SUBSCRIBED BEFORE ME, this 29th day of September, 1923.

HOWARD C. REYNOLDS, Managing Editor.

[SEAL] C. W. CRIST, NOTARY PUBLIC. My commission expires April 21, 1927.

Absolute Dispersal of a Clean Herd!

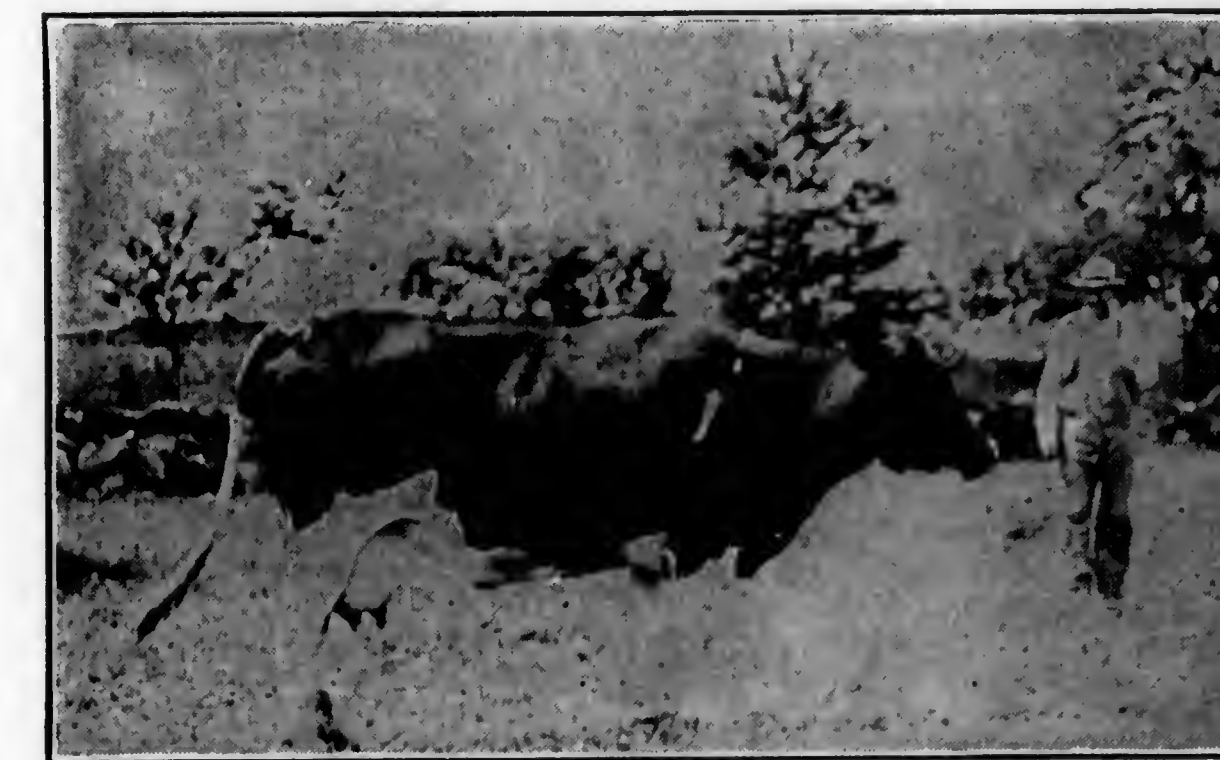
A serious surgical operation and its effects compels me to lighten my labors, so I will dispose of my purebred Holstein herd numbering sixty head, at public auction,

October 29, 1923, on my Farm at West Nicholson, Pa.

For eighteen years I have been building a herd which will compare well with any other, no matter how much money has been spent on it. One of the cows I raised was grand champion at the Missouri State Fair last year, and the herd contains animals that I like better.

Among the offerings will be:

KING HENGERVELD HARTJE and a splendid bunch of young cows sired by him. He sired the World's Champion, Walker Hartje Spofford, 26,233 lb. milk, 960 lb. butter in 10 months, and has a splendid bunch of daughters with official, semi-official and C. T. A. records. His daughters are big, deep cows, with tremendous capacity and superb constitutions.



BELLE SEGIS MECHTHILDE.

584.6 lb. milk, 26.74 lb. butter in 7 days. A typical specimen of the daughters of King Hengerveld Hartje.

COLONEL JOH LYONS and a nice group of young things by him. His 30 nearest dams average over 30 lb. butter. He is by King Joh from the 33-lb. cow Gypsy Lyons.

Then there are daughters of **DUTCHLAND CREAMELLE SEGIS KORNDYKE**, son of Dutchland Creamelle Korndyke Lad and Segis Pontiac Dewdrop, 1,071 lb. butter, 24,469 lb. milk in a year. She also has a year record made as a three-year-old of 858.44 lb. butter, during the making of which she produced 21.56 lb. butter in 7 days, eight months after calving, a world's record at the time.

Six young bulls—maybe a few bull calves, as several of the cows are due to freshen by sale day. Others will be heavy with calf.

Practically everything in the herd is by one of the three herdsires. This is your chance to get straight, young cows, bred for production and individuality, with a clean bill of health, for the herd, which is under State and Federal Supervision, passed its test CLEAN.

For catalog and any information, address

F. M. RIKER,

Wyoming County,

R. D. 1, Factoryville, Pa.

Please mention THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN when writing to our advertisers

Type, Plus Production!



This picture of our K. P. B. K. Princess Abbekerk Pohlcrest shows the type and conformation characteristic of the female members of the Dennington Herd. Come and see for yourself.

Such splendid young cows are mated to the herdsire ONACO SIR LUCILLE JOLIE BEAUTY, whose dam and sire's dam were both WORLD CHAMPIONS for Year Butter Production. This pair of great cows averaged 40.63 lb. butter, 24,808.85 lb. milk in the year as four-year-old heifers, the dam's average test being 3.94% fat, and the sire's dam 4.02%.



The Results Are Bound To Please You!

We have a few young bulls that we are pricing extremely low. Their dams are choice individuals, large, healthy cows that are persistent producers. These are the only kind we keep in the Dennington Herd. Come and look them over or write to-day for prices and descriptions.

Herd Under State and Federal Supervision.

DENNINGTON STOCK FARM

J. J. JERMYN, Owner

SCRANTON,

PENNSYLVANIA

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

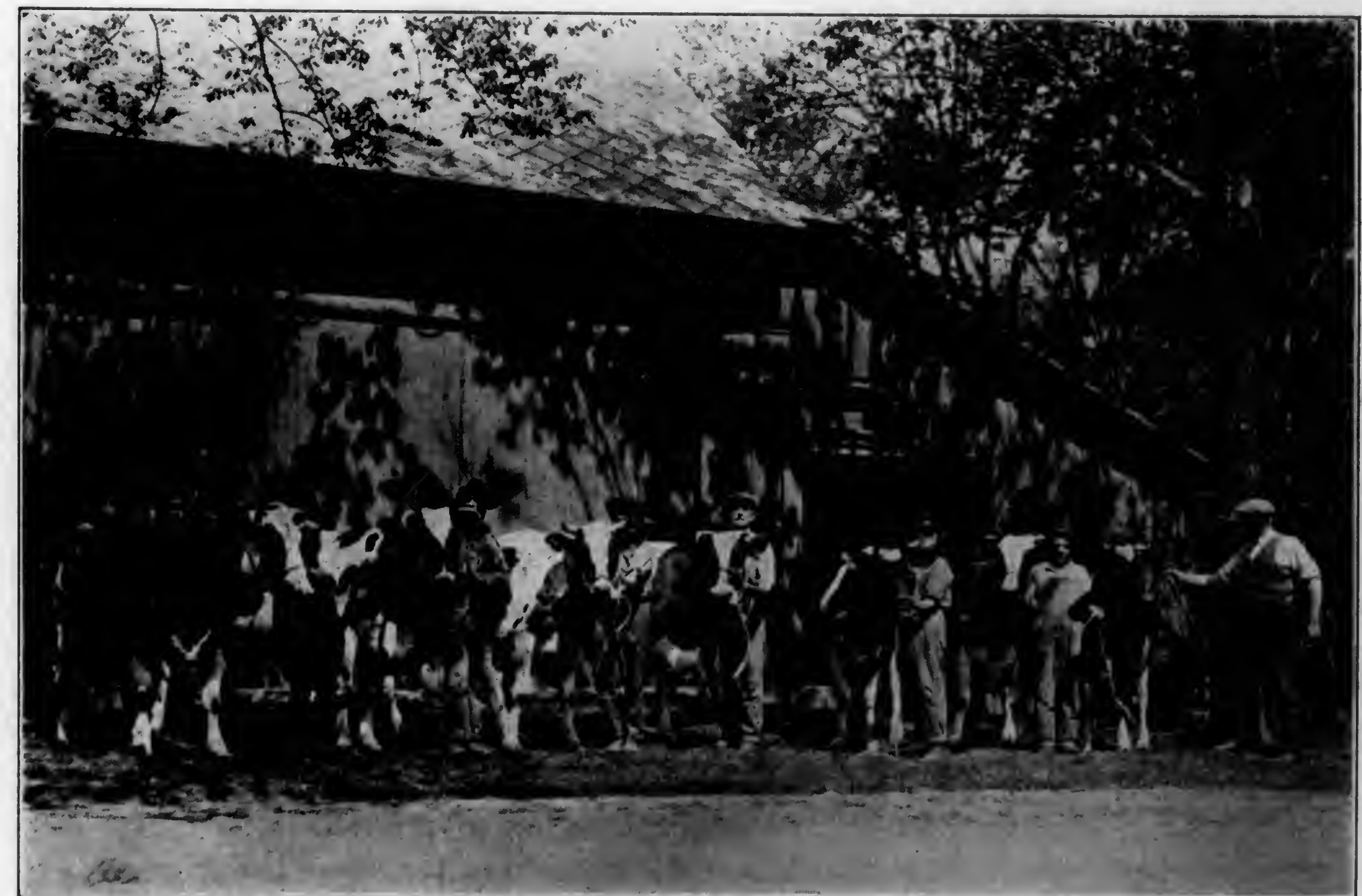
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Vol. II

HARRISBURG, PA., NOVEMBER 8, 1923

No. 21

Published Semi-Monthly. Price, 75c. Per Year



Published in the Interest of Breeders and Dairymen Everywhere



Entered as second-class matter April 8, 1922, at the post office at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, under the act of March 3, 1879.

HE COMBINES THE BLOOD OF WORLD CHAMPIONS



Onaco Sir Lucille Jolie Beauty STANDS AT THE HEAD OF THE DENNINGTON HERD

His dam, *Lucille Jolie Pontiac*, became the World Champion senior four-year-old by producing 1,173.15 lb. butter in 365 days, her milk averaging 3.94% fat. Then, as a seven-year-old she made a seven-day record of 33.29 lb. butter, 665.5 lb. milk.

His sire's dam, *Keystone Beauty Plum Johanna*, became the World Champion senior four-year-old by producing 1,294.71 lb. butter in 365 days. This was made in strictly official test in which she produced 25,787.5 lb. milk that averaged 4.02% fat. She made a seven-day record of 665.5 lb. milk, 32.88 lb. butter in the early part of that lactation period while as a junior three-year-old she produced 1,108.08 lb. butter in 365 days, her milk averaging 3.94% fat.

The year records of these two great cows, tested as senior four-year-olds, average 1,233.93 lb. butter,—more than a *hundred pounds a month*. Then consider the average percentage of Butterfat in their milk and that both were splendid individuals.

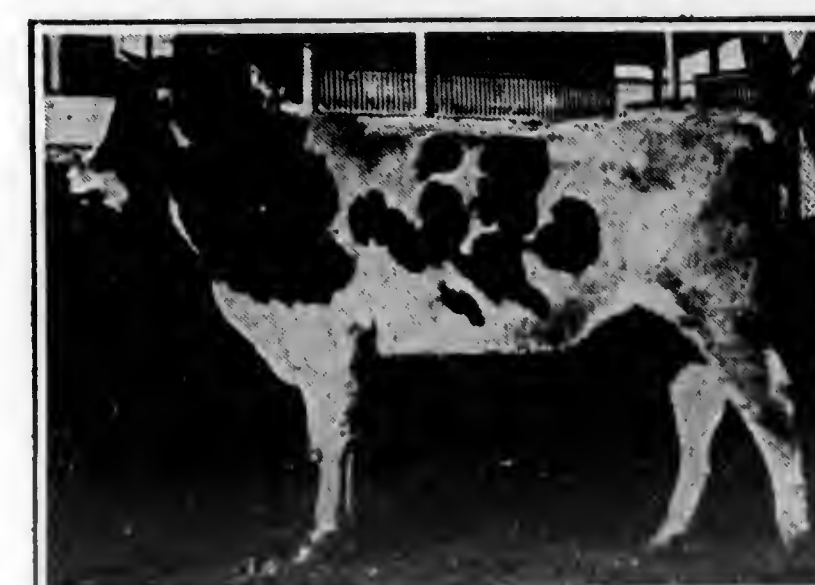
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Special Inducement

Two daughters of The Potentate, whose dam is a 40-lb. daughter of a 43-lb. cow. Due to freshen in the spring by



King Ormsby Veeman Korndyke

whose seven nearest dams have seven-day records averaging 30.89 lb. butter.

PRICE \$200 FOR THE PAIR

I also offer a nice daughter of Napol Sir Keystone Beauty whose dam made 1,294 lb. butter in a year in strictly official test as a four-year-old. She is due right away and is bound to please you. Price \$250.

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Gentlemen:

I enclose One Dollar for two years' subscription to "The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman."

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announces the purchase of the noted proven Holstein sire



KING HENGERVELD HARTJE

whose daughters enjoy a splendid reputation for size and type as well as LARGE and PERSISTENT PRODUCTION.

One daughter of King made a World's Record for Butter Production in Long Time Test; we believe others will equal her when given the opportunity. During the coming year we plan to tell you more about our herdsire and our herd which is *Accredited*.

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Lackawanna County Dalton, Penna.

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The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

VOL. II

HARRISBURG, PA., NOVEMBER 8, 1923

No. 21

Where the Susquehanna Winds Between the Hills

ALONG the banks of the Susquehanna River as it winds its way through Pennsylvania, we do not find quite so many herds of Holsteins as we do farther back among the hills.

Here the soil is more or less sandy and does not afford as much or as good pasture as the hill land. Fruit seems to thrive and farmers have devoted most of their land to fruit and grain farming. One of the exceptions is found near Meshoppen, in Mr. B. C.



THE ROBERTS HOMESTEAD

The commodious shady porch is a cool, pleasant place on a hot day.

Roberts, a young man who grew up in town and at an early age decided to get out and try his hand at farming.

Mr. Roberts obtained a farm owned by his grandfather which, at that time, was in a rather poor state of cultivation. Proper rotation of crops and generous supplies of manure and fertilizers have brought it to a high state of fertility. This farm, consisting of 300 acres of river flat and hillside land, is adapted to dairying, the stony, shady hillsides being well supplied with living springs which afford plenty of water in the pastures and is piped to the house and farm buildings.

The river flats reach from the hilly pasture to the bank of the Susquehanna River which borders the farm for a considerable distance. The bulk of the farm crops are raised on these rich, fertile flats which effectively supplement the hill lands which are used for pasture and fruit growing.

If Mr. Roberts desired, we believe he could make a popular summer resort of his farm. Folks from the city would enjoy wandering through the shady woodland or bathing in the limpid waters of the Susquehanna. The river here is deep enough for boating and people come from a considerable distance to angle for the fish it contains. Perhaps, fishing, boating, bathing and the

possibilities of hunting do not add to the money earning power of a farm when it is operated from an agricultural standpoint but it certainly adds to the pleasure of living thereon. We do not know of a pleasanter place than this farm on which to spend a few days, either for work, pleasure or rest and the bright, healthy look of the entire Roberts family testify to the salubrity of their home, farm and climate. Here nature and man have worked together to build a farm home that should be a desirable place on which to live, where the comforts of the city house could be added to the freedom of the farm and to these are added the outdoor pleasures which men travel many miles to enjoy. No wonder that the place appealed to Mr. Roberts when he was a boy and spent week-ends and vacations with his grandparents and that the love then implanted grew until, when he became a man and chose farming as a vocation, no other place seemed as desirable.

About twelve years ago, Mr. Roberts decided that he wanted to get some better dairy cows. He purchased a two-year-old heifer nearly ready to freshen, for \$225.00. Shortly after he purchased her, she dropped a heifer calf. She proved a fine producer and there are many of her descendants in the Roberts' herd.



Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Roberts and the three younger members of the family.

Good herdsires have always been used. The first was a great-grandson of the noted cow, Clothilde; another sire was a son of Rag Apple Korndyke, a son of Pontiac Korndyke and the \$8,000 cow Pontiac Rag Apple, a former world champion and full sister to Pontiac Clothilde De Kol 2d, the first 37-lb. cow and the first cow to produce 1,000 lb. butterfat in a year. There are a nice bunch of granddaughters of Rag Apple Korndyke in this herd.

The present Roberts herdsire, Concordia Sir Creamelle, No. 399169, is a son of Dutchland Creamelle Sir Concordia, he by Dutchland Creamelle Korndyke Lad from a 25-lb. three-year-old daughter of King Segis Pontiac Konigen. Queen Blue Ridge De Kol Segis, the dam of the present herd bull, is a daughter of Prince Segis Korndyke, Jr., who was from Beauty Rauwerd De Kol, a 30-lb. daughter of Pietertje Hengerveld's Count De Kol, the great milk sire. Prince Segis Korndyke, Jr., was sired by Prince Segis Korndyke, whose dam, A. and G. Inka McKinley, was also the dam of the famous King Segis.

The Roberts' have four children, Bob, aged 15 years, Bill, 7, Alice, 10 years and Barbara, who is 2½ years



The shady hillside pasture on the B. C. Roberts' Farm, near Meshoppen, Pa.

old. Bill and Bob each raised a heifer calf last year and these calves became regular pets. The boys named them Pat and Mike and it was amusing to see Bill call these two calves from the dry pasture. They came on the keen jump and wanted to be petted every minute.



ANOTHER VIEW OF THE ROBERTS HOMESTEAD

Some years ago, Mr. Roberts gave Bob a heifer on condition that the heifer calves were to be the property of the father and the bull calves were to be the property of the boy and to be sold by him and the money received was to be his. Bob had decidedly the best of the bargain for the cow dropped a number of bulls but only one heifer calf and this Mr. Roberts finally gave to his son. She is a very promising animal.

The Roberts children are extremely fond of horses and even little Barbara, who is afraid of a cow, seems to have no fear whatever of horses, even of the big farm team. They have a pony which Bob has ridden to school at Meshoppen for the past two years. This young man was not present on the occasion of our

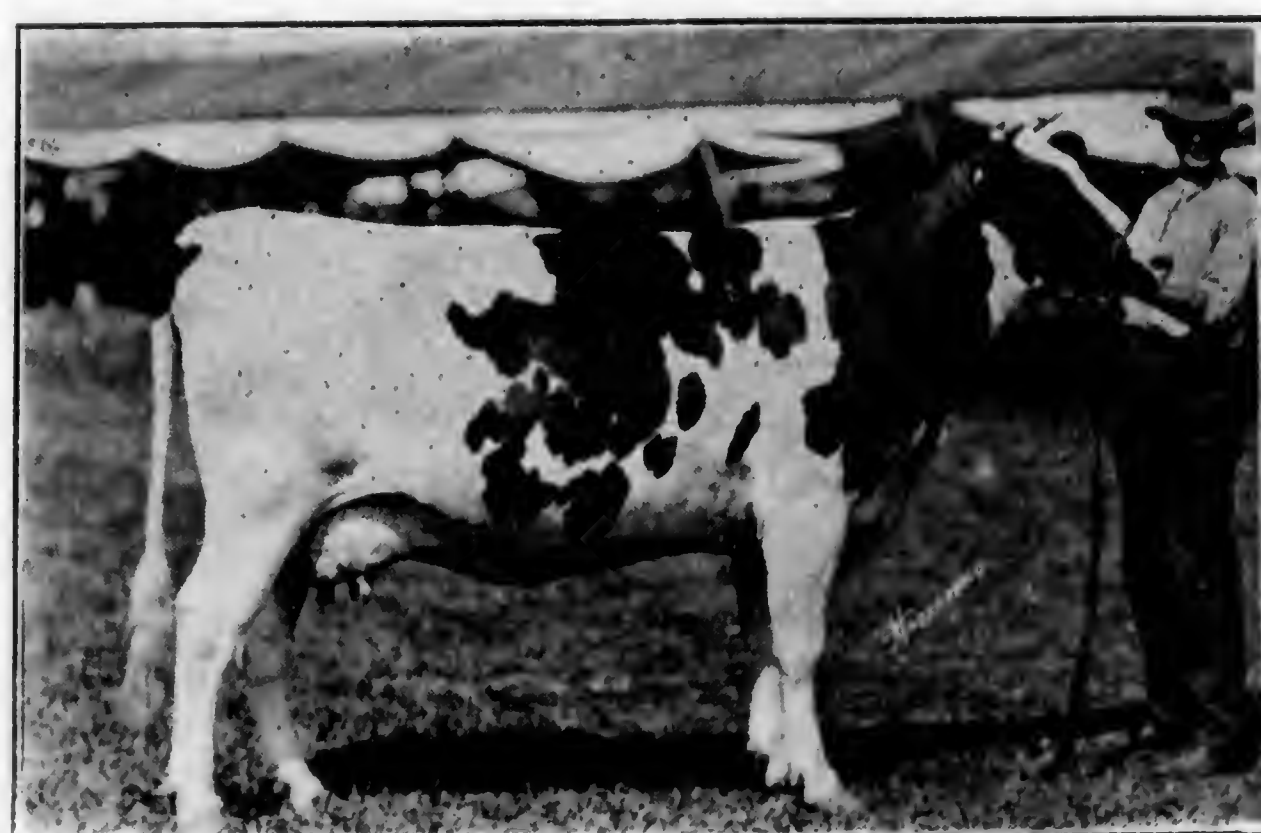
visit. While Alice loves to ride the pony, most of the time she has to be contented with Topsy, a handsome black mare which is kind and gentle and safe for any of the children to handle. The gentleness and docility of the farm animals speaks volumes for the way they are handled.

The farm is well equipped with modern conveniences such as running water in the house and at the barn, electric lights and milking machine; a tractor and ensilage cutter are also owned and with the help of the boys, Mr. Roberts runs the farm with practically no outside help.

The herd which consists of twenty-eight head is accredited. There has only been one reactor in its history extending over a period of twelve years and this was found on the first test. Nearly every animal in the herd has been raised on the premises. The milk produced is sold to a shipping station at Meshoppen and the cows have always made a nice profit over the cost of production. The entire family are Holstein enthusiasts and believe that the purebred Holstein cow is the greatest dairy machine on earth.

Madam Artis Wayne Denver

MADAM ARTIS WAYNE DENVER is believed to be the best female that appeared on the great show circuit this year. In fact she has never been defeated although she was exhibited as a calf, as a yearling and as a two-year-old. "The



MADAM ARTIS WAYNE DENVER, No. 679362
The greatest undefeated show cow of the 1923 season. Owned and bred by the Jefferson County Asylum, Jefferson, Wisconsin.

Madam," as her friends call her, was first prize two-year-old, senior and grand champion at the Central States Exposition held at Aurora, Illinois; the Wisconsin State Fair and the Illinois State Fair and also at the Waterloo Dairy Cattle Congress.

Two different judges have placed her ahead of Tillamook Daisy Butter King De Kol, the National Dairy Show grand champion. At Springfield, Illinois, and also at the Waterloo Dairy Cattle Congress, Judge Haeger placed her ahead of Dorothy Ormsby Piebe previously undefeated this year. The contest between these two splendid two-year-olds was worth going many miles to witness.

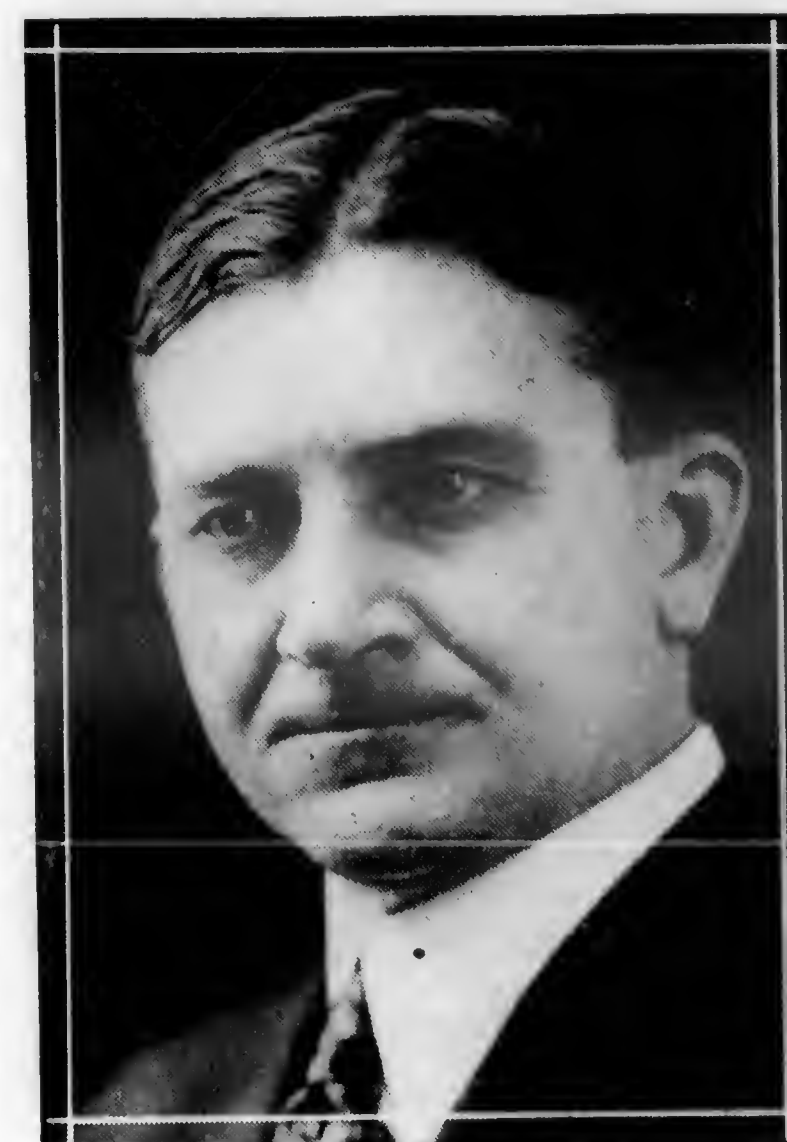
Madam Artis Wayne Denver was born August 28, 1920. Her sire is Dutchland Creamelle Denver Prince and her dam is Madam Artis Wayne. She was owned by the Jefferson County Asylum, Jefferson, Wisconsin, and was bred in that herd as also was her dam.

Wisconsin's Governor as a Holstein Breeder

Keeping Holsteins for Pleasure and Profit

By J. H. Lewis

JOHN J. BLAINE, Governor of the state of Wisconsin, shows a strong preference for purebred, registered Holstein-Friesian cattle. This fact is amply demonstrated on the farm operated by the Austin-Blaine Farm Co., located on route 1, near the city of Boscobel in northwestern Grant County. While the Governor is engrossed in the multitudinous duties of his office he still finds time to run out to his farm and confer with his partner, Henry E. Austin, manager of the farm. Here has been assembled a beautiful group of dairy matrons, for the Blaine herd is of the big, showy type, dairy cows that run up as high as 1,800 lb. avoirdupois, buxom lassies every one of them.



THE HONORABLE JOHN J. BLAINE
Breeder of purebred Holstein-Friesians and Governor of Wisconsin

The Governor and his partner are both practical dairymen. It took them some little time to build up a good herd, and when they had arrived at the point that it was time to know what the cows were doing in a business way, no delay was permitted in obtaining official records, as well as obtaining a membership in the Fennimore-Boscobel testing association, one of the strongest in southern Wisconsin where the fieldman, Ben Rehauer, has his job well cut out for him as there are usually over 500 cows under monthly test.

The first testing showed a junior four-year-old making 22.3 lb. butter and 557.8 lb. milk, seven day official. At the same time a two-year-old made 14 lb. butter and a four-year-old 18 lb. These cows had

practically no fitting. Since these earliest tests every cow on the Blaine ranch that has freshened has been tested, and the herd ordinarily runs from forty to fifty animals. The mature cows all made over 20 lb. butter in seven days, and their combined average was 24.7 lb. Four of these mature cows made records of over 26 lb. With one exception all milked above 70 lb. a day

and from that up to the top cow whose record was 93 lb. Every one of the heifers qualified for A. R. O. They include a 17 lb. two-year-old; a 15 lb. two-year-old; an 18 lb. three-year-old; and a 16 lb. four-year-old. One 2 quarter cow made 17.7 lb. butter in the week and milked up to 65 lb. daily. Seven of the cows were continued on 305 day semi-official. Mr. Austin, the dairy manager, was well pleased with the behavior of the herd and it is needless to repeat here the Governor had less trouble with his knowledge of records of good A. R. O. cows on his farm than he has solving tax measures.

In the second month of enrollment in the Fennimore-Boscobel Cow Testing Association, a Blaine entry, Lady Spofford, topped the association with 2,103 lb. milk testing 4.2% and running up for the month a record of 88.3 lb. butterfat, becoming the top cow of all the milkers in cow testing associations for southwestern Wisconsin.

Governor Blaine is far from being a wealthy man. He has been in public office much, and has been too conscientious a public servant to make much money. Both he and Henry E. Austin realized early in the game that their farm must be a profitable venture or else both must fail and so the Austin-Blaine dairy farm is operated on lines similar to that practiced on any well conducted Holstein dairy farm in the district. Neither had a big wad of money to blow into fancy

cattle just for the looks of the thing, and their success has enabled them to come into consignment sales and obtain top prices because combined with show was also indelibly written on their animals the worth of practical performance.

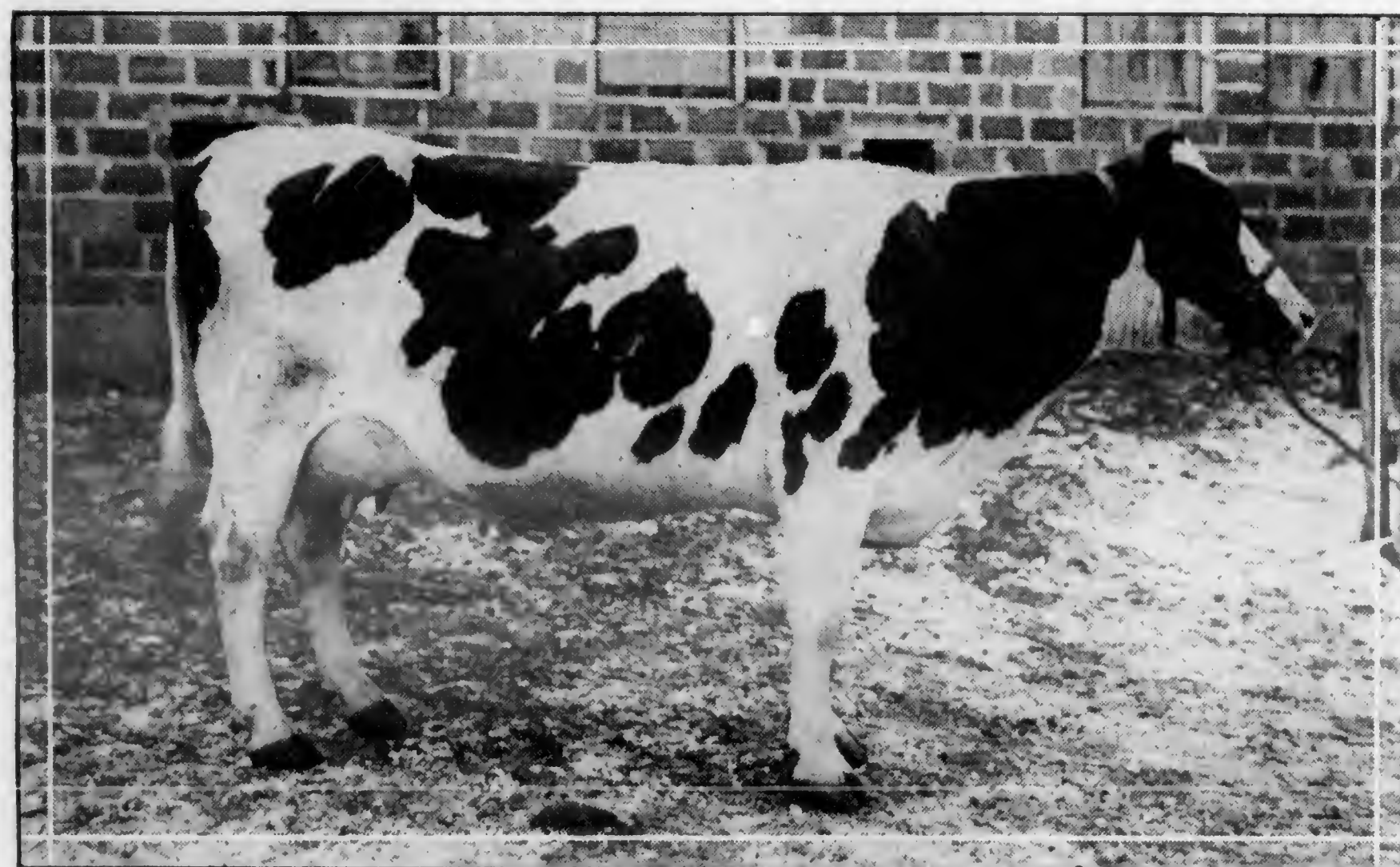
It is hardly necessary to observe here that the Governor complacently contemplates the value of association test work, and if given



MATADOR BONERGES ECHO No. 348371
Junior sire in the Austin-Blaine herd. The six nearest dams have seven day records averaging 31.32 lb. butter, 675 lb. milk

the choice between a seat in the U. S. Senate, and owning the champion Holstein cow of the world he would choose the latter.

The distinguishing characteristics of the Blaine Holstein herd are the lines transmitted from selected



CALAMITY MECHTHILDE DE KOL No. 352911
A promising candidate for the 30 lb. class

foundation cows mated with the senior herdsire Westkote Sir Hester Cornucopia, H. B. No. 210437, born December 12, 1918.

Westkote Sir Hester Cornucopia has 50% the same breeding as Hester Korndyke Cornucopia, 34.15 lb. in seven days as a senior three-year-old and is by a son of College Belle Wayne (35.38 lb.) and from a 24 lb. daughter of the former world's champion, Hester Aaltje Korndyke (46.79 lb.).

It is a natural human trait to make a fuss over youngsters, and the Governor and his right hand bower Austin have centered their warmest affection on the junior herdsire. A good likeness of his Royal Nibs is shown here. Matador Bonerges Echo was born March 21, 1921. Here is a young bull practically perfect in conformation, sired by one of the first sons of Matador Segis Walker, and from one of the highest producing three-year-old daughters of Avon Pontiac Echo. His dam, Raymondale Rhoda Bonerges, made over 29 lb. butter in seven days from 621 lb. milk tested as a senior three-year-old. She has a year record of 810 lb. butter and over 19,000 lb. milk and her owners have promised that she will have every possible chance to increase these records. The six nearest dams of Matador Bonerges Echo have seven day records averaging 31.32 lb. butter and over 600 lb. milk and his fourteen nearest dams have records averaging 28 lb. This young bull took first prize in his class at the 1922 Wisconsin State Fair.

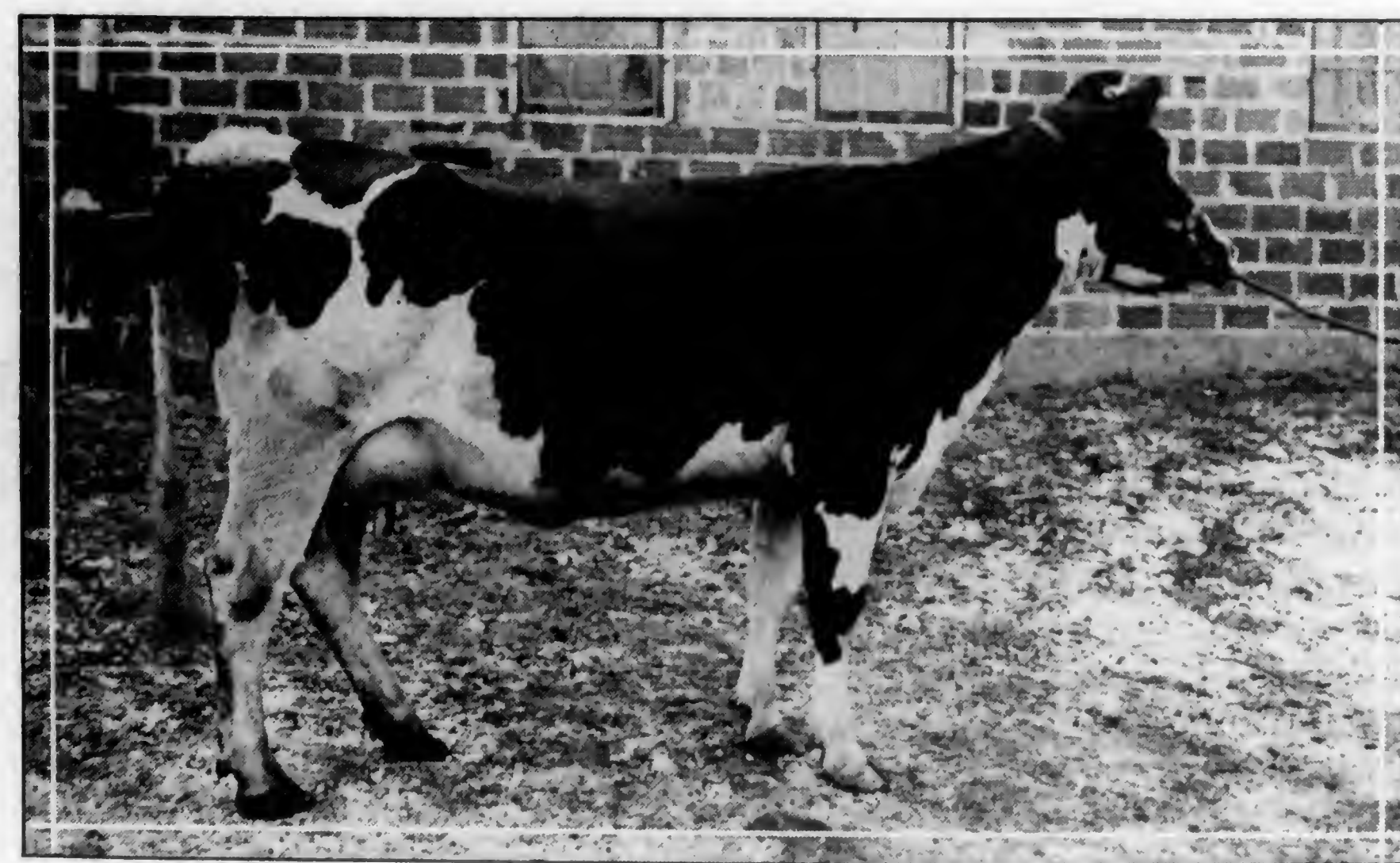
The Governor and his manager have tied their wagon

to a star, and we believe the junior herdsire will deserve the faith reposed in him.

The sweet doll answering to the euphonious title of "Calamity Mechthilde De Kol" H. B. No. 352911, is the love at first sight of the writer. This cow's record shows 28 lb. butter in seven days. Indigestion at freshening made her a delicate feeder. For the first four days of test she was running at a 30 lb. rate, but under the circumstances Henry deemed it advisable to back up on the feed, which lowered the butterfat production. She is regarded as a good prospect for a 30 lb. cow at next freshening date. She is nearing eight years of age. Her sire is Sir Arcady De Kol and her dam Calamity Aaggie Mechthilde.

Beulah Mutual De Kol made 26.11 lb. butter and 450 lb. milk seven day official. She later milked up to 87 lb. milk daily. She is from a sister of the first cow. There are four maternal sisters to this cow, beside the sister to her dam, in the herd, and with but one exception they all have good, straight backs, good rumps and excellent udders. They are all big show stuff, but better than this, are all good producers without one single exception. Naturally this family is highly esteemed. The foundation cow is regarded as too old to run on test. She is a three-quarters cow and in her prime made 50 lb. milk a day, running with the rest of the herd, without any special care and milked twice daily.

Two youngsters deserving of mention are "Lady



BEULAH MUTUAL DE KOL
26.11 lb. butter, 450 lb. milk in seven days. A specimen of the average cow in the Austin-Blaine herd, showy, typy and gentle

Pontiac Cornucopia Hester" and "Mollie Cornucopia Westkote." The former was born January 23, 1920. Her sire is Westkote Sir Hester Cornucopia and her dam Lady Pontiac DeNijlander, a 27 lb. cow that has milked 91 lb. in a day. Lady Pontiac Cornucopia Hester

has a 17 lb. seven day butter record made as a two-year-old but this is not her limit. When she was fresh she retained the afterbirth and for a time the Governor and his dairy cabinet feared that she would die. Under such conditions the record denotes a wonderful constitution as well as a feeder. This heifer was first in her class at the Boscobel Fair.

"Mollie Cornucopia Westkote" is a two-year-old with a seven day record of 14.2 lb. milking up to 48 lb. a day. She is of fine type and shows a classy udder. At the Boscobel Fair she also won the blue ribbon in her class. Disregarding a cow with only two-quarters that has milked 65 lb. a day and made 18 lb. butter in seven days, there are only seven cows in the herd that have freshened at the age of five years or over. These seven have official seven day butter records that average 23.6 lb. Since official testing was practiced in the Blaine herd, every animal in milk has made the A. R. O.

In the cow testing association the Blaine herd has taken top herd honors with an average butterfat production for the high month of 42 lb. butterfat. At two annual consignment sales held at Lancaster, the county seat, by the Grant County Holstein Breeders' Association, Blaine offerings have topped the sales. The Governor's ambition is to maintain high type as well as efficiency, and toward this end is working conscientiously to improve his herd. This is done as all Holstein dairy farmers hope to do it, by proper care and feeding and work in the cow testing association.

One year ago the Blaine cows were known for their good looks and now they combine with exquisite appearance, prerequisites that carry weight in the doxology of Holstein apostolic faith.

Four cardinal points in the acquisition of undoubted

merit in the construction of a high type purebred herd of dairy cows are essential to success: Breeding, Feeding, Weeding and Testing. It is but fair to attribute to the first more than an equal division of points in the record of quality. Feeding is highly important and produces growth and stamina, and while the entire Blaine herd runs true to type, good feeding is promoting this type, and will eventually contribute much toward its improvement. The records made in cow testing association and official work enable the managers to weed the herd and to-day the Blaine animals have records that leave no doubt of their being dairy farm producers.

The writer has known Governor Blaine from the day he, an aspiring young attorney, first hung up his sheepskin in an obscure little office in the village of Montfort. He has come to high station through the logical evolution of circumstances in which he has acquitted himself with honor and credit to himself and those who entrusted him with their confidence and support. He has been a good public official and, with the experience he has enjoyed and the fact that he is still a very young man, we can count on him for even greater achievements. The same steadfast devotion to service which characterizes his labors in public enables him to run true to form in his dairy farm enterprise, and which, through long years of personal and close acquaintanceship we know he enjoys better than anything else. His ambition politically may run higher than being merely a good Governor, but he also nurses a pet ambition to be recognized as one of the best dairy farmers in Wisconsin, and we see wherein he is passing wise, for no more distinguished honor can come to any man.

Thanksgiving and Harvest Festivals

THANKSGIVING DAY in the United States was first set apart by the Pilgrim Fathers in 1621 when the Pilgrims and their Indian friends held their first thanksgiving feast with religious ceremonies. The American Indians had their own harvest feasts which were of a semi-religious character and the English Church has always celebrated harvest festivals or "Harvest Home."

Thanksgiving as we know it was first nationally celebrated in this country when George Washington by a proclamation issued from the city of New York, set for the day of observance, Thursday, November 26, 1789. As a recurring festival it was first recommended by President Lincoln who in 1863 set the last Thursday in November as the day of Thanksgiving.

Harvest festivals were celebrated in the very earliest days. An ancient Assyrian monument depicts one of their great kings, Assurnazirpal, in priestly robes offering as a sacrifice a kid and a head of wheat, symbols of the increase in the herds and of the crops. The Assyrians and Babylonians had annual celebrations of this kind in which their greatest rulers participated.

The Nahuas of ancient Mexico in annual ceremonies offered to Centoatl, the Goddess of the maize plant, the first fruits of their cornfields.

The ancient Peruvians when they returned to their

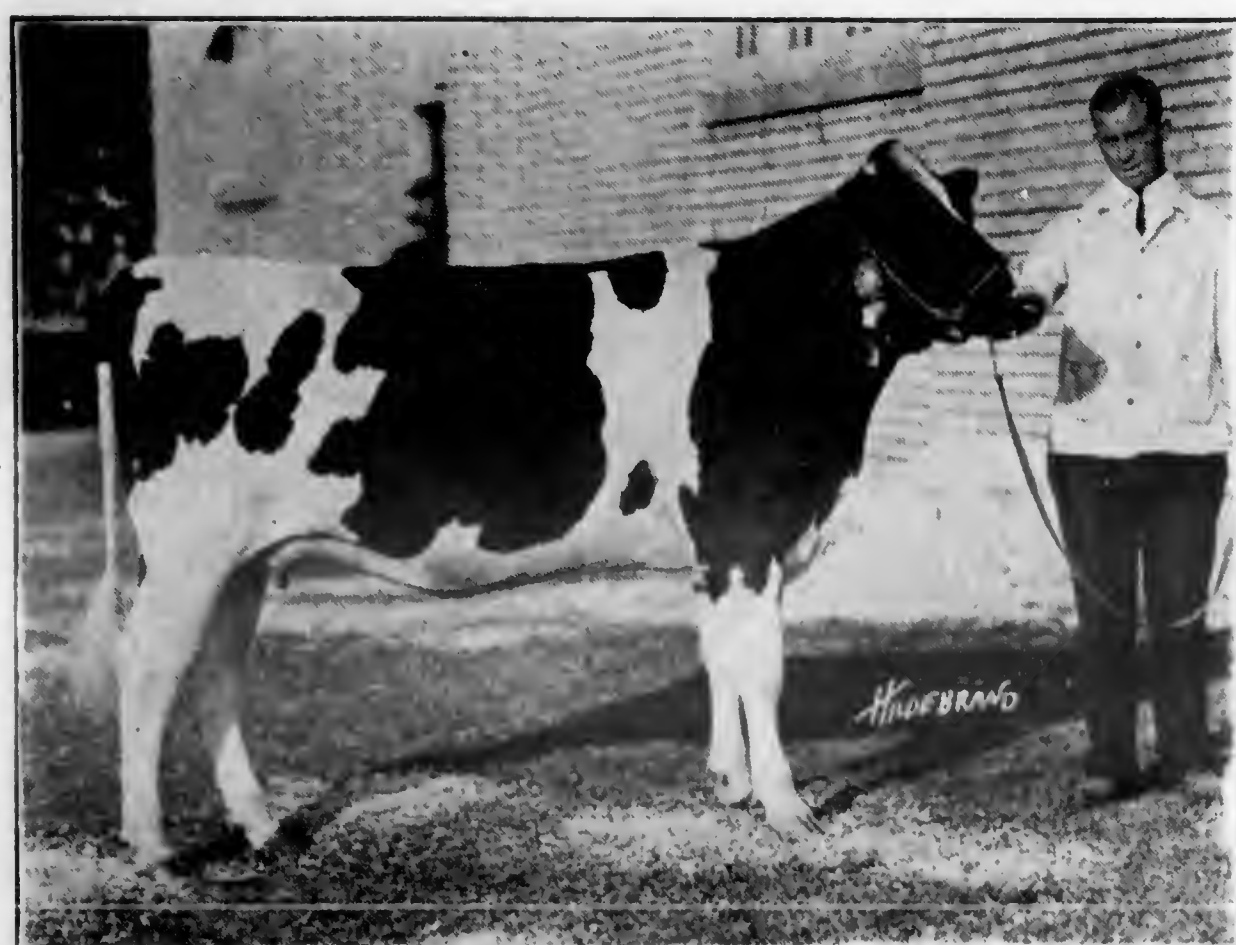
homes from the harvest fields, while singing songs of praise and joy, reverently carried a bundle of maize wrapped in rich garments and called it Perua, the name of their harvest deity.

The Israelites prepared unleavened bread at the early festivals of the passover. The festival of Pentecost or Harvest Feast came after harvest. The first sheaf of harvest with loaves of leavened bread was brought to the temple as an offering to Jehovah. The whole ceremony was a completion of the dedication of the harvest to God the giver, which was begun by the offering of the wave sheaf at the Passover.

"The Romans had two great agricultural festivals, one in the spring and one in the fall. From the 12th to the 19th of April processions marched around fields imploring the favor of Ceres upon the growing grain. Incense, honey and cakes of wheat and barley were offered at the city temple of Ceres by worshippers clad in white and elaborate games were held in her honor on the last day. The Thanksgiving festival came in August when the first fruits of the grain harvest were brought by white clad women to the temple of Ceres. The gifts to Ceres were called *Cerealia munera* (Ceres' gifts) or simply *Cerealia*. As these were grain plants the name gradually came to mean all grain plants, hence our word, "Cereals."

Harvey Showed a Good One

HARVEY F. FARRINGTON of Lowville, New York, exhibited two splendid yearling heifers at the New York State Fair and carried off first and third prizes. Judge Haeger said that this was a real hot class. It took lots of work to sort



LILY DE KOL ECHO BELL

First prize senior yearling heifer and junior champion at the 1923 New York State Fair. Owned by H. F. Farrington, Lowville, N. Y.

them out and plenty of good ones had to go to the barn. Lily De Kol Echo Bell, the winner was a big strong yearling of splendid type and was made junior champion.

Market Conditions and Prospects

THERE appears to have been no important changes in the condensed and evaporated milk markets during the past month. Demand continued not more than moderate, some reports even indicating that domestic trade was a little sluggish, and goods appear to have piled up somewhat. Reports indicate that stock in manufacturers' hands September 1, was around 18% heavier than on August 1, and considerably over 50% heavier than September 1, a year ago. There appears to be no particular alarm regarding this accumulation, which the winter demand is expected to absorb. Better weather and more favorable conditions generally throughout producing sections are said to have contributed somewhat to the heavier September 1, stocks.

Export demand has continued to be of relatively little importance. Total exports during August, the latest figures available, were approximately 12,000,000 pounds of condensed and evaporated combined. This somewhat exceeds the exports during August a year ago although, looking upon the year as a whole, exports for the first eight months of 1923 of around 110,000,000 pounds are still some 28,000,000 pounds short of last year's exports during the similar period. Following the disaster in Japan it was expected that some goods might move for relief purposes, although so far nothing in the nature of big orders appear to have been consummated. A few manufacturers reported a slight export inquiry during the last week or so, the first sign of interest from this source for several months. It is reported that some shipments are to

be made to Germany although quantities are not known. The August exports did not reveal any particularly large amounts, being mostly so called regular business, although it was noted that shipments of evaporated milk to the United Kingdom jumped to over 3,500,000 pounds. Except for Cuba, which takes considerable condensed milk, the bulk of exports are evaporated.

Viewing the month as a whole, buying appears to have been done on a conservative basis, clear from the manufacturers to the consumer which, in the face of a tendency for stocks to accumulate, was largely responsible for making dealers rather free sellers regardless of the fact that they were fairly confident of the future. It is felt by some manufacturers that this conservative attitude on the part of the trade should give the market a healthy foundation later on. Some sales at concessions have been made but not nearly enough to indicate that any real weakness had developed in the market. Considerable importance continues to be attached to the production outlook and there are no real indications that anticipations of a fairly heavy make during the fall will not be realized. In certain sections it is reported that there is quite an increased interest in dairying on account of the price level at which dairy products have held in relation to other farm products.

The total exports of condensed and evaporated milk for August and for this year are shown in the table below together with a comparison of last year's figures:

	Pounds Condensed Milk	Pounds Evaporated Milk
August 1923	4,612,437	6,648,354
August 1922	3,220,183	8,026,531
Jan. to Aug. (Inclusive) 1923	35,263,439	75,066,753
Jan. to Aug. (Inclusive) 1922	41,612,040	97,415,875

France, United Kingdom and Cuba each took over 11,000 lb. powdered milk from this country during August and Japan was the heaviest customer, 18,053 lb. being exported to that country. Nearly 10,000 lb. were exported to Germany, the exact figures being 9,983 lb. while Canada, China and Peru each took over 6,000 lb. The comparative exports during the period were:

	Pounds Powdered Milk
August 1923	99,139
August 1922	289,737
Jan. to Aug. (Inclusive) 1923	1,673,234
Jan. to Aug. (Inclusive) 1922	5,283,627

The Widow of the Angler desired to pay tribute to the avocation of the Late Lamented.

"I think I shall inscribe his tombstone: 'Here Lies a Fisherman.'"

"A splendid idea," said the tombstone man, "and you might make the allusion clear by adding: 'Faithful Even Unto Death.'"

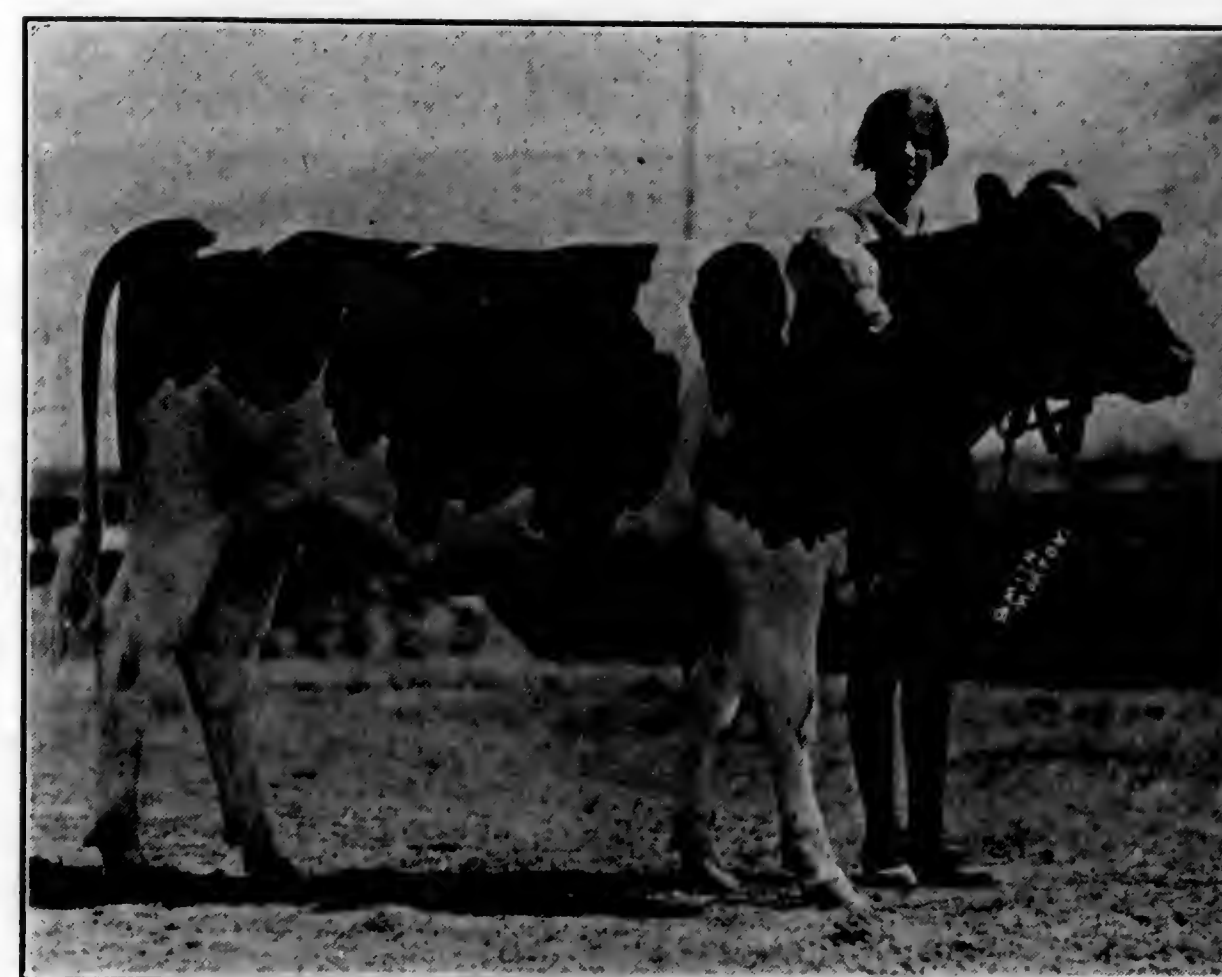
A little advertising now and then will help reduce the numbers in the pen; 'twill let other dairymen know where they for good ones have to go; and in the end your purse will spread; and relieve the debt-pains in your head.

The Junior Breeder and Dairyman

The Calf Club Competition

THE calf club classes at the National Dairy Show created much interest. The youthful owners and their charges formed part of the parade evenings and the coliseum visitors heartily applauded the young cattlemen and cattlemen.

Calf club animals consisted of four breeds: Holstein-Friesians, Jerseys, Ayrshires, and Guernseys. They were judged by Dr. W. W. Yapp of the Department of Animal Industry, University of Illinois. In the state herd competition in Holstein-Friesians, Maryland entered two teams but the team from New Jersey won first place. Lady Pietje Ormsby Braidis owned by Edgar Palmer of Perryman, Md., was placed first in a string of nineteen heifer calves and was made the breed



FAERIE VORAN

Pretty Prairie, Kan., and the heifer she exhibited at the Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson, Kan., and with which she won championship in the Holstein calf club classes.

champion. The struggle in the yearling heifer calf class was between the animals shown by Gordon Riley, Brunswick, Ohio, and J. Harold Fogg, Bridgeton, N. J. Both heifers had won high honors in their respective states, the Riley heifer winning at the Ohio State Fair and the Fogg heifer having a long list of victories to her credit. Judge Yapp disagreed with the placings of Judges Moscrip and Noyes for he placed Rose Hill Edith 4th in first position and Princess Abbekerk Prilly Segis in second place while in the open classes the regular judges placed Princess Abbekerk Prilly Segis in second position in a string of thirty-four and the Riley heifer was placed seventh. As stated in our report of the judging in the open classes, Gordon Riley was unfortunate and we believe, should have been farther up the line. Both are very handsome heifers and the Riley heifer particularly appealed to the representative of the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN.

Stanley W. Kagan of Pottersville, N. J., won first place for Jersey calf with Ernest Juliane, Medford, N. J., first for yearling heifer. The Kagan heifer was

made breed champion. Clinton Stimson, Spencer, N. Y., had the first prize Ayrshire heifer calf which was made breed champion in the calf club classes while the Guernsey champion was a yearling heifer shown by Lida Amoss, Fallston, N. J.

New Jersey, besides carrying off the first prize in the state competitions for Holstein-Friesians also won in the Jersey division but Maryland won with the Guernsey herd with New Jersey second. The detailed awards follow:

Heifer Calf, 19 shown:—1st, Edgar Palmer, Perryman, Md., on Lady Pietje Ormsby Braidis; 2d, Harold Bowne, Pemberton, N. J., on Eberdale Ormsby Prilly; 3d, Paul Newkirk, Bridgeton, N. J., on Shady De Kol Ormsby; 4th, J. Harry Choate, Lancaster, N. Y., on Locust View Evelyn; 5th, Edward Selfridge, Whitehouse Station, N. J., on Lucile Johanna Ormsby Burke; 6th, John Shinkos, Belle Mead, N. J., on Echo Model Pietertje; 7th, Norman E. Pennington, Kennedyville, Md., on Countess Heeringe Bess; 8th, Harry Lathrop 2d, Sherburne, N. Y., on Westover Chanango Madeline; 9th, Martin Sutton, Chesterton, Md., on Countess Heeringa Rose; 10th, Stanley B. Sutton, Chesterton, Md., on Countess Heeringa May.

Yearling Heifers, 10 shown:—1st, Gordon Riley, Brunswick, Ohio, on Rose Hill Edith 4th; 2d, J. Harold Fogg, Bridgeton, N. J., on Princess Abbekerk Prilly Segis; 3d, Jos. Krog, Plainfield, N. J., on Colantha Aaggie Carlotta; 4th, Pearl Walker, Gaithersburg, Md., on Unnamed; 5th, Grove K. Walker, Gaithersburg, Md., on Lily Pontiac Lady Ormsby; 6th, Wm. R. Walker, Gaithersburg, Md., on Daisy Beaver Dam Ormsby; 7th, Wm. Campbell, Cranbury, N. J., on Hedgemere Korndyke Pietertje; 8th, Nelson Dickinson, Jr., Bridgeville, N. J., on Oswego River Model Champion; 9th, Jos. Lutes, Cream Ridge, N. J., on Lady Wolfspring Pontiac Corona; 10th, Edward Reichard, Trenton, N. J., on Edgemere Princess Sadie Vale.

Donald is a Real Showman

What is claimed to be a record was made at the Monroe County Fair held at Tomah, Wis., this year when 115 boys and girls club calves were shown. The animals included Holsteins, Guernseys, Jerseys, Ayrshires and Brown Swiss with a few Shorthorns.

The Wisconsin Livestock Breeders' Association gave three prizes for the Showman's contest. The first prize, a silver cup, was won by John Hill of Tomah who showed a Jersey. The second prize, a showmans kit, was won by Donald Huddleston of the Sparta Calf Club Association while Albert Ruetten won third prize, a show halter. These two showed Holsteins. There were nearly 75 contestants. In the class for senior animals Edmund Ruetten was first and Albert Ruetten second. Donald Huddleston had the best junior bull with Carl Drew second and Veronica Dwyer third. In the senior heifer calf class Mildred Selbach was first and John Brennan second while Irene Rasch showed the best junior heifer with Alfred Biering second and Francis Selbach third.

Twenty-five calves and their owners went from Monroe County to the Wisconsin State Fair. Donald Huddleston was placed second in the Showman's contest, winning another showman's kit given by the Wisconsin Livestock Breeders Association and was only defeated by a very close margin for first place.

Joe Had Hard Luck

Joe Elliott of Montgomery County, Tenn., won a place on the Tennessee judging team in a contest staged at the Middle Tennessee Farmers' Institute held at Columbia, in August. At the recent Tri-State Fair at Memphis, Joe's judging score was 67.9 but this was not good enough to win first place, he being beaten by a boy from Henderson, Miss., with a score of 68.1. His teammates D. R. Harwood of Trenton, representing West Tennessee and V. Crossno, the eastern division representative were farther down the list in the individual count yet Tennessee took second place in the team contest with Mississippi first and Arkansas third. The boys judged Holsteins, Jerseys, Shorthorns, Angus and Hereford cattle; Duroc and Poland China hogs and Shropshire Sheep.

The Mississippi team will get a free trip to the International Livestock Show which will be held at Chicago early in December, the Tennessee boys will divide a prize of \$50 and the Arkansas boys will divide \$40 as their share of the prize won.

Runs in the Dayett Family

John Dayett of Cooch's Bridge, Delaware, carried off the honors at the New Castle County Boys' Calf Club Show which was held at the University of Delaware, Newark, Delaware, in early August. Professor T. A. Baker of the University was judge with R. O. Bausman, county agricultural agent, and A. B. Cobb, State club leader, in charge of the show.

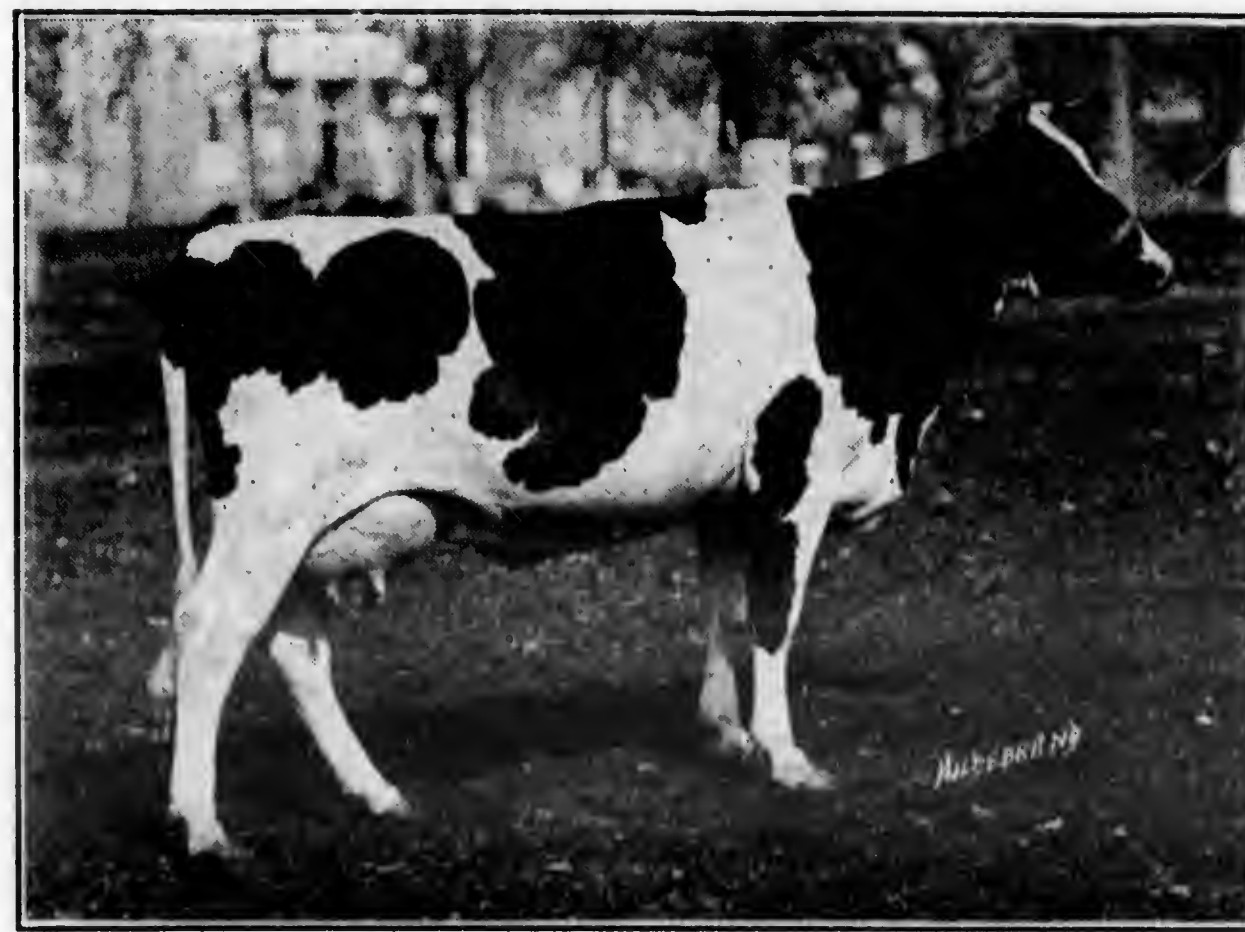
John Dayett showed a heifer in the three-year-old class that carried off her first prize and showed her offspring in the yearling class that also got first prize. Then he was awarded the grand championship.

John Knott of Townsend had the second prize two-year-old, Raymond Connell of Newark, the first prize three-year-old and Raymond was second in the progeny of heifer. No exhibits were made by the girls.

Corwin Colantha Florence Ormsby

CORWIN COLANTHA FLORENCE ORMSBY No. 768008 was the first prize two-year-old at the National Dairy Show in a class of twenty-eight. She was born November 1, 1920. Her sire is Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes 14th and her dam is Colantha Florence Gem 2d. She has had a wonderful show season. At Brandon, Calgary, and Edmonton, Canada, she was the first prize two-year-old and also won first place in the dairy competition. At Saskatoon she was first in her class, was dairy champion and Reserve Grand Champion. At Regina she was first prize two-year-old and took first in the dairy competition. At Wayburn she was again first in her class and was acclaimed the best dairy female, all breeds competing. At Ft. Dodge, Iowa, she was senior and grand champion. At the Iowa State Fair, held at Des Moines, she suffered her only defeat by a heifer of her age, losing to Dorothy Ormsby Piebe of the Hargrove & Arnold herd but at the National Dairy Show, Florence turned the tables on Dorothy. At the Indiana State Fair, Indianapolis, Florence again won first. At Louisville, Kentucky, she was awarded the blue in her class and was the second prize A. R. O. cow. At Nashville

and Knoxville, Tenn., she was the first prize two-year-old as well as the senior and grand champion and as said before, she crowned her years work by carrying off the blue ribbon for two-year-old heifers at the National Dairy Show.



CORWIN COLANTHA FLORENCE ORMSBY
She crowned a signally successful show season by winning first prize in the two-year-old class at the National Dairy Show.

Corwin Colantha Florence Ormsby is owned by the Corwin Farms of Rock Valley, Iowa. The herd of which she is a member has had a splendid show season. The prizes they have won include ten grand championships, twenty-one championships (senior and junior) ninety-four first prizes, fifty-three second prizes, thirty-eight third prizes, twenty-seven fourth prizes and ten fifth prizes.

Pennsylvania Farm Products Show

THE Pennsylvania State Farm Products Show, the leading agricultural show in Pennsylvania, is adding a new feature to the 1924 event in the form of an exhibit of dairy cattle. Space has been allotted in the Studebaker Building in which to exhibit a representative herd of each of the five dairy breeds of cattle; namely, Holstein, Jersey, Guernsey, Ayrshire and Brown Swiss. The Holstein breeders are co-operating with the General Show Committee and are endeavoring to secure an exhibit of the highest quality, consisting of fourteen animals as follows:

Females		Males	
2 Aged Cows in Milk	1 Junior Yearling Heifer		
1 Aged Cow not in Milk	1 Heifer Calf		
1 Three-Year-Old in Milk			
1 Three-Year-Old not in Milk	1 Aged Bull		
1 Two-Year-Old in Milk	1 Two-Year-Old Bull		
1 Two-Year-Old not in Milk	1 Yearling Bull		
1 Senior Yearling Heifer	1 Bull Calf		

It is desired to secure a sufficient number of these animals from one herd to form an exhibit in the "Get of Sire" class.

Holstein breeders having animals of suitable quality to fill any of these classes and who will be willing to place them on exhibit are requested to take the matter up with the Committee at an early date.

Ivo V. OTTO,
H. E. ROBERTSON,
HOWARD C. REYNOLDS,

c/o Show Committee P. O. Box 110, Harrisburg, Pa.

Fairs and Expositions

Oct. 30-Nov. 8—Beaumont, Tex., South Texas State Fair.
Nov. 3-10—Portland, Ore., Pacific International Livestock Exposition.
Nov. 2-12—Houston, Tex., Houston Fair.
Nov. 15-24—Jacksonville, Fla., Florida State Fair.

INSTITUTIONS ONLY AT ABERDEEN

Owners of Holsteins seem to have overlooked the Tri-State Fair held at Aberdeen, South Dakota, in early September, as the only exhibits were from state institutions. These were: The South Dakota State Hospital, Yankton; The State School and Home for Feeble Minded, Redfield; and The South Dakota State College, Brookings.

The Hospital had the first prize aged bull in King Pietertje Ormsby Fobes. The State School won in the three-year-old class with Pride of the Bess Burkes. The State School had the best two-year-old in Sir Pietertje Laura Piebe. Yankton Cornucopia Ormsby, the winner of the yearling class was from the hospital herd and so was King Pontiac Yankton Gerben, the first prize bull calf. King Pietertje Ormsby Fobes was made senior champion and King Pontiac Yankton Gerben junior and grand champion male.

The State School with Redfield Florence had the first prize aged cow with college entries second and third. The school took first and second in the three-year-old class with Redfield Louise and Sioux Korndyke Maid. The hospital had winners of the blue and red ribbons in the two-year-old class with Yankton Princess Burke De Kol and Yankton Clothilde Burke, a school entry being third.

The State School with Redfield Huldah and Redfield Julia took first and second in the senior yearling class while the State Hospital took first and third in the junior yearlings, a school entry being second. The State Hospital with Yankton Hazelhurst De Kol 2d won first in the senior calves, school entries being second and third while Redfield Johanna Bess from the school herd carried off first in the junior heifer calves. Yankton Hazelhurst De Kol 2d, the first prize senior heifer calf, was made senior champion and Redfield Florence senior and grand champion. State School entries won in the graded herd, yearling herd, get of sire and produce of cow groups, the State Hospital carrying off the calf herd prize.

THE TRI-STATE FAIR AT MEMPHIS

While there were only eight competing herds at the Tri-State Fair held at Memphis, Tenn., September 22d to 29th, they came from six different states and included a number of splendid animals some of which were seen at the National Dairy Show. Whitehurst Colantha Artis Lad, owned by A. F. Randolph was the only senior yearling bull shown but he went on to junior and grand championship, the senior champion being King Korndyke Abbecker Prilly of the Monclova Stock Farm. The four-year-old cow, Alice Clothilde Piebe, shown by Glenn G. Davis defeated Ivaloy Prilly Rose Hall of the Monclova Stock Farm, which some thought should have been placed at the head. Alice was made senior champion but lost grand championship to Bock De Kol Butter Girl of the A. J. King herd, a very nice junior yearling.

The exhibitors were:—Monclova Stock Farm, Toledo, Ohio; Elmer Frazier, Middletown, Ind.; Glenn G. Davis, Columbia, Mo.; A. J. King, Kansas City, Mo.; U. S. Farm Colony, Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.; A. F. Randolph, Canton, Ill.; and Tennessee State Normal School, Memphis, Tenn.; and Chas. H. Schwam, Bartlett, Tenn. The judge was R. E. Haeger of Algonquin, Illinois.

The awards were:—Bull, three years old:—1st, Monclova Stock Farm on King Korndyke Abbecker Prilly; 2d, Elmer Frazier on Illini Tritomia Pride; 3d, Glenn Davis on Ormsby Piebe Mutual Johanna.

Bull, two years old:—1st, A. J. King on King Sylvia Carnation; 2d, Farm Colony on U. S. S. H. John Edward Teehe Segis.

Senior yearling bull:—1st, A. F. Randolph on Whitehurst Colantha Artis Lad.

Junior yearling bull:—1st, West Tennessee State Normal School on De Kol Korndyke Beauty; 2d, Davis on King Piebe 8th; Farm Colony on U. S. Sir Sadie Vale Homestead.

Senior bull calf:—1st, Monclova Stock Farm on Prilly Columbus Monclova King; 2d, Farm Colony on Springrock Homestead Ona; 3d, A. F. Randolph on Whitehurst Colantha Lad.

Junior bull calf:—1st, Davis on Colantha Holwood Korndyke; 2d, Monclova on Monclova Prilly Buttercup King; 3d, Elmer Frazier on Merrygold Dan Pride.

Aged cows:—1st, Davis on Alice Clothilde Piebe; 2d, Monclova on Ivaloy Prilly Rose Hall; 3d, Farm Colony on Pride Canary Poland.

Cows, three years old:—1st, Davis on Campus Lady Ormsby Delia; 2d, Frazier on Merrygold Belle Snowflake Bo Peep; 3d, Farm Colony on U. S. Leah Pontiac Segis Korndyke.

Heifer, two years old:—1st, Monclova on Monclova Royalton Hengerveld Lulu; 2d, Farm Colony on U. S. Johanna Homestead Skylark; 3d, Randolph on Whitehurst Ormsby Artis.

Senior yearling heifer:—1st, Monclova on Monclova Prilly Lucille De Kol; 2d, Farm Colony on U. S. Duchess Canary Johanna Bonheur; 3d, King on Black Diamond Pontiac.

Junior yearling heifer:—1st, King on Book De Kol Gerda Girl; 2d, Randolph on Colantha Ormsby Artis Lass; 3d, Farm Colony on U. S. Johanna Pontiac Sadie Vale.

Senior heifer calf:—1st, Randolph on Whitehurst Ormsby Artis Colantha; 2d, A. J. King on Daisy Creator Korndyke Ormsby; 3d, Monclova on Monclova Prilly Aaggie.

Graded herd:—1st, Monclova Stock Farms; 2d, Davis; 3d, Frazier; 4th, King; 5th, Farm Colony.

Breeder's Young herd:—1st, Randolph; 2d, King; 3d, Monclova; 4th, Davis; 5th, Farm Colony; 6th, Elmer Frazier.

Calf herd:—1st, Randolph; 2d, King; 3d, Davis; 4th, Monclova; 5th, Frazier.

Get of Sire:—1st, Monclova Stock Farm; 2d, Randolph; 3d, Farm Colony; 4th, Randolph; 5th, Davis.

Produce of Cow:—1st, Monclova; 2d, Randolph; 3d, Randolph; 4th, Davis; 5th, Farm Colony.

THE BROCKTON FAIR

At the fiftieth Brockton Dairy Show, the Fred F. Fields herd won the banner for premier exhibitor, Dutchland Farms taking \$466 in prize money; the Mt. Hermon School, \$393; Frank P. Knowles, \$363. The herdsman special prize was awarded to Earl D. Upton for the winning of the most prizes in the open classes. Mr. Upton is part owner of the Dutchland Farms. All the exhibitors were from Massachusetts. The detailed awards are as follows:—

Exhibitors: Mt. Hermon School, Mt. Hermon; Dutchland Farms, Brockton; F. P. Knowles, Auburn; C. M. Rice, East Bridgewater; Pequitside Farms, Canton; Albert F. Barker, West Bridgewater; Earl R. Gummow, West Bridgewater.

Aged bulls:—1st, and 2d, Mt. Hermon School, on Mt. Hermon Aaggie Creamelle and Mt. Hermon Archibald; 3d, Dutchland Farms on King Segis Pontiac Konigen.

Bulls, two years old:—1st, A. F. Barker, on Bridgewater King Pontiac Alexa; 2d, Earl R. Gummow on Prince Biersma Pietje.

Senior yearling bulls:—1st, Knowles on Highlawn King Ormsby Cornucopia; 2d, Pequitside Farms on Paul Vale Colantha Korndyke; 3d, and 4th, Dutchland Farms on Dutchland Creamelle Paul and Dutchland Colantha Konigen Lad; 5th, Prince Pequitside Hengerveld Snip.

Bull calves:—1st, Knowles on Prince Goldis; 2d, Dutchland Farms on Dutchland Creamelle Emperor; 3d, Mt. Hermon School on Mt. Hermon Alta Sir Colantha; 4th, Dutchland on Dutchland Konigen Sir Grace.

Aged cows:—1st, Knowles on Ruthella Last; 2d, 3d, 5th and 6th, Dutchland Farms on Dutchland Creamelle Lady Denver, Dutchland Pietje Creamelle, Dutchland Creamelle Rag Apple, Gerben Bracelet Fobes; 4th, Mt. Hermon School on Mt. Hermon Gladice Colantha.

Cows, three-years-old:—1st, 2d, and 3d, Dutchland Farms on Dutchland Pietertje Pauline Girl, Dutchland Pietertje Dretka, and Dutchland Pietertje Lady Johanna; 4th, Mt. Hermon School on Northfield Fayne Schilling; 5th, Knowles on Highlawn Hanna.

Cows, two years old:—1st, Dutchland Farms on Dutchland Konigen Rag Apple Grace; 2d, 3d, and 4th, Mt. Hermon School on Mt. Hermon Colantha Bernice, Mt. Hermon Gladice Pauline, and Mt. Hermon Colantha Fay; 5th, Pequitside Farm on Lady 2d of Pequitside; 6th, Knowles on Highlawn Margo.

Yearling heifers:—1st, and 2d, Knowles on Highlawn Ormsby and Highlawn Vivalda; 3d, Mt. Hermon School on Mt. Hermon Lily; 4th, Dutchland Farms on Dutchland Creamelle Good Change; 5th, Rice on Zilla Alcartra Pauline Colantha; 6th, Pequitside on Pequitside Belle Vale.

Junior yearling heifers:—1st, 2d, and 4th, Knowles on Highlawn Blanche, Almira Cornucopia Aaggie, and Highlawn Segis Cornucopia; 3d, Mt. Hermon School on Mt. Hermon Pauline Cornucopia.

Heifer calves:—1st, 2d, and 3d, Knowles on Highlawn Pearl Sylvia, Harriet Champion North Star, Vivalda Ormsby; 4th, Mt. Hermon School on Mt. Hermon Funderne Flossie Fayne; 5th, Dutchland Farms; and 6th, Mt. Hermon School on Mt. Hermon Colantha Climenta.

Exhibitors herd:—1st and 3d, Mt. Hermon School; 2d, Dutchland Farms; 4th, Barker.

Breeder's young herd:—1st, Knowles; 2d, Mt. Hermon School; 3d, Dutchland Farms; 4th, Barker.

Dairy herd:—1st, 2d and 4th, Dutchland Farms; 3d, Mt. Hermon School.

Get of Sire:—1st, Knowles on get of Overhill Cornucopia; 2d, 5th and 6th, Dutchland Farms on Dutchland Pietertje Sir Aaggie, Dutchland Creamelle Konigen Lad and Dutchland Colantha; 3d and 4th, Mt. Hermon School on Colantha Sir Walter Korndyke.

Produce of cow:—1st, Barker on Alexander Hengerveld Segis Beets; 2d and 3d, Knowles on Blanche Margo Pontiac and Vivalda Inka Pontiac; 4th, Dutchland Farms on Dutchland Colantha Pauline; 5th and 6th, Mt. Hermon School on Miss Gladice Butter Boy and Mt. Hermon Colantha Pauline.

Special Massachusetts exhibitor's herd:—1st, Mt. Hermon School; 2d, Dutchland Farms; 3d, Mt. Hermon School; 4th, Barker.

Junior and grand champion bull:—Highlawn King Ormsby Cornucopia.

Senior and grand champion cow:—Ruthella Last.

Junior champion heifer:—Highlawn Pearl Sylvia.

EAST TENNESSEE FAIR

The East Tennessee Division Fair was held at Knoxville, September 24th-29th, and brought out one of the best Holstein shows that has ever been seen in the neighborhood. There were seven exhibitors as follows: Corwin Farms, Rock Valley, Iowa, W. R. Merriman in charge; Echo Farms, Long Run, Ky., C. B. Smith in charge; Bellwood Dairy and Stock Farm, Maryville, Tenn., J. V. Hopkins in charge; Riverside Farms, Knoxville, Tenn., Wm. Stephenson in charge; Ridge Springs Farm, Ridge Springs, S. C., W. T. Shipman in charge; University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn.; and Knox County Industrial School, Knoxville, Tenn.

Corwin Farms carried off the premier honors of the show winning the junior and grand championship with their great young yearling bull, Triune Ormsby Piebe 4th and the senior and grand championship female with the two-year-old heifer Corwin Colantha Florence Ormsby. Triune Ormsby Piebe 4th has been grand champion at eight state fairs this fall. This herd is in splendid shape for which Mr. Merryman deserves great credit and it is too bad that the Corwin Farms herd will



BELL SEGIS RAG APPLE DE KOL

First prize three-year-old at the East Tennessee Division Fair. Owned by Bellwood Stock and Dairy Farm, Maryville, Tennessee.

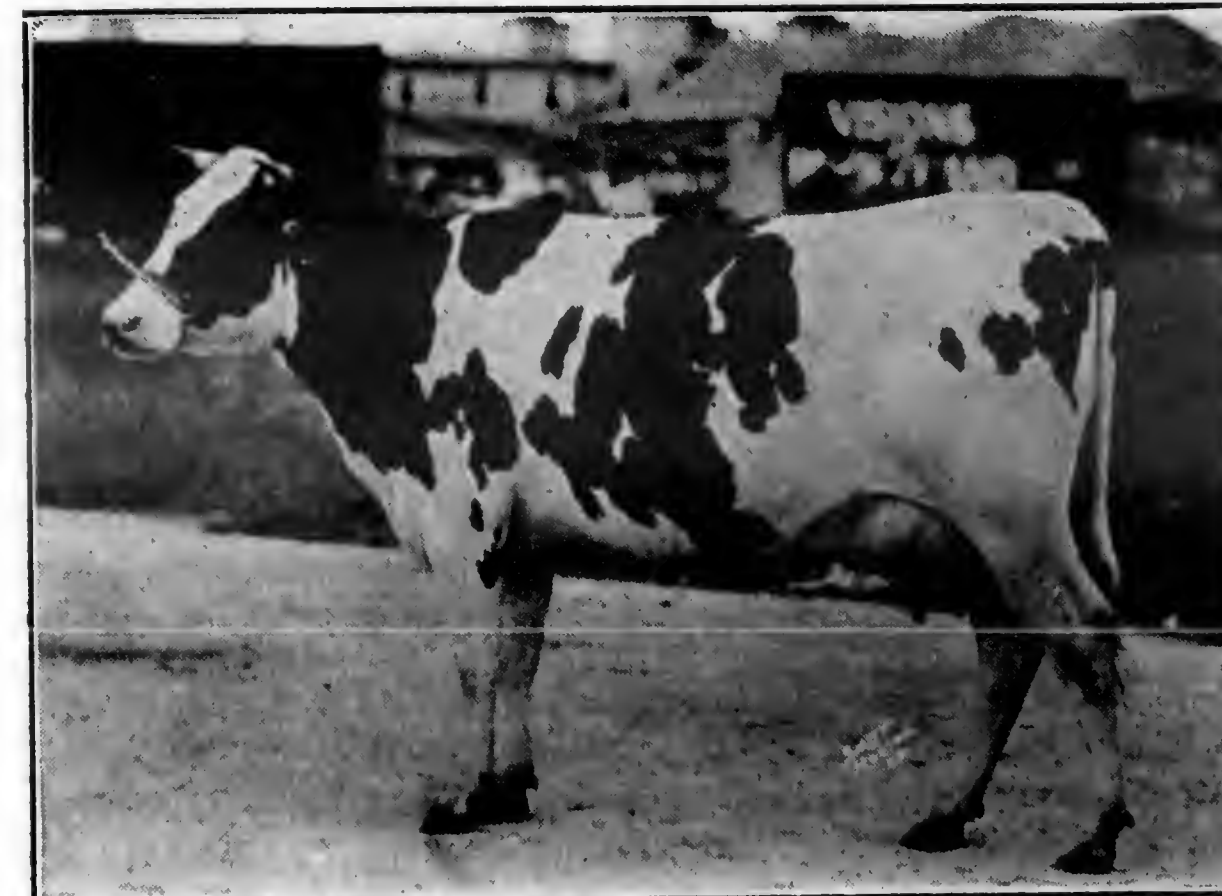
be completely dispersed on November 22d. Echo Farms and Bellwood Dairy and Stock Farms vied for second honors. One of the most interesting classes is that for three year old cows in which Bellwood won first with their great heifer Bell Segis Rag Apple De Kol. She had to give way for the championship to Corwin Colantha Florence Ormsby, one of the best animals that has appeared on the show circuit this year. Corwin Farms took junior championship for females with Triune S. P. C. M. Mabel and carried off all the group prizes.

OKLAHOMA STATE FAIR

Oklahoma cattlemen carried off most of the honors at the Oklahoma State Fair held at Oklahoma City, September 22-25. While Texas supplied the senior and grand champion in Princess Alcartra Concordia, Oklahoma supplied the other champions. The judge was L. S. Gillette, Fostoria, Ia. C. E. Griffith of Big Cabin, Okla., had the first prize aged bull in Sir Johanna Bess Segis and he was made senior and grand champion. Edward Thomas of Oklahoma City exhibited Duke Wallace Artis Pontiac in the three-year-old class and was given the prize. Colantha Beets De Kol Johanna, shown by

the Rainbow Farms, Waco, Texas, was first prize two-year-old. Imperial Clothilde Prilly, owned by P. H. Atlee, of Oklahoma City, was first prize senior yearling while the first junior yearling was Bumble Pietertje Cornflower owned by John F. Vaughn of Stillwater, Okla. This bull was made junior champion although he had strong competition in the handsome senior bull calf, Sir Pietertje Segis Alcartra, shown by Union College, College View, Neb.

Changeling Peg Ruby Wayne of the Rainbow Farms was given the prize in the aged cow class over K. L. P. Mabel Beets of the Atlee herd. Rainbow entries were in third and fourth places with Union College fifth. Rainbow Farms won in the three-year-old class with Roadside Johanna Row-



PRINCESS ALCARTRA CONCORDIA

First prize two-year-old senior and grand champion Holstein female at the Oklahoma State Fair, Oklahoma City and at the Oklahoma Free Fair, Muskogee. Owned by Rainbow Farms, Waco, Texas, O. L. Ward, owner.

land and the two-year-old class with Princess Alcartra Concordia, the senior and grand champion. A Rainbow cow was second, Griffith entries third and fifth while a Union College entry was fourth.

Griffith, with Princess Gisella Walker 2d, carried off the blue in the senior yearling class with Union College entries in the next two places. Union College, with U. C. Pietertje Ormsby De Kol had the first prize junior yearling, she beating out Miss Walker Beauty Beets of the Griffith herd. Rainbow Farms had first and third prize heifer calves; a Union College entry was in second place. Rainbow Farms won first for graded herd but Union College took the blue in the other group competitions.

NEED OF BULL ASSOCIATIONS

That the need of purebred bulls is urgent in many parts of the country is evident from the facts brought out by the United States Department of Agriculture's study of eight districts in the States of Iowa, Minnesota and Massachusetts, in which there were no bull associations. In this survey information was obtained regarding 1,219 farmers owning 817 bulls whose average value was \$76. Had the farmers of these cheap bulls been properly organized the same investment would have purchased the necessary bulls of an average value of \$283. On the farms mentioned nearly four times as many bulls were used as would have been required under proper organization. The farmers were therefore feeding four bulls when they should have been feeding only one.

Data from one of the first associations organized under the direction of the Department of Agriculture illustrate this very well. Before the association was formed the bulls in use had an average market value of \$89. The average price paid by the association for registered bulls was \$240. Price does not always correspond to value; yet as the bulls were carefully selected the price in this case is doubtless a fair index of true worth. In this association each farmer's investment for a share in a good registered bull was \$14 less than his former investment in an animal of inferior breeding and doubtful merit.

Actual first-cost figures from other coöperative bull associa-

tions are even more encouraging. In one association having more than 100 members the original cost to each member was only \$23. The members already have had the use of good purebred bulls for four years and probably will have their use six years longer without additional cost other than maintenance. Another association with more than 50 members has had the use of good purebred bulls for more than seven years at an average investment of less than \$25 a member, with prospects of being able to use them for three or four years more. Practically all dairymen desire to raise purebred cattle, but comparatively few can afford individually to purchase such bulls as are needed to develop a profitable purebred herd. The bull association overcomes the difficulty, and the money saved can be used toward the purchase of registered females.

ADDED TO OUR LIBRARY

The Holstein-Friesian Salesman is the name of a handsome little 36-page booklet, published annually by the South Dakota Holstein-Friesian Association, of which the fifth number recently came to the editor's desk. The illustrations depict homes, barns and cattle of that state. It is well gotten up and the printing is of high quality. Its purpose is to call attention to the possibilities of Holstein breeding and in the preliminary pages it says "knowing that the success of the farmer with dairy cows depends entirely on the quality of the cows and the care he gives them, this little booklet is sent out with the hope that it may help to point the way to a more profitable and permanent system of farming." As an advertisement of the existing herds of the state it would be hard to beat but, in our judgment, it would be greatly improved if it carried a few authentic stories of how some of the farmers of South Dakota or near-by states built up their Holstein herds and what the ownership of purebred Holsteins meant to them. Such stories, if placed in the proper hands, would encourage men who now have only native cows. They naturally would buy all or most of their stock from herds in the same state and so every one concerned would be benefited.

PURE FOOD WORK IN PENNSYLVANIA

A summarized report of the Bureau of Foods of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture for the first six months of 1923 shows in round numbers that the bureau officials conducted 400 prosecutions of food law violators, collected 3,260 samples, issued 3,800 licenses and turned \$394,500 into the State Treasury in the form of fines and licenses.

The report, submitted to Secretary Frank P. Willits by Director James Foust, groups the prosecutions under the twenty-odd food laws enforced by the bureau. Under the general food act of 1909, 117 cases were terminated and under the milk and cream act, 120 cases.

Most of the licenses issued by the food bureau were for the sale of oleomargarine, 3,702 having been taken out up to July 1. The record of the oleo licenses for a period of years indicates a marked tendency to return to the pre-war status existing between butter and oleo. The normal relation, according to Director Foust, obtained in the year 1916 when 3,348 licenses were issued. During the war the number increased by leaps and bounds, the peak in 1920 being 90 per cent higher than in 1916. Since 1920 the number has rapidly approached the normal.

MILK AND ITS USES

Since milk and cream in the various forms in which they are used make up about one-sixth by weight of all the food eaten by the average American family, the *Farmers' Bulletin*, Milk and Its Uses in the Home, recently revised, should provide many useful suggestions to nearly all housewives. It contains information on the composition and food value of milk, the effect of cooking, home pasteurization, the use of skimmilk, condensed or evaporated milk, dried milk or milk powder, and various other dairy products. Several pages are devoted to the preparation of different dishes in which milk is commonly used.

Copies of this bulletin, which is No. 1359, may be obtained by addressing the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., as long as the supply lasts.

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The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Published in the interest of the breeder and dairyman everywhere.

HOWARD C. REYNOLDS, *Managing Editor*
G. H. TRUCKELL, *Associate Editor*

Published semi-monthly by the Breeder and Dairyman Publishing Co., Inc., Evangelical Building, North Third Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.
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November 8, 1923

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman was established for the purpose of promoting the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle and to protect the interests of the men who breed purebred cattle, basing the value of the cattle on their ability to produce and reproduce.

We stand for progressive yet conservative administration of the National Association. We stand for Honest Records, Honest Advertising, and Honest Sales. We will at all times endeavor to promote any interests that have for their purpose the advancement of the Holstein cow, the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, and the breed and breeders generally.

The Same Old Game

FROM the state of New York comes a report that the State Paid Secretary supported partly, if not wholly, from a \$.50 tax on each transfer paid by New York breeders, proposes to carry out the usual annual program inaugurated under the Aitken Whirl-Wind Campaign Paid State Secretary movement to collect money from the breeders. As we read the announcement of eight meetings to which the breeders are invited, we cannot help visualizing the Aitken Whirl-Wind Campaign when Mr. Aitken, the \$12,000.00 salaried President, Mr. Pollock, his \$6,500.00 assistant, Frank T. Price and M. S. Prescott of the *Holstein-Friesian World* and others were successful in collecting from the membership in the state of New York \$12,000.00 or better. We recall the financial report rendered by the state organization in January, 1921, some eight months after the state Association was re-organized with Frank T. Price as its treasurer, they had expended all of this \$12,000.00 collected from the breeders as well as some \$4,000.00 additional received from other sources and were upward of \$2,000.00 in debt. One interesting feature regarding the reported expenditures was that during the eight months that Frank T. Price acted as treasurer of the New York Club, some \$2,600.00 was paid to the paper which he managed for advertising. In 1920 the Aitken and Pollock "silver-tongued" oratory was relied upon as a drawing card to entice the breeders to attend the meetings so that the Money-Grabbing squad could sign them up for pledges to the State Association.

We understand that this year a moving picture entertainment will be provided as a drawing card. The entertainment will be free but, of course, a squad will be at the door to collect the breeder's money. If the State Paid Secretaries could demonstrate their ability

and usefulness outside of the collecting and expending of the breeder's money, THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN could support the movement.

We are not in sympathy with State Paid Sale Managers and Political Lackeys, whether they come disguised as State Secretaries or as Agricultural Extension workers. It has been conclusively demonstrated that the State Paid Secretary or State Sale Manager does little or nothing to promote the interests of the plain breeders and dairymen, the class of breeders which constitute by far the largest portion of the membership of the Holstein-Friesian Association and the class of breeders the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN represents. On the contrary, he seemingly is endeavoring to work the breeders and dairymen to the benefit of the Politicians, Sale Promoters and Big Breeders.

The State Paid Secretary or State Sale Manager spends his time largely in assisting the Sale Promoter and jockey element that comprises a very small part of the Holstein fraternity. This sale promoter and jockey element, backed to a great measure by the large breeding establishments, is chiefly responsible for the artificial or fictitious prices which were never accepted by the public and so have operated to the discredit of the legitimate, purebred, breeding industry.

We believe that the jockey element has been and is dominating the Holstein-Friesian Association to far too great an extent and to the Association's detriment. We are equally as convinced that there are men in the rank and file of the plain breeders and dairymen; men with Knowledge, Ability, Sterling Qualities and Uprightness who are more capable of managing the affairs of the Holstein-Friesian Association than is any group made up of politicians or professional men.

The politicians, big breeders and dealers are in control of The Holstein-Friesian Association. They know what is good for their interests and their pocket-books and, as Chancellor Flynn states, *they are working the industry to benefit the group.*

The political dealing element that is now in charge of the Association is continuously sending out Political Lackeys and Extension workers to peddle propaganda favorable to their administration to pacify the breeders and tell them what wonderful things the present management is doing for them while this same management is collecting a tribute on increased fees and draining the treasury of the Association of its surplus. Will they milk the Association until the last dollar is taken from the Treasury? Will they continue to milk the membership in increased fees and, when the money is gone from the Treasury, will they further increase the fees to provide funds equal in amount to that which they are now taking from the Treasury?

If the Holstein-Friesian Association of America is to serve the purpose for which it was created, it must be taken out of the hands of the Cow Jockeys and Cattle Fanciers, it must be removed from the category of Kennel Clubs and Jockey Clubs which furnish amusement for the idle rich, and it should be devoted to improving and perpetuating the breed and assisting the men who make dairying their business in their efforts to improve the breed. No one better knows the needs of the dairymen than the men who are actually engaged in the dairy business. No class of

men can better manage or direct the Holstein-Friesian Association than a directorate chosen from the ranks of the plain breeders and dairymen.

A Group of Producers

SUPERINTENDENT GARDNER in Bulletin No. 3, of the current volume "Reported Tests of Holstein-Friesian Cows" announces that he has issued A. R. O. certificates to two Pennsylvania cows whose thirty-day records stand at the head of the mature class in the Keystone state.

Away back in 1920, Susie Abbekerk Colantha, the noted "White Susie" of Bell Farms produced 139.35 lb. butter in thirty days which stood at the head of the mature list until, in the Hillside Dairy near Wilkes-Barre, the Conyngham cow, Hillside Rhododendron made 147.95 lb. butter in thirty days from 2,759.7 lb. milk, thus surpassing "Susie" by 8.3 lb. But her reign was very short. Pocono Constance Pietje stood by her side in the test barn and, evidently jealous of the attention her stablemate was receiving, proceeded to excel her and did not stop until she made a thirty-day record of 149.2 lb. butter from 2,710.3 lb. milk, thus placing the two Hillside Dairy cows far in the lead in the mature class. In fact, there are only three Pennsylvania cows that have ever produced more than 140 lb. butter in thirty days testing; the other being the junior four-year-old champion, Blacres Sesame Korn-dyke, with 148.97 lb. She stands between the two stablemates.

Hillside Rhododendron made a seven day record of 35.15 lb. butter, 543.8 lb. milk. Her dam is Hillside Pietje Alma, a daughter of Woodcrest Pietje and her sire is Dutchland Sir Lyons Hengerveld, a son of Colantha Johanna Lad from a 33.2 lb. daughter of Pietertje Hengerveld's Count De Kol. Both Woodcrest Pietje and Dutchland Sir Lyons Hengerveld were former Hillside Dairy herdsires.

This is not the first time that Pocono Constance Pietje has attracted the attention of Holstein breeders and the Advanced Registry office. As a senior two-year-old she produced 24.87 lb. butter, 526.8 lb. milk in seven days, 101.25 lb. butter, 2,233.9 lb. milk in thirty days. Her thirty-day butter record was the highest Pennsylvania record in the senior two-year-old class at time of making. She is a daughter of Hillside Pender Pietje and the 30-lb. cow, Pocono Constance 2d. Pocono Constance Pietje is not one hundred per cent a Hillside Dairy product, but has been developed in the Hillside Herd. Her sire, Hillside Pender Pietje was bred and raised at Hillside Dairy and was sold to Dr. J. F. Mayock of Wilkes-Barre, who placed him at the head of the Pocono Herd at Bald Mountain; then, some time later, Hillside Pender Pietje together with two of his daughters were repurchased by Mr. J. W. Conyngham, the owner of Hillside Dairy. One of these daughters was Pocono Constance Pietje.

The utmost care was taken to insure the accuracy of these tests. Constance was retested three times and was watched by four different supervisors from Pennsylvania State College. The new Pennsylvania champion was fitted for her test by D. P. Honeywell of Dallas, superintendent of Hillside Farms and the test

was under his direct supervision. We are informed that there were two milkers, Jack Henderson, one of the employees, and John Honeywell, son of the superintendent. Mr. Henderson was on day duty during the test and Mr. Honeywell at night. This change of milkers is a decided departure from the common practice when making records and such a proceeding is well worth study by owners of Holstein cattle making records.

There are seven different cows in the Hillside dairy that have made records of thirty or more pounds of butter in seven days official test. Besides the two already mentioned, there are Hillside Clithene, 31.39 lb. butter, 541.2 lb. milk; Hillside Pietje Honora, 30.40 lb. butter, a cow that has made, in two successive tests, records averaging 6.76 per cent fat which is said to be the world's record for two lactation periods. It is also claimed that Hillside Pietje Honora is the oldest cow in Pennsylvania to make a 30-lb. seven day butter record, she being past ten years of age at the time of test. She was also the first Pennsylvania junior four-year-old to average better than 90 lb. milk a day for seven days and the first to produce 104 lb. milk in one day.

Hillside Saxon is a cow that has made a 30-lb. seven day butter record two different years, her highest record being 628.7 lb. milk, 32.29 lb. butter. She is a daughter of Woodcrest Pietje and Hillside Annette, the first Pennsylvania cow to make a 30-lb. seven day butter record which she did many years ago.

Akinside Dottie Pietje Pontiac made 30.51 lb. butter, 609.3 lb. milk in a week and is said to be the youngest cow in Pennsylvania to make a seven day record of above 30-lb. butter and over 600 lb. milk.

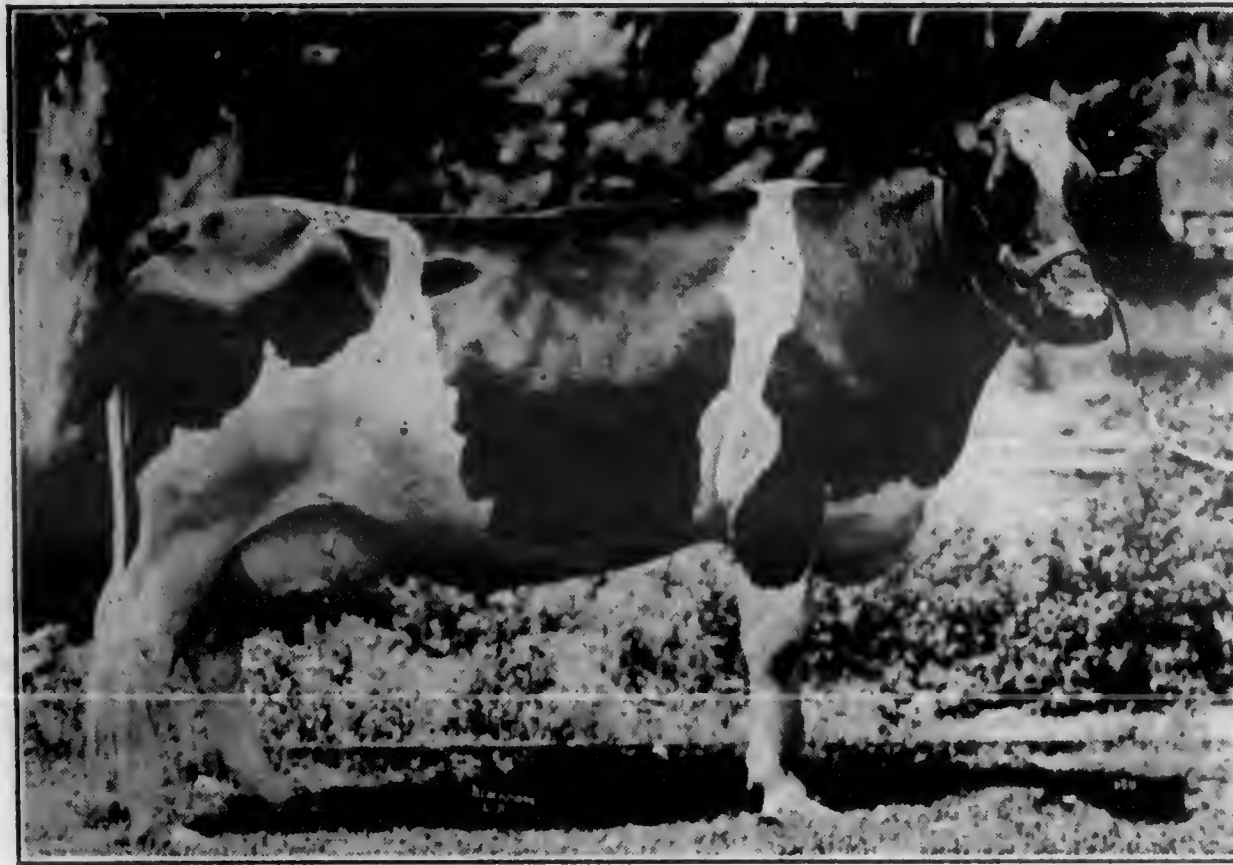
Our cover illustration for this issue shows these six thirty-pound cows together with Hillside Pontiac Rose, claimed to be the youngest cow in the state to make 102 lb. butter in thirty days. Hillside Pontiac Rose is a daughter of King Pontiac Maple Knoll Ormsby and Hillside Rosemary. Reading from left to right the animals depicted are: Hillside Clithene; Hillside Honora; Hillside Pontiac Rose; Hillside Saxon; Akinside Dottie Pietje Pontiac; Hillside Rhododendron; and Pocono Constance Pietje. They are all members of the Hillside Dairy.

Three New Dairy Rations

L. W. NEWTON, who is well known to cattle owners in the eastern United States and who for a number of years was the sales manager for Chapin & Company, is now in business for himself and has put on the market three new dairy rations. He calls one of these "Dairyman's Best 24% Dairy Ration"; another "Dairyman's Best 20% Dairy Ration"; and the third "Dairyman's Best Carbohydrate Feed." Mr. Newton is having these feeds manufactured at the large plant owned by Smith Milling Company, at Milwaukee, Wis. His knowledge of the feed business and his extensive acquaintance among owners of cattle, purebred and grade, are indications that the new enterprise will be well supported. THE BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN joins with many others in wishing Mr. Newton unqualified success.

LOS ANGELES COW CROSSES 30,000 LB. MARK

The first 30,000-lb. record ever made in Southern California, was completed on September 23d, when Hollywood Lilith Palmyra Abbecker, star performer of the Los Angeles County Farm herd, completed 11 months of her yearly semi-official test. On that date she had 30,015 lb. milk to her credit. With thirty days still to go she is expected to make close to 32,000 lb. milk in the 365 days. During the 11 months she made, 1,128.6 lb. fat, equivalent to 1,410 lb. butter. This is also the first time that any Southern California producer has reached the 1,400 lb. mark for butter. By September 27th, she had displaced Adiron-



HOLLYWOOD LILITH PALMYRA ABBEKERK

She exceeded 30,000 lb. milk in eleven months and promised to make the highest butter record ever completed on the Pacific Coast, and the third highest in the United States. Owned by the Los Angeles County Farm, Hondo, California.

dack Wietske Dairy Maid as California State Champion for butter production and on October 7th will pass Carnation Stock Farm's famous World-Record holder, Segis Pietertje Prospect. This record bids fair to be not only the highest butter production ever completed on the Pacific Coast, but at least third highest in the entire United States, with a prospective total very close to 1,500 lb. butter, as the year does not close until October 23d. Of the 11 California cows that have previously completed 30,000 lb. milk records, only one has made more than 1,325 lb. butter. In fact, no other 30,000 lb. cow has ever made such a high butter record.

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The blood of this wonderful producer is being conserved by the use of her sons in service at *Hollywood Farms*, Seattle, and at the Los Angeles County Farm. The latter herd is using a son sired by the well-bred bull King Korndyke Pontiac Mead, whose daughters are showing a uniformly desirable type and excellent production as two-year-olds. This youngster is therefore possessed of one of the proudest pedigrees in Holsteindom, tracing strongly to King Segis, Pontiac Korndyke, and King Korndyke Pontiac 20th, the leading bull of the past year in the United States and Canada, on the male side; two of the greatest female transmitting lines on the Pacific Coast, namely, the Valley Mead strain, which has to date produced 26 cows that average 1,007 lb. butter from 22,570 lb. milk, 16 of these records being made in heifer form at an average age of less than 3½ years. The other is the Pietertje Korndyke Abbecker family, considered by Mr. Stimson of the Hollywood farms as the best-developed family ever produced in their wonderful herd, showing outstanding production for four generations. This young bull, known as King Palmyra Mead, shows an average for his seven dams of practically 1,080 lb. butter. He is of large size for his age and will make a bull of excellent dairy type, as would be expected from this lineage. Such a blending of producing strains is true constructive breeding, the results of which should be tremendously valuable to the breed in this part of the world.—WILLIAM R. HARRIMAN, *Second Assistant Superintendent of Charities, in charge at County Farm.*

Hondo, California.

CHATTANOOGA INTERSTATE FAIR

Herds from Indiana, South Carolina and Tennessee contested for the honors at the Interstate Fair held at Chattanooga, Tenn., early in October. The Echo Farms herd exhibited by C. B. Smith carried off the majority of the first premiums. The senior champion bull was Illini Tritomia Alcartra, owned by Elmer Frazier, Middletown, Ind., while the junior champion bull was Echo Segis Colantha Alcartra shown by Clark & Smith. This animal was made grand champion. The same firm carried off the female junior and grand championships with Echo Segis Farmstead Pietertje while the senior champion female was Merrygold Pontiac Jewel Korndyke, owned by Elmer Frazier. H. D. Jordan of Ridge Springs, S. C., took first and second prize in the yearling herd class; Elmer Frazier won graded herd; and Clark and Smith took the produce of cow and get of sire prizes. Fay B. Murphy of Chattanooga, Tenn., was in the money in nearly every class. The ribbons were placed by J. V. Hopkins, who has judged Holsteins at this fair for the past two years and is well-known in Holstein circles in the South.

TUBERCULOSIS ERADICATION IN IOWA

The Iowa legislature recently enacted a law to facilitate tuberculosis eradication. This law provides that after the necessary petitions are signed by 51 per cent of the owners of breeding cattle in any one county, all the cattle in the county are tested, and the work is started when the petition is filed, the details being handled by the Board of Supervisors for that county. In accordance with this plan 26 counties have recently arranged to conduct county wide tuberculosis eradication work. In several counties more than 75 per cent of the cattle owners signed the petition. Testing began October 1st in Appanoose County where the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry has a corps of inspectors working in coöperation with State and County officials.

Another provision of the law provides for a vote on the desirability of a county tax of not more than three mills on the taxable value of the county for the purpose of establishing a county area tuberculosis eradication fund. This is done upon a petition signed by 15 per cent of the voters.

—“Have you had the water tested to find whether there are any bacteria in it?” asked the visitor at the camp. “Oh, no,” replied the camper, “but we know the alcoholic contents of our drinks is all right, and as long as we only use the water for washing we should worry about the bacteria in it.”

CLUB ACTIVITIES

NEW MISSOURI CLUB

In Joplin, Missouri, a number of dairymen of Lawrence County recently met and organized the Lawrence County Holstein Breeders Association. The newly formed association will have as its purpose the advancement of the Holstein breed in the county, assisting in cow testing work, and the upbuilding of dairying.

A carload of purebred Holstein bulls is being shipped into Lawrence County and the association will aid in the distribution of these animals on Dairy Day at the Mt. Vernon Harvest Show.

Officers elected for the ensuing year are: John Estep, president; O. M. Phillips, vice-president; Raymond Lenger, secretary-treasurer; while the directors chosen are Ed. Woods and Herman Lenger.

WISCONSIN STATE ASSOCIATION

The well-known Holstein breeder, A. P. Kaye of Walworth was recently elected to the Board of Directors of the Wisconsin Holstein Association. He fills the vacancy caused by the death of W. C. Leitsch of Columbus which occurred last spring. J. A. Craig of Janesville was elected treasurer, a position Mr. Leitsch was holding, and, which has since been filled by M. F. Hall, who performed the duties until some one could be selected. Mr. Craig owns Craighurst Farm, and is President of the Rock County Holstein Association. He is connected with the Janesville Plow Company, the Chevrolet Auto Co. and the Sampson Tractor Company.

The next convention of the State Association will be held at Eau Claire some time next February, the exact date is not yet set. The Eau Claire Chamber of Commerce and the Eau Claire County Breeders' club will act as hosts of the visiting Holstein breeders and their friends.

SOUTH DAKOTA HOLSTEIN BREEDERS MEET

By H. M. JONES

Holstein breeders and members of the South Dakota Holstein-Friesian Association held two meetings in connection with their third annual consignment sale at Mitchell on October 25th. A banquet tendered by the Mitchell Chamber of Commerce was well attended and an interesting session. The principal speakers were John B. Irwin, a well-known breeder of Minneapolis, and W. B. Barney of Des Moines, Iowa, now with the Extension Service of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America. Mr.

Irwin dwelt at length on the value of the World's Dairy Congress recently held in Washington and Syracuse. Mr. Barney told of the efforts of the national associations to create and sustain the demand for more dairy products.

The regular business session was held on the evening of October 25th, a most interesting part of which was the remarks of Mr. Irwin, Dean Larsen of Brookings and J. P. Eves with the Dairy Farmer of Des Moines.

Officers were elected for the ensuing year, Frank E. Johnson of Hetland, being elected President to succeed Dr. J. K. Kutnewsky of Redfield, Fred M. Brown of Watertown continues as vice-president and P. R. Crothers of Badger as secretary.

Directors elected to serve for one year are: S. E. Jones, Yankton; C. D. Sand, Mitchell; Ralph Crothers, Badger; T. E. Gage, Groton; and H. M. Jones, Brookings. Owing to the fact that P. R. Crothers will be absent from the state for several months, F. W. Barth of Mitchell was elected to serve as assistant secretary until his return.

KOLRAINE FINDERNE BESS AGAIN

I am pleased to announce that the Holstein-Friesian cow Kolrairie Finderne Bess, No. 291570, has just closed a long-time test and is credited with 35,085.4 lb. milk containing 1,117.16 lb. fat in 365 days, under strictly official test. She freshened at the age of 7 years, 11 months, 2 days. Her sire is Finderne Pride Fayne, No. 84452; her dam is Bess of Rinconada, No. 173034. She was bred by E. F. Copeland, Colerain, Mass., and is now owned by Fred F. Field Holstein Trustees, Brockton, Mass. Her best seven-day official production during the lactation period, and made 212 days from freshening, is 813.4 lb. milk containing 26.335 lb. fat; her best thirty-day production, made 199 days from freshening, shows 3,271.1 lb. milk containing 110.343 lb. fat; and her best sixty-day production, made 169 days from freshening, shows 6,417.5 lb. milk containing 210.363 lb. fat. Tested as a five-year-old she showed 32,563.1 lb. milk containing 1,025.20 lb. fat in 365 days semi-officially. Her best seven-day production at this age was made 359 days from freshening, and shows 512.5 lb. milk containing 17.532 lb. fat. In this last strictly official test eleven different supervisors were employed in the conduct of the test. Her 365 day fat production of 1,117.16 lb. equivalent to 1,396.45 lb. butter on the 80 per cent basis, gives her 11th place among cows producing above 1,000 lb. fat; and while the number of 1,000 lb. cows is not increased, it gives Kolrairie Finderne Bess the honor of being the third Holstein-Friesian cow to twice produce above 1,000 lb. fat.

MALCOLM H. GARDNER, *Supt. of A. R.*

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**PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS
AND REPORTS**

Nov. 7-8—Monroe, Wis., Green County Holstein Breeders Semi-Annual Consignment Sale.
Nov. 7-8-9—Fond du Lac, Wis., Fond du Lac County Holstein Association Sale.
Nov. 8—Lockport, N. Y., Niagara County Breeders Consignment Sale, R. Austin Backus, Mgr.
Nov. 8—Richmond, Va., Virginia Holstein Club, Richmond Chamber of Commerce, Mgrs.
Nov. 10—Zanesville, O., L. C. Dickinson & Son Dispersal.
Nov. 12—Wauwatosa, Wis., Milwaukee County Consignment Sale.
Nov. 12—Elkhorn, Wis., Walworth County Breeders' Bull Sale.
Nov. 12—Oconomowoc, Wis., Wachsmith Bros. Dispersal.
Nov. 13—Waukesha, Wis., Waukesha County Holstein Breeders Fall Sale.
Nov. 14—Allegan, Mich., F. B. Lay Dispersal.
Nov. 14—Paulding, Ohio, Herbert Keezer Dispersal.
Nov. 14—Watertown, Wis., Watertown County Holstein Breeders Fall Sale.
Nov. 14—Woodstock, Vt., E. L. Benson Dispersal, R. A. Backus, Mgr.
Nov. 14—Watuton, Wis., Watuton County Holstein Breeders Fall Sale.
Nov. 14-15—Hornell, N. Y., Steuben-Allegany Holstein Club Sale.
Nov. 15—Topeka, Kans., Topeka Holstein Breeders Sale.
Nov. 15—Lake Mills, Lake Mills Holstein Breeders Sale, F. H. Everson, Mgr.
Nov. 16-17—St. Paul, Minn., Arden Farms Reduction Sale.
Nov. 19—Wichita, Kansas State Association Sale, W. H. Mott, Mgr.
Nov. 19—Kansas State Association Sale, W. H. Mott, Mgr.
Nov. 20—Plymouth, Wis., Sheboygan County Holstein Breeders Sale.
Nov. 21—Des Moines, Ia., Second K. P. O. P. National Sale.
Nov. 22—Des Moines, Ia., Corwin Farms Dispersal.
Nov. 22—Fulton, N. Y., Huertson & Gulliver Dispersal, R. A. Backus, Mgr.
Nov. 28—Martinsburg, Pa., L. C. Honsaker & Son Sale.
Dec. 4—North Bradley, Mich., H. G. Booth Sale.
Dec. 4—College View, Neb., H. A. Morrison Dispersal and Union College Reduction.
Dec. 5—North Bradley, Mich., M. A. Sams, Mgr.
Dec. 11—Seven Valleys, Pa., John M. Rudisill Dispersal.
Dec. 13—East Aurora, N. Y., Wm. Williamson & Son Dispersal, R. Austin Backus, Mgr.

WOOD COUNTY SALE

Sixty-one purebred Holsteins were sold for total of \$5,595 at the annual fall sale of the Wood County Holstein Association, held at the Fair Grounds, Marshfield, Wisconsin, October 4. The top price was \$225 which J. P. Heintz of Hewitt paid for a female from the herd of Huse Bros., Union Grove Stock Farm. Purl McKenzie of Arpin paid \$150 for a bull calf from the herd of Peter Vander Ploeg also of Arpin. This was the highest price paid for a male.

FREEBORN COUNTY SALE

The forty-eight head brought a total of \$7,940 at the first consignment sale of the Freeborn County Holstein Breeders' Association held at Albert Lea, Minn., Sept. 27. This is an average price of \$165.41. The top price, \$305, was received for a seven-month-old heifer sired by Ormsby Sensation 19th and consigned by A. C. Peterson of Clarks Grove and purchased by H. C. McMurray of Holt, Minn. Mr. McMurray was the heaviest buyer and secured some of the choicest animals. R. W. and H. D. Branstad of Leland, Ia., purchased thirteen head.

LOCAL BUYERS AT ANN ARBOR

The sixth annual consignment sale of the Washtenaw County Holstein Breeders was held at the Ann Arbor Fair Grounds, Oct. 2. An average price of \$115 was realized. Most of the animals remained in the district. The top price was \$300 which A. A. Templeton, Dexter, Mich., paid for Lady Pontiac Huron Hill De Kol, consigned by Bazley Stock Farm of Ypsilanti, Mich. A cow consigned by R. J. Bird and Son of Ypsilanti, was sold for \$250 to Carl and Simon Braun of Ann Arbor. All the cattle came from accredited herds.

EDINBORO SALE PLEASED OWNERS

While a number of animals went at bargain prices at the Edinboro Lake Farm dispersal which was held at Edinboro, Pa., on October 17, nevertheless the owners inform the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN that, considering all conditions, they are well satisfied with the sale. They sold 110 head consisting of forty-seven cows, twenty-two bred heifers, ten yearlings, twenty-two calves, the four herd-sires and five bull calves that were six months of age or under and the total receipts were \$10,100. This offering comprised the entire herd without any culling. There were several defective cows, a number of real old animals and a few others that were blemished from the standpoint of the breeder. It was thought better to offer the herd as it was than to cull it and then realize a higher average. The entire herd with the exception of one animal remained in Pennsylvania, the exception going to New York State. Residents of Erie County took 75 head; 19 went to Crawford County and 7 to other residents of western Pennsylvania. The auctioneer was Glen R. Mead, who is becoming quite a favorite with Pennsylvania breeders.

HEMPHILL AND McCULLOCH SALE

In the sale of accredited cattle held on the J. M. Hemphill Farm near Oakville, Pa., on October 31, the bidders showed the same reluctance to purchase animals that would not come fresh for a considerable time as was evidenced at the Riker and Quick sales. As mentioned in the preliminary advertising, this sale was forced

because of the standing oat and corn crops being destroyed by hail. The cattle were in good flesh but most of the older animals were not due to freshen until spring and a large proportion of the offerings were young. There were no bulls in either the Hemphill or McCulloch herds so W. S. Ker, of Carlisle, whose herd is also accredited, consigned one as well as two females, one of which had a bull calf at foot. Twenty-six animals of all ages sold for \$2,853.50, an average of \$109.75.

The top price was \$252.50 which A. N. Shelby of Manheim, Pa., paid for Big Spring Lady Ormsby Korndyke, a handsome five-year-old daughter of Fairview Klaver Korndyke, consigned by Mr. McCulloch. This young cow was fresh. Other buyers were W. A. Wood, Huntsdale; Fred C. Lehman, Carlisle; W. Shaffer, Huntsdale; H. E. Long, Landisville; C. E. Spahr, Salunga, Harvey Strohm, Walnut Bottom; and W. Bryan, Warrior; all of Pennsylvania and J. E. Fahaney of Falls-ton, Md. The sale was managed by S. R. Miller of Chambersburg with George Frey as auctioneer.

SOUTH DAKOTA HOLSTEIN SALE

By H. M. JONES

The third annual consignment sale of the South Dakota Holstein-Friesian Association has been pronounced a success even though the average price brought by the consignments was not as high as what might be hoped for. The comparatively low average of \$118.50 is not indicative of the quality of stock offered. In fact the offering this year was much better than the association has ever offered before. The fact that it was a strictly cash sale and that there have been three bank failures in the county in which it was held probably restricted the bidding to some extent.

It was a success in that it has caused to pass into the hands of new breeders some of the best foundation stock that South Dakota has to offer. Given good care, this stock should do well in the hands of the new owners and therefore result in "repeat" orders. Very few of the animals went to established breeders. They are for the most part going to make up new herds of purebred Holsteins.

The noise of the sale had hardly died away before a suggestion for a spring sale was made. No definite action was taken on this, however. There will be another sale next year, but whether it will be in the spring or in the fall or both still remains to be determined.

CLOVER LEA DISPERSAL

The eighty-one head in the Clover Lea herd, owned by W. W. Walker and Paul Dahlke of Austin, Minn., brought an average price of \$502 on October 15th and 16th. The offerings included eighteen bulls as well as several heifer calves and blemished cows. Fifty-one females, two-years-old or over of the Clover Lea herd averaged over \$500 and thirty-one head brought \$500 or more, this number averaging \$806. The entire sale, 113 head, averaged \$435.27.

The top price for males was \$6,750 paid for Count Walker Homestead Segis, the two-year-old son of May Walker Ollie Homestead, American champion yearly producer with 1,523 lb. butter. Highland Farms Lake Geneva, Wis., was the purchaser. Second highest price for males was \$1,450 paid for Lola Segis Pontiac Homestead, senior sire at Clover Lea. He went to Avondale Farms, Brockville, Ontario, Senator Hardy's establishment.

The top price for females was \$1,400 paid by the Minnesota Holstein Co. of Austin, for King Korndyke Pontiac Lass Arlene. Her three weeks' old bull calf sold to Maywood Farms of Rochester, Minn., for \$600. Her three-year-old daughter sold for \$1,025 to Highland Farms. Fayne Rue Pontiac a very typy daughter of King Segis Pontiac Count, sold for \$1,010 to Highland Farms. She had just completed a year record of 902 lb. as a two-year-old.

The sale was well attended, buyers being present from Canada, Pennsylvania, Wyoming, Illinois, Wisconsin, North and South Dakota and Iowa and Minnesota. The Twin City Pedigree and Service Company of Minneapolis, were the managers, J. E. Mack and E. J. Hanson did the selling with S. T. Wood in the box.

(Continued on page 758.)

**YOUNG STOCK FOR SALE AT DAIRYMEN'S PRICES**

HARRY C. REYNOLDS, SCRANTON, PA.

Herd under Accredited Plan

"Berkshires on Every Farm"**The
Berkshire World**

Devoted to the best
interests of the swine
industry, particularly
to the Berkshires, the
hog that won **Grand
Championship** over all
breeds in the dressed
carcass classes at the
late International.

Easy feeders, meat of
unsurpassed quality,
profitable. The Berk-
shire hog and the Hol-
stein cow are the best
farm animals today.

Full of practical infor-
mation. All the news
of the American
Berkshire Associa-
tion. Every number is
worth more than a
year's subscription to
any farmer or swine
breeder.

\$1 gets it for a year.
A good investment.
Subscribe today.

Write for free booklet entitled

"Berkshire Profits"

**The Frost
Publishing Company**

Springfield, Ill.

King Johanna Cornucopia



Our senior sire, is backed by a combination of producing families. He combines the blood of the Pontiacs, Hengervelds, De Kols, Korndykes, Johannas, Cornucopias and Colanthas, strains famous for production and individuality. Then he heads an Accredited Herd

FRED B. KEENEY

Wyoming County Laceyville, Pa.

King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje

my senior herdsire is by King Segis Pontiac Alcartra from the former world champion junior four-year-old, Fairmont Zerna Segis Pietje, 35.61 lb. butter, 608.4 lb. milk.

**Idyllwilde Korndyke
Dionagen**

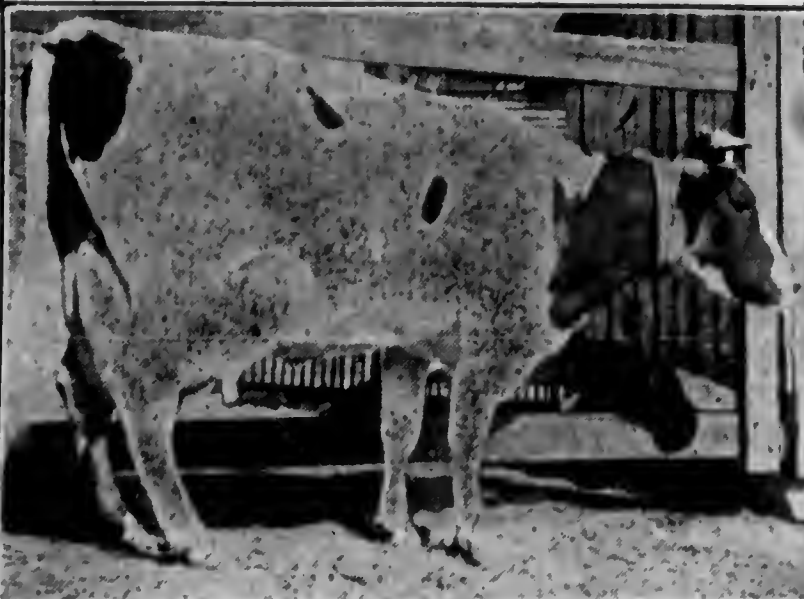
my junior sire, is backed by three direct descendant 30-lb. dams whose 7-day records average over 31 lb. butter. This desirable combination is producing the Goods.

Come and look them over.

A. E. Robinson

Susquehanna Co. MONTROSE, PA.

Just One of the Good Ones



DIXIE BELLE KIMBERLIN 2d

Produced 15,000 lb. milk in ten months on twice a day milking, freshening again before the year ended. She is just one of the good ones in my herd which is under State and Federal Supervision and CLEAN.

Let me price you something GOOD.

A. CONRAD SLIFER

Union County, R. D. 3, LEWISBURG, PA.

PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

(Continued from page 757.)

WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURG SALES

The sale which R. Austin Backus managed at Watertown, N. Y., on September 26, 1923 at the North Country Farms of George N. Smith, was, so he informs us, a decided success.

The 20-lb. two-year-old Remleh Korndyke Winona Leila, consigned by Black River Farms, Middletown, N. Y., topped the sale. She was purchased for \$350 by George N. Smith, Watertown, N. Y., who plans to test her at her next freshening and run her in yearly work. Mr. Smith also purchased of L. C. Rice and Son, Lowville, N. Y., the cow Daisy Fayne Johanna, an animal of outstanding type and individuality, seven years old, for \$305.

F. M. Mandigo of Pulaski, N. Y., purchased two splendid individual cows from the consignment of Grant Farrington, also of Pulaski, N. Y., for \$260 and \$285 respectively. C. F. Bigler of Syracuse, N. Y., paid \$270 for Kiwanis Pontiac, a cow of outstanding individuality. Sixty head passed through the auction ring at a total of \$8,955, an average of \$149.25. Fifteen cows sold for an average of \$240.87, twenty-five cows in the sale brought an average of \$209.40 and the only three bulls sold averaged \$176.66. This sale was considered one of the most successful ever conducted in Northern New York.

On the following day a consignment sale was held on the Fair Grounds at Ogdensburg, N. Y., by the St. Lawrence County Breeders. This was the first sale to be held at Ogdensburg for a number of years and consequently the breeders were rather sceptical about consigning. Nevertheless, a few of the good breeders offered twenty-five head in this sale. They sold quickly for satisfactory prices, the twenty-five head bringing a total of \$3,645, an average of \$145.50. Six of the animals topped \$200 and averaged \$212.50.

Leon Tracy of Massena, N. Y., purchased the top cow from the accredited herd of R. M. Thompson, Heuvelton, N. Y., for \$235, and B. Morrison of Rennselaer Falls, N. Y., gave \$220 for a cow of A. P. Richardson's of Hammond, N. Y., \$210 for a cow of R. M. Thompson, and \$200 for a cow from L. S. Portous, Lisbon, N. Y., Arthur T. Gilmour of Ogdensburg paid \$205 for a cow consigned by J. E. McClair, Hammond, N. Y., and H. G. Washburn of Heuvelton, N. Y., purchased a bull, Fine View Waldorf Star, from R. M. Thompson at \$205.

With the satisfactory results of this sale the St. Lawrence County Breeders contemplate another sale next year. Mr. Backus managed both these sales, with Col. Glenn R. Mead of East Aurora and Col. Geo. W. Baxter as auctioneers.

MONROE CHEESE DAY SALE

At the Cheese Day sale held at Monroe, Wis., Oct. 3, fifty animals brought \$9,150. Springing cows sold best, those ranging from five to seven years of age averaged \$192 with the top price \$255, while twenty springing heifers averaged \$161 and seven bulls, all of serviceable age averaged \$206, with the top price \$335. Most of the animals stayed in the county, a few went to Illinois and some to Mexico.

Casper Rhiner of Riley paid \$355 for Joe Reka Homestead, a two-year-old bull consigned by Baltz Hoesley of Monticello. Joe is a son of North Star Joe Homestead and his dam, who has a 24-lb. seven day butter record made as a senior three-year-old, was sired by a son of Lady Reka Mooie, famous old time Wisconsin Show cow. Mr. Rhiner has an excellent herd of purebred Holsteins and is a member of the Verona Cow Testing Association.

Cheese Day is the great event of the year to the Swiss of Green County. A band of Swiss colonists numbering 105 settled at New Glarus, August 15, 1845, and laid the foundation for the present day cheese production, for Green County is reported to produce 83% of the Swiss cheese produced in America. Cheese Day is growing to mean Cheese Week for the celebration this year started Monday night and continued over Tuesday and Wednesday. A \$35,000 building was dedicated on the county fair grounds on the opening day and this was made possible by popular subscription. Tuesday was a regular Swiss holiday with many old country features and athletic contests and a parade of sixty floats. Miss Marion Burg was Queen of the Festival and was elected by popular vote conducted by the papers of the county. John M. Kelley, vice-president of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, was one of the speakers.

B. F. JONES & SON DISPERSAL SALE

Despite cold and rainy weather the B. F. Jones & Son dispersal held October 23d at South Montrose was well attended. This herd has been fully accredited for a number of years and had a splendid reputation for individuality and production. With the exception of the herdsire, every animal had been raised on the premises. There were only twenty-five animals in the herd. Sixteen females, two years of age or over averaged \$322.19. Nine heifer calves, four of which were less than two weeks old, one year old or under, averaged \$127.71. There were only two bulls in the sale, these averaged \$315. The entire herd averaged \$281.

The splendid young herdsire, King Beauty Sylvia Lyons, owned jointly by the Joneses and G. F. Decker, went to a syndicate from Lackawanna County consisting of Robert Winship, F. J. Linen and Miller Bros. of Waverly for \$405. De Kol Tweede Pontiac Lad, a son of King Tweede Spring Farm from a 25 lb. daughter of

King Segis Hengerveld De Kol Burke was bought by F. C. Behrems & Son for \$225.

The top price was \$505 which Ellis D. Ellsworth of Meshoppen, Pa., paid for Wynola Tweede Pontiac Lass, the 32 lb. four-year-old daughter of King Tweede Spring Farm. He also took Tobe Tweede Pontiac Lass, a 28-lb. junior three-year-old daughter of the same good sire. Dr. L. M. Thompson of the Lathrop Estate purchased Echo Sylvia Pontiac Tobe, a daughter of Woodmont Echo Sylvia Champion from the 28 lb. three-year-old for \$440 and also purchased a couple of heifer calves paying \$230 and \$220 for them respectively, the \$230 heifer being from the same dam as Echo Sylvia Pontiac Tobe.

A number of the best animals stayed in Susquehanna County although a delegation from Carbon County headed by County Agent Rahn took several of the best. The heaviest buyer was F. C. Behrems & Son of Mauch Chunk, Pa., they paying \$1,150 for five animals. Abner S. Deysher of Reading, Pa., the owner of King Tweede Spring Farm, took a couple of his three-year-old daughters for \$440 and \$375. F. E. Scott of Montrose took Wynola Tobe Korndyke, a 24-lb. daughter of Tobe Rag Apple Korndyke for \$310. This cow has several good record A. R. O. daughters. The only out of state buyer was Daniel Grout of Afton, N. Y., who purchased six nice heifer calves.

The sale was occasioned by the continued illness of the junior partner of the firm, W. Hugh Jones, who is secretary of the Pennsylvania Federation of Holstein-Friesian Clubs. The complete detailed report follows:

Purchased by Robert Winship, F. J. Linen and Miller Bros., Waverly, Pa.		
*A	King Beauty Sylvia Lyons, 22 mo.	\$405
Purchased by F. C. Behrems & Son, East Mauch Chunk, Pa.		
*B	De Kol Tweede Pontiac Lass, 2 yrs.	225
3	Wynola Korndyke Pontiac Lass, 4 yrs.	265
8	Echo Sylvia Tobe, 2 yrs.	330
17	Pauline Tweede Pontiac Lass, 4 yrs.	165
19	Segis Rag Apple Burke, 3 yrs.	265
Purchased by F. E. Scott, Montrose, Pa.		
1	Wynola Tobe Korndyke, 7 yrs.	310
Purchased by A. S. Deysher, Reading, Pa.		
2	Wynola Tobe Pontiac Lass, 3 yrs.	375
12	Korndyke Tobe Pontiac Lass, 3 yrs.	440
12½	Heifer calf	70
Purchased by Wm. Steigerwalt, Lehighton, Pa.		
4	Tobe Korndyke Pontiac Lass, 3 yrs.	315
23	Rosebud Tweede Pontiac Lass, 2 yrs.	255
Purchased by Ellis D. Ellsworth, Meshoppen, Pa.		
5	Tobe Tweede Pontiac Lass, 4 yrs.	325
9	Wynola Tweede Pontiac Lass, 5 yrs.	505
Purchased by Dr. L. M. Thompson, Lathrop Est., Montrose, Pa.		
6	Echo Sylvia Pontiac Tobe, 2 yrs.	440
7	Heifer calf, 10 mo.	230
10	Heifer calf, 5 mo.	220
Purchased by Harvey T. Arndt, Lehighton, Pa.		
11	Segis Tweede Pontiac Lass, 4 yrs.	270
14	Echo Sylvia Korndyke, 2 yrs.	305
Purchased by Daniel Grout, Afton, N. Y.		
13	Heifer calf, 1 yr.	175
15	Heifer calf, 5 mo.	105
16	Heifer calf, 1 yr.	110
18	Heifer calf, 5 mo.	120
19½	Heifer calf	50
20	Heifer calf, 1 yr.	160
Purchased by Wallace Drumheller, Lehighton, Pa.		
21	Echo Sylvia Segis Burke, 2 yrs.	340
22	Echo Sylvia Rosebud, 2 yrs.	250

*Denotes reference sire.

GOOD PRICES AT RIKER DISPERSAL

The F. M. Riker dispersal was held on the farm at West Nicholson, Pa., on October 29. Satisfactory prices were realized, the forty-four animals averaging \$230.45. The average for the forty-two females was \$229.40 and the total of the sale was \$10,140. The entire herd was taken by Pennsylvania buyers.

King Hengerveld Hartje, the eleven-year-old sire went to George Lightbody of Dalton for \$190. There is every reason to believe that King is capable of active service for several years and if he is, Mr. Lightbody secured a bargain. Colonel Joh Lyons, the junior sire, went to F. E. and L. N. Mack of Montrose for \$325.

The top price was \$505 which C. L. Adams, of Mifflintown, paid for Dijkstra Lyons Joh, a three-year-old daughter of the junior sire. She was just fresh and pleased the audience. Mr. Adams, who is a brother to D. Q. Adams, is starting a herd of his own, and also purchased a few animals for his brother. Another herd was started by W. A. Withers, of Elizabethtown. He was assisted in his selection

(Concluded on page 760.)

SALE CATALOGS

We furnished the catalogs for more sales than any other company during the past season—"Our price is lower than the rest—Our work is equal to the best." Write for entry blanks today.

PEDIGREE EXPERT

Get our R. Austin Backus for your sale—in the box at more sales during the past six months than any other pedigree man. Book your date before it is too late.

BACKUS PEDIGREE CO., MEXICO, N. Y.

A Place to Find

high-class, heavy producing and healthy Holsteins. Our senior sire is Grand Champion Segis 2d, a double grandson of King Segis Champion, his dam being the great Belle Segis Champion, a 37 lb. four-year-old. His four nearest dams average 32.61 lb. of butter in seven days.

His daughters are fine individuals, good sized and are heavy producers, milking around 70 to 85 lb. per day with first and second calf.

Our herd containing 120 head are under State and Federal Supervision.

VISITORS ALWAYS WELCOME.

**L. N. Mack & Son
and Floyd E. Mack**
Susquehanna Co., Montrose, Pa.

OTHERS LIKE HER



Korndyke Lilith Segis No. 343766

is just a sample of our dairy herd which is headed by The Potentate, whose three nearest dams have seven-day official records averaging: Butter 38.83 lb. Milk 612.9 lb. If you need cows, heifers or a bull calf, we can fill your order any time.

E. D. ELLSWORTH

Susquehanna County, R.D. 4, Meshoppen, Pa.

A sister to our Junior Sire

**Berylwood Prince
Aaggie Chicago**

topped the National Dairy Farm Show Sale held at Syracuse, New York, early in October. She was only six months of age.

A brother—also six months old—tied the Grand Champion Show bull for the second highest price for males.

This shows what the Holstein breeders think of this wonderful producing family.

Come and see our grand young bull, also the rest of our herd.

L. L. ALLIS

Bradford Co., Rummerfield, Pa.

Wanted

A Bull Ready for Service!

He must be of first class type and good size, and from strains that have a uniform high butter-fat production coupled with a good quantity of milk.

He must be from a herd under State and Federal Supervision that has passed at least one clean test, and offered for a price that a plain breeder and dairyman can afford to pay.

If you have such a bull, send photo and price to

Wm. Benning

Susquehanna
County

Kingsley, Pa.

STAMPED ALL OVER HIM

Individuality of the highest order and the evidence of large and profitable production are stamped all over our senior herdsire



ALLAMUCHY HENGVERVELD ORMSBY who is by King of the Ormsbys from a 25-lb. two-year-old daughter of Korndyke Abbecker. Our cows are producers, that is demonstrated in official and cow testing association as well as in every day dairy performance. Let me price some good Holsteins to you.

E. W. BRUNDAGE

Susquehanna County Hopbottom, Pa.

35-lb. Bull for Sale!

A yearling show bull from a 35-lb. cow and sired by

CREATOR

whose two-year-old daughters are stunning the world with their wonderful records.

Also a son of a 31-lb. cow with an 1,100 lb. year record.

And a bull whose four nearest dams average 1,000 lb. butter yearly.

Can sell one or a carload of females, any age.

David Falconer

Scottville, Michigan

PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

(Concluded from page 759.)

by the well-known Pennsylvania breeder Sam T. Witmer. Mr. Withers took eight head and was one of the leading purchasers at the Quick dispersal the following day. Mr. Riker was his own sale manager and was assisted by Baxter and Wood. The animals bringing \$150 or more with names and addresses of their purchasers are herewith listed.

1	King Hengerveld Hartje, 11 yrs., Geo. Lightbody, Dalton	\$190
2	Colonel Jon Lyons, male, 5 yrs., F. E. & L. N. Mack, Montrose	325
3	Colonel Segis Mechthilde, 2 yrs., C. L. Snyder, Kingsley	175
4	Hartje Hengerveld Pipse, 4 yrs., Cecil L. A. Resseguie, S. Gibson	500
5	Blanche Hengerveld Wayne, 8 yrs., George Lightbody	150
6	Blanche Hengerveld Wayne 3d, 3 yrs., K. Winship	235
8	Dijkstra Hengerveld, 8 yrs., L. A. Wells, S. Montrose	300
10	Agnes Turlet Climax 2d, 7 yrs., Thomas L. Earl	285
11	Agnes Pictje Climax, 4 yrs., F. E. Mack	190
12	Agnes Burke, 3 yrs., F. E. Mack	190
13	Lady Agnes Lyons, 2 yrs., George G. Beaver, Millerstown	240
14	Dijkstra Hengerveld Pender, 7 yrs., W. A. Withers, Elizabethtown	305
16	Belle Segis Mechthilde, 8 yrs., F. J. Linen	480
17	Colonel Jon Lyons Mechthilde, 1 yr., A. G. Sterling East, Brooklyn	400
18	Wayne Hartje Segis, 6 yrs., N. H. Yoder, Spruce Hill	330
20	Dijkstra Hengerveld Hartje, 7 yrs., R. Winship	210
21	Unnams, 2 yrs., Ursinus College, Collegeville	150
22	Mary Hengerveld Hartje, 6 yrs., Husted Farms	175
24	Mary Lyons Hartje, 2 yrs., W. A. Withers	200
25	Belle Lyons Keystone, 2 yrs., W. A. Withers	250
26	Dijkstra Lyons Joh, 3 yrs., C. L. Adams, Millintown	505
28	Pictje Daisy Hartje, 5 yrs., Frank J. Linen	200
29	Pictje Daisy Lyons, 3 yrs., F. E. Mack	210
31	Hengerveld Hartje Lyons, 2 yrs., Ursinus College	170
32	Edith Lyons Hartje, 2 yrs., W. A. Withers	165
33	Dijkstra Segis Creamelle, 2 yrs., W. A. Withers	195
35	Queen Hartje Lyons, 1 yr., W. A. Withers	250
36	Lady Ekster Hengerveld, 4 yrs., Cecil L. A. Resseguie	300
38	Lady Elgin Belle Segis, 7 yrs., Howard F. Brungess, Tunkhannock	200
40	De Kol Aaggie Elneta, 5 yrs., W. A. Withers	245
42	Pauline Pictje Hartje, 4 yrs., F. J. Linen	225
44	Floa Hengerveld Pictertje, 3 yrs., J. F. Dean, West Nicholson	165
45	Segis Hengerveld Creamelle, 3 yrs., W. A. Withers	165
46	Thelma Hartje Creamelle, 3 yrs., Ursinus College	190

NEW HERDS STARTED AT QUICK DISPERSAL

Although the herd of J. B. Quick was absolutely dispersed on the farm at Lemon, Pa., October 30th, there was no males sold, the herdsire having been disposed of previously. There were forty-two catalogued animals and they averaged \$194.76, the entire total being \$8,182. All the animals remained in Pennsylvania the principal buyers being Husted Farms, Uniontown, and W. A. Withers, Elizabethtown, while David S. Yoder, the Ursinus College and Wenz Farms took a number of good ones.

The top price was \$415 at which figure Husted Farms obtained Q-Dale Meta Lilith Pauline De Kol, a handsome daughter of Lilith Pauline De Kol's Son. Although never tested officially, she had a cow testing association record of 428 lb. with 10,903 lb. milk. The same establishment took Q-Dale Lilith Pauline De Kol Flora, a 21-lb. daughter of Friend Pontiac Korndyke for \$400. As at the Riker dispersal on the previous day, animals fresh or soon due to freshen sold readily for good prices, the buyers seeming reluctant to purchase unbred heifers or cows that would not be in milk for several months. The Husted Farms secured a fine bunch and so did W. A. Withers of Elizabethtown. Baxter and Wood officiated. The animals bringing \$150 or more with names and addresses of their purchasers are listed herewith.

1	Rena De Kol Veeman, 9 yrs., Husted Farms, Uniontown	\$185
2	Q-Dale Ruth Pontiac Korndyke, 5 yrs., Husted Farms	190
4	Q-Dale Ruby Pontiac Korndyke, 3 yrs., W. A. Withers, Elizabethtown	305
6	Q-Dale Rachael Creamelle Lad, 1 yr., Geo. G. Beaver, Millerstown	165
7	Lady Beauty Korndyke Hengerveld, 7 yrs., E. D. Ellsworth, Meshoppen	230
8	Q-Dale Pelle Pontiac Korndyke, 4 yrs., W. A. Withers	340
9	Q-Dale Belva Lyons Sylvia, 2 yrs., W. A. Withers	150
10	Q-Dale Bernice Hengerveld, W. A. Withers	295
11	Q-Dale Betsey Pontiac Korndyke, 3 yrs., Ursinus College, Collegeville	265
12	Q-Dale Meta Lilith Pauline De Kol, 6 yrs., Husted Farms	415
13	Q-Dale Mollie Pontiac Korndyke, 2 yrs., Husted Farms	280
14	Hannah Vale De Kol Clothilde 2d, 7 yrs., Wenz Farms, Allentown	215
15	Q-Dale Hester Clothilde Pontiac, 3 yrs., Ursinus College	235
17	Demila Korndyke Artis 2d, 8 yrs., Wenz Farms	190
18	Q-Dale Artis Pontiac Korndyke, 5 yrs., Wenz Farms	255
20	Q-Dale Lucille Pontiac Korndyke, 2 yrs., Ursinus College	205
21	Q-Dale Emma Johanna Korndyke, 2 yrs., W. A. Withers	250
23	Q-Dale Aaggie Korndyke Abbecker, 4 yrs., Ursinus College	325
24	Q-Dale Agnes Korndyke Abbecker, 2 yrs., David S. Yoder, Elverson	160
25	Q-Dale Lilith Pauline De Kol Flora, 6 yrs., Husted Farms	400
28	Queen Veeman Hengerveld, 7 yrs., David S. Yoder	168
29	Q-Dale Snowdrop Pontiac Korndyke, 5 yrs., Husted Farms	200
30	Q-Dale Demila Pontiac Korndyke, 3 yrs., Husted Farms	185
31	Mabel Veeman, 8 yrs., E. D. Ellsworth	155
34	Q-Dale Mary Veeman, 2 yrs., P. A. Valentine, Tunkhannock	170
35	Rena Johanna 3d, 9 yrs., Husted Farms	185
37	Q-Dale Pontiac Darkness, 5 yrs., Husted Farms	165
38	Q-Dale Topsy Johanna Korndyke, 4 yrs., George G. Beaver	260
39	Q-Dale Pontiac Korndyke Dinah, 3 yrs., W. A. Withers	265
43	Q-Dale Princess Pontiac Korndyke, 3 yrs., David S. Yoder	170

"So you persuaded your husband to join a glee club."

"Yes," answered Mrs. Bliggins. "When he starts to sing in the house now I can advise him not to tire his voice."

Dentist: "You needn't pay me now—you can do that later."

Patient: "I wasn't goin' ter pay you—I was just countin' my money before I took the gas."

Cow Testing Association Reports

HOLSTEINS LEAD IN ILLINOIS

The leader of all the cows tested in the eighteen Illinois Cow Testing Associations during September was a purebred Holstein owned by Rock River Farms, at Byron, Ogle County, the establishment of Mr. and Mrs. Medill McCormick. This cow produced 2,811 lb. milk, 84.3 lb. fat. Second to her was another purebred Holstein, owned by Frank T. Fowler, Lake Villa, Lake County. This cow is credited with 2,142 lb. milk, 74.9 lb. fat. Rock River Farms had four other purebred Holsteins in the list of the ten highest producing cows and each of these animals exceeded 65 lb. fat in the month.

The Rock River Dairy consists of ninety-four purebred Holsteins showing the splendid average of 1,077 lb. milk, 36.2 lb. fat and is tenth on the list of the leading herds but it is only fair to say that the herds occupying the first seven places each consisting of eight cows or less so that the showing of the Rock River herd is, from the standpoint of profitability, bulk production, or management, decidedly the most creditable. The eighteen purebred Holsteins owned by A. D. Cornue, of Hebron, averaged 993 lb. milk, 37.2 lb. fat and occupied eighth position on the list. The leading place is held by a herd of eight grade Holsteins owned by Harry Averill and enrolled in the Kane County No. 3 Association. This dairy averaged 1,278 lb. milk, 44.2 lb. fat; an eight cow dairy consisting of grade and purebred Holsteins, owned by Frank Flack, and enrolled in the Jo Davies No. 1 Association averaged 1,249 lb. milk, 43.6 lb. fat while four purebred and grade Holsteins owned by J. P. Wille and enrolled in the Will County Association averaged 1,208

lb. milk, 41.2 lb. fat. Eight of the eighteen associations are led by purebred Holsteins and six of the others by grade Holsteins.

W. K. Bullock reports that dealers living at St. Charles and Elgin are selling a number of cows in Kane County. The prices are ranging from \$75.00 to \$150.00 for grade cows. H. R. Fletcher reports that McLean County farmers are finding that well balanced rations containing sufficient protein are giving better results over a long period of time than cheaper rations that are deficient in protein. The cows stay in better condition and are more persistent producers. Two great sources of loss in this association are the careless handling of milk machines and neglect to thoroughly strip the cows. Fitting the cow by good feed and care before she freshens is giving much better results than making her "rough it" while she is dry.

WISCONSIN TESTING ASSOCIATIONS

The black and white breed regained its usual preëminence during September in the Wisconsin Cow Testing Associations as 79 of the 135 associations reporting their leaders were headed by animals of this breed, 30 being registered Holsteins and 49 being grades. Twenty-five of the leaders were grade Guernseys.

The greatest producing cow in the state during the month was a purebred Holstein owned by Wm. Mueschke in the West Bend Association. She is credited with a production of 82.9 lb. fat. Another purebred in the herd of F. H. Boyle, enrolled in the Byron Association produced 79.8 lb. fat; a registered Jersey was third with 75.7 lb. fat; a purebred Holstein owned by T. Mathiew of

the Eau Claire No. 3 was fourth with 74.7 lb. fat; a purebred, owned by Ben Peacock of the Muskego Association is fifth with 73 lb. fat and a grade Holstein with 72.6 lb. fat was sixth.

Four of the five leading herds are black and whites. The herd of Robert Ray of Eau Claire leads for average production with an average of 53 lb. fat for sixteen Holsteins; Wm. Mueschke's eight purebreds averaged 50.9 lb. fat; nine registered and grade Holsteins owned by Henry Bencke averaged 45.6 lb. fat, while nineteen registered Holsteins, owned by J. C. Sherman of River Falls Association averaged 45.4 lb. fat.

A COMPREHENSIVE REPORT

Three hundred and forty-five cows completed the year's testing in the Macomb County, Mich., Coöperative Cow Testing Association No. 1, reports Ernest Johnson, tester. The average production of all the cows tested was 8,693.2 lb. milk, 317.3 lb. butterfat, average test 3.65%. The return for every dollar expended for feed was \$2.59 while the return for each dollar expended in the most profitable herd was \$3.28. It cost 30c to produce one pound of butterfat and the feed cost per 100 lb. milk was \$1.12. Five herds averaged more than 10,000 lb. milk, one exceeded 12,000 lb. while fifteen herds averaged more than 300 lb. fat in the year. Twenty-two cows produced more than 12,000 lb. milk; three went over 14,000 lb.; thirty-two animals produced more than 400 lb. butterfat and six more than 500 lb.

The average for the ten high cows in milk production was 14,693.4 lb. milk, 485.9 lb. butterfat, the return for each dollar expended being \$2.82. The ten honor cows for butterfat production

SPOTTED COWS and SPOTTED SOWS



The best combination on earth from both points of view—beautiful to look on—profitable to the uttermost.

Every feature of the spotted cow may be learned from THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN. Likewise, every feature of the old fashioned Spotted Poland China sow may be learned from the *Spotted Poland China Journal*, 600 Wulsin Building, Indianapolis, Indiana, Fred L. Obenchain, Managing Director. One year, \$1.00; three years, \$2.00. The same address brings you all the information in regard to recording the old-fashioned Spotted Poland China Breed in the National Spotted Poland China Register formed during the fall of 1913; incorporated under the laws of Indiana early in 1914.

The assets of the Association to-day are around forty-five thousand dollars. They do not owe one single dollar. They have a publicity department for the benefit of their breeders free to all members. They give a twenty-four hour service of recording pedigrees. They appropriate all of their profit for prices in county, district, state and national shows, so far as we have been able to ascertain, this is the only swine record in the United States that has done a greater business in 1921 than they did in the year 1920. In 1922 their gain over 1920 was 53%. Their membership fee is \$5.00. Write for full particulars. Address THE NATIONAL SPOTTED POLAND-CHINA RECORD, FRED L. OBENCHAIN, Secy.-Treas., 600 Wulsin Bldg., Indianapolis, Indiana.

averaged 519 lb. from 13,003.8 lb. milk with a return of \$3.27 for each dollar expended. The ten high herds averaged 9,759.3 lb. milk, 364.5 lb. butterfat, their return for each dollar being \$2.90.

The leading herd consisted of ten animals, grade Holsteins and Jerseys, owned by Ray Potts. They are credited with 10,673.4 lb. milk, 417.3 lb. fat. Their feed cost was 36c for one pound of butterfat; \$1.02 for 100 lb. milk; return of \$2.79 for each dollar spent for feed. Fourteen registered Holsteins, owned by Wm. Schoof led for milk production with 12,167.6 lb. milk, 397.5 lb. fat. The feed cost for 1 lb. butterfat for this herd was 32c; for 100 lb. milk was \$1.11 and the return for one dollar paid for feed was \$2.29.

All of the ten cows leading for milk production as well as eight of the ten butterfat leaders were black and whites. Jerseys held the first and tenth positions for butterfat production, the leader producing 574.8 lb. A grade Holstein was second with 13,029.4 milk, 561.4 lb. fat. She was in the herd of Ray Potts. Next to her was a registered Holstein owned by Herbert Sewell and credited with 530.1 lb. fat from 16,254 lb. milk, this being the leading milk production.

A GROWING DAIRY DISTRICT

There are eleven creameries in Houston County, Mich., of which nine are cooperative. All are on a good, sound, working basis.

Within the past year two testing associations have been formed in the county, the Houston association with 26 members was formed in November, 1922. The first month the average production per cow was nineteen pounds butterfat and last May the association led the state list with a production of 36 lb. per cow. Twenty-four of the twenty-six members head their herds with purebred sires and thirteen of the herds have been tested for tuberculosis.

Testing associations have increased the interest in calf club work and seventeen club dairy calves were shown at the county fair at Caledonia about September 1. Members of the Caledonia Commercial Club donated \$200 as special calf club prizes. At Houston, August 23, a dairy calf club show was held. This was made possible by the Houston and Money Creek creameries in cooperation with the testing associations and county agents. About \$175 was donated as special prize money by the two creameries, the testing associations and the Security and Houston State Banks.

REAL FARM PRODUCER

Albert Burger of Alamitos, California, had a purebred Holstein-Friesian that led the local cow testing association for September production with a record of 76.6 lb. of butterfat. She was on alfalfa pasture with a small added allowance of rolled barley, the principal grain feed of the district.

STATE COLLEGE COWS PRODUCE

The Holstein herd owned by the Washington State College has just had nine cows complete official year records. This included two mature cows, a four-year-old, two three-year-olds, and four two-year-olds. The average production of the nine was 17,827.133 lb. milk, 617.916 lb. butterfat. Two large official records were made lately, Pietertje Natsey Belle 2d as a nine-year-old produced 710.2 lb. milk, 34.36 lb. butter in seven days, giving 109.9 lb. her best day while Myra Oakhurst De Kol, a six-year-old cow, made 530.7 lb. milk, 31.42 lb. butter in a week. As a four-year-old Myra produced 21,510.2 lb. milk, 1,016.275 lb. butter.

The College herd is headed by Piebe Hero, a son of Mercedes Laura Ollie with a record made as a two-year-old of 20,063 lb. milk, and 728 lb. butter in a year. She is a daughter of Piebe Laura Ollie Homestead King, who is sire of the American champion May Walker Ollie Homestead.

NIG IS IOWA CHAMPION

Nig, a grade Holstein cow owned by J. H. and T. L. Hanson, Oelwein, Ia., is the leading producer during the past year among Iowa cow testing associations. Under farm conditions she is credited with the production of 14,864 lb. milk, 609.9 lb. fat. She is a large, deep-bodied cow that shows great capacity for production.

Nig finished her year's work in May, during which month she made 1,696 lb. milk, 61.6 lb. fat. In April, she produced 62.2 lb. fat and in March, 63.9 lb. She was fed upon silage, good hay, corn, bran, oats and other common farm feeds.

This cow was exhibited at the Waterloo Dairy Cattle Congress as part of the Iowa extension exhibit. She was cared for during the year by Jim Hanson. She is a pretty good show cow and when she was last exhibited at Waterloo stood third in her class.

HOLSTEINS LEAD

During September 392 cows were tested in the Neillsville, Wisconsin, Cow Testing Association No. 2. The high cow was a Holstein owned by Chas. Altemus. She produced 54.6 lb. butterfat. The herd of grade and registered Holsteins owned by Clarion Counsell leads for both milk and butterfat production with an average of 742.5 lb. milk, 27.7 lb. fat. His high cow produced 42.1 lb. butterfat during the month reports the tester, Thorwald Christofferson.

WEST INDIES WANT HOLSTEINS

L. C. Harrison, representative of the Harrison Bros. Stock and Poultry Farms is attending some of the larger fairs and shows in this country. The Harrison Bros. operate farms in the West Indies notably at Trinidad and San Juan. Mr. Harrison is planning to purchase some purebred Holsteins as well as Berkshire swine and Barred Plymouth Rock fowls. The Harrison establishment has only purebred stock.

PELLISSIER DONATES HOLSTEINS TO FRANCE

On October 1, a shipment of twenty head of Holstein heifers left Corona, Calif., bound for France. They were donated to the French government by F. F. Pellissier of Whittier and are to be used in rebuilding the devastated dairy herds of northern France. Two years ago Mr. Pellissier visited France and he saw the great need of dairy cattle of the right type to overcome the depleted condition of herds that had existed since the World War. Desiring to do his bit in this restoration process, Mr. Pellissier decided to offer some of his choicest young stock for this work and his offer was accepted by the French government. Females in this shipment range in age from twenty months to twenty-four months. They represent over twenty years of constructive breeding by M. Pellissier and their pedigrees show the use of purebred sires for approximately five generations so that they carry thirty-one thirty-seconds of pure Holstein blood. They are bred to registered Holstein bulls and are a well grown, fine, uniform bunch that under good care will render an excellent account of themselves.

Mr. Pellissier has a 4,000 acre ranch at Chino and his herd is under federal supervision with a view of future accreditation. Mr. Pellissier has been attending the World Dairy Congress meetings at Washington, Philadelphia and Syracuse and on October 11, was in New York City when his heifers sailed on the steamship Chicago bound for Le Havre, France.

The Pellissier Holsteins consist of around 1,200 head and is maintained in two herds, one at Chino and another at Whittier, the latter herd being noted for its big producers.

PROMINENT BRITISH BREEDER DEAD

The British Friesian world is mourning the death of Mr. Hugh Brown of Colton, one of the pioneer Scotch Holstein breeders. He was president of the Society during the year 1920 and has been interested in the Holstein breed since they began to be a "British breed" in 1892. In that year a number of animals were brought from Holland and these laid the foundation of the present British Friesians. Before that time while animals had occasionally been brought to the country, their blood lines were lost.

Mr. Brown, who was a man of retiring disposition, built up a splendid herd which was dispersed at public auction in 1919 and realized an average price of approximately \$2,750.

HELEN WILL VISIT CHICAGO

Miss Helen Swanson of Orion, Illinois, exhibited a Holstein calf in the dairy calf contest held at the Henry County Fair at Cambridge and won first prize and the championship over a class of sixty-seven. She will take a trip to the International Livestock Show at Chicago, in December, and all her expenses will be paid.

INJURED BULL DIES

The valuable Holstein bull which C. M. Fox & Son of Platterville sold some time ago for \$750 to Hugh Mattes of Thorp died from the injuries he received when the bedding in the car in which he was to be shipped caught fire. The September 22d issue of the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN reported that the animal was only slightly burned but he was injured more severely than the first examination disclosed. He had been removed from the car and was taken back to the Fox barn and was to be delivered when he recovered. A blanket fire insurance was carried on the Fox herd and about \$200 of the loss is covered by this insurance. The cause of the fire is not known but it is supposed that boys in playing around the car in some way set fire to the straw in the car.

TUBERCULOSIS ERADICATION

The September report of national tuberculosis eradication work says that during September 37,687 lots or herds containing 430,191 animals were tested. These figures include the Wisconsin testing for both August and September. Of this number 14,604 animals reacted or less than 3.4%. There are now in the United States 32,242 herds containing 649,096 head of cattle that are on the accredited list with more than three million animals that have passed one clean test. There are nearly five million head of cattle under federal supervision.

BANKER PROMOTES DAIRYING

A. C. Searle, a banker from Bowdle, South Dakota, with Dr. J. T. Dinwoodle of Aberdeen, are bringing a carload of Holstein cows from Minnesota and are placing them with the bank customers in Edmunds County. The dairyman will pay for the animals by part of the proceeds received from the sale of their products.

A similar plan is being sponsored by the Aberdeen Commercial Club in Brown County.

BULL KILLS PENNSYLVANIA BREEDER

George Kerr of the Kerr Paper Mills Company died at Downingtown, Pennsylvania, October 18th, as the result of injuries received when he was gored by a bull two days previously. Mr. Kerr who had a good purebred herd was opening a stall for his animal when it suddenly turned on him. Several of his ribs were broken and he died from internal hemorrhage as a result of a punctured lung.

TRAIN KILLS CATTLE

Fourteen head of the Kenosha County farm herd of purebred Holsteins were killed by a train on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, Saturday morning, October 6th. Eleven of the cattle were killed instantly and three were so seriously injured that they had to be slaughtered. The herd had broken through the fence which divided their pasture and the railroad tracks.

A Herd of Milk Producers!

My herd of 75 head has been built by twenty years of constructive breeding for production. At its head are two splendidly bred sires, both from dams of superb individuality.

Come and see my stock and you will want some of the animals, especially when you learn the reasonable prices.

W. S. Grimm

York Co., Red Lion, Pa.
R. D. 1

Three Times Grand Champion



KING AL CARTRA RAG APPLE POSCH

for three successive years has been Grand Champion male at the Susquehanna County Fair and Susquehanna is the leading Holstein County of Pennsylvania. He heads our Accredited Herd which contains cows that have produced more than 12,000 lb. of milk in a year in C. T. A. work. A son of King would look mighty good at the head of your herd.

A. R. BUSH

Susquehanna County MONTROSE, PA.

Wm. D. Lenker—Dr. Jesse L. Lenker

Lenkerbrook Dairy Farms

Registered Holsteins and Guernseys

THE FIRST TWO HERDS IN DAUPHIN COUNTY TO BE PLACED ON THE ACCREDITED LIST.

Let us sell you a choice bull calf backed by breeding and production.

Lenkerbrook Dairy Farms

R. D. 4, Harrisburg, Pa.

Be Reasonable

YOU would not expect your Holsteins to produce the maximum yield of butterfat if you did not provide them with a proper balanced ration.

Is It Reasonable

to expect your soil to produce a maximum yield from year to year without the same attention and feeding?

Your Soil Needs A Balanced Ration

For every element taken from the soil by growing plants a like amount must be returned thru the agencies of manures, fertilizers, legumes, etc.

Baynes' Soil Improver

will help you settle your soil problems and will be sent to any address in the United States for 25 cents a year or 5 years for \$1.00 with the valuable 74 page booklet "FEEDING DAIRY COWS" as a premium.

ADDRESS

BAYNES' SOIL IMPROVER,
327 So. LaSalle St., Dept. H Chicago, Illinois

LAKE COUNTY TO HAVE VETERINARIAN

A veterinary inspector will be employed in Lake County, Illinois, to aid in the work of eradicating tuberculosis. This is the result of a petition sent to the County Board of Supervisors by a number of dairyman and stock raisers who said that the losses from tubercular cattle were heavy and that Lake County was getting a bad reputation because no consistent work to clean up disease had been started.

The new veterinarian will receive a salary of \$4,000 per annum and will work under federal government supervision. Practically everyone of the supervisors is in favor of the plan, which is backed by the County Holstein Breeders Association of which M. H. Peterson of Libertyville is secretary and who appeared in favor of the plan.

COCKLEBUR POISONING

Poisoning of stock as the result of eating cockleburs has been reported in several parts of the country during the past few years. Most of these reports came from states in the Mississippi Valley and in the Great Plains region. Some owners have thought that the dam-

age was of a mechanical nature brought about by the burs, others think they are dangerous in various stages of growth.

Investigation and experiments by the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry show that the cocklebur plant is poisonous directly after it comes through the ground and before the growth of the leaves. After the leaves develop the plant apparently loses its toxic properties. As the plant matures it develops a bitter taste and is rarely eaten by livestock. The seeds carry poison but it is not thought that the animals eat enough of them to do any harm.

The experiments show that swine, cattle and sheep may be poisoned. The quantity necessary varies but in general the dose that causes sickness or death is not far from 1½ lb. of the green plant to 100 lb. of the animal.

No medicinal treatment is recommended. It is said that whole milk fed to stock will prevent any ill effects from eating cockleburs. It is thought that the milk fat consumed prevents ill effects. Experimental feeding of bacon grease, lard and raw linseed oil to stock which had consumed a "fatal" dose, so far has proven successful treatment.

CLUB HEIFERS SELL HIGH

The heifers owned by the Columbia County Holstein Calf Club were disposed of at public auction at the Columbia County Fair, held at Portage, Wisconsin, early in October and the sixteen animals averaged \$195.56. The top price was \$365.00 for Jesamine Hengerveld De Kol Segis, owned by Orin Noldenhauer. This calf was the first in the open class at the Columbia County Fair and was placed second at the State Fair. The second price was \$340.00 which William Tonn received for his animal while \$320.00 was bid for the heifer owned by Curtis Ellickson. She was sixth at the State Fair.

TIED TO THE TALE OF A KOW

"There was a young fellow who swore he'd milk boarder Kows no more. So he bought a Holstein, Aaggie De Kol Lizzie. Since then he's been mighty busy, but the wolf gnaws no more at his door."—*The Midcoast Magazine*.

EXCITING CONTEST

Members of the British Friesian Society are intensely interested in the contest for the championship of Great Britain now being staged by the English cow, Dunnald Daphne and the Scotch cow, Findlay Clara 2d. Daphne is a ten-year-old cow that in 342 days has produced 33,142.75 lb. milk and in the last week of this period she is credited with an average daily production of 65 lb. Clara is a six-year-old and in 342 days has produced 32,526 lb. and she averaged 81½ lb. milk a day during the last week of the stated period. It is evident that unless something happens to the English cow, she is too far in the lead for her competitor to overhaul her.

BENNING SHOWS A REAL ONE

Wm. Benning of Kingsley, Pa., took first prize on his seven-year-old cow, Midget Segis De Kol Voliska, No. 484986 at the Harford (Susquehanna County), Fair.

She is a real typical Holstein having a beautiful head and neck, good top line and spring of rib and the quality of her hide and udder would be hard to improve upon.

Mr. Benning showed several others, winning first prize in the yearling class on a granddaughter of King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje, this heifer is a full sister to Voliska Pontiac Posch the top priced animal in the 1923 Susquehanna Breeders Sale.

Mr. Benning has a fine herd of Holsteins and a little later we plan to tell more about his stock and establishment together with a little about the gentleman himself.

LEAVES FARM FOR SCHOOL FACILITIES

John W. Beran has sold his farm of 227 acres which was located between Blue River and Montfort, Wisconsin. Anthony Zoha purchased 80 acres while Bowden and Nowak of Montfort purchased 147 acres. In the spring Mr. Beran will remove his family to Platteville so that his children may have access to the schools there. Mr. Beran retains a small farm near Montfort. He is one of the pioneer Holstein breeders in his section of the country.

THE TYPE AND QUALITY WE RAISE AT



BROWN HILL FARM

CLAUDE A. BROWN, Prop., Wyoming County, R. D. 2, Tunkhannock, Pa.

Herd under State and Federal Supervision, last test CLEAN.

SHAVINGS FOR BEDDING

Owners of large herds of dairy cattle have found that one of the very best bedding material for animals is shavings and for convenience in handling they prefer them baled. The complaint is often made that the farmer has to pay retail prices for practically everything he buys in this respect differing from almost every other business man. Baled shavings is an exception to this rule for nearly every one who uses this material buys it in carload lots. The investment in a carload of shavings is not very large. They can be stored almost anywhere and the amount used is so much that they are generally bought in carload lots. Most cattle men in the eastern states obtain their baled shavings from Oscar Smith & Son of Albany, New York, who will be pleased to quote prices at any time. This firm follows the practice of quoting prices delivered at the inquirer's station so that the purchaser can tell how much he will have to pay without having to add any extra for freight. This is a great convenience and should be taken advantage of by anyone who does not have bedding enough to last through the coming winter.

BULL RING AND STAFF NECESSARY

At many of the smaller fairs one sees bulls weighing a ton or more led by a rope or strap and occasionally a halter. This is against the rules of every fair society. The owner of the bull is taking risks on himself and his animal as well as possible damage suits in case of injury to spectators. A bull, especially a dairy bull, is potentially dangerous. All young males as they reach the age of twelve months should be rung and then accustomed to the use of a staff. With a good staff and a heavy nose ring, it is easy to control all but the most unruly bulls and these should never be taken to the fair anyway. The King Segis staff and rings are seen at all the large fairs and at many of the smaller ones. Mr. Moyer learned his lesson by practical experience with famous bulls on Moyerdale farm and has conferred a real benefit on the purebred cattle industry by making it possible for bull owners to obtain a satisfactory staff and ring at a reasonable price.

HOLSTEINS FOR MEXICO

A train of ten cars, carrying 200 head of purebred and grade Holsteins, the largest shipment that has ever left Green County, has been sent from Monticello, Wis., to Mexico City. Included in this was twenty head of registered Holsteins bought at the recent Cheese Day sale in Monroe and two carloads from herds at New Glarus. The cattle was consigned to J. M. Alvarez and were purchased by Adam Duerst and two buyers from Mexico.

She that putteth her hand to the steering wheel and straightway taketh it away to powder her nose shall wake up in heaven or a hospital.

MADE A GOOD SELECTION

Hubert S. Miller of Myerstown, Pa., recently bought from L. C. King of Kinsman, Ohio, a very handsome young bull calf. He saw this young fellow at the Reading Fair and also saw his sire and dam at the same place. The sire was L. H. C. Lord Alcartra, a son of King Segis Pontiac Alcartra and Laurel Lyons of Riverside. This cow has a seven-day official record of 29.58 lb. butter. The dam of Mr. Miller's acquisition is Decker Phyllis Colantha, a very handsome cow that Mr. King has shown at a good many fairs the last few years and with a considerable degree of success. She is a daughter of Decker Phyllis Hartog and Sir Colantha Segis Korndyke, a son of Dutchland Sir Colantha Korndyke. It can be seen that in the pedigree of this young bull there is a combination of strains of breeding noted for production. He is a very handsome individual and his sire and dam are both show animals.

Besides owning a herd of purebred Holsteins, Mr. Miller is quite a poultry fancier and owns flocks of several different breeds, of which he has shown specimens with considerable success.

MILK ALBUMEN

A stock feed recently placed on the market and used by poultrymen is milk albumen. When pure this is a high protein feed but it often carries considerable lime and mineral matter and other inert ingredients. James W. Kellogg, director of the Bureau of Chemistry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, has issued a warning because several samples recently analyzed by State chemists were found to be low in protein and to carry considerable foreign matter.

Upon investigation the chemists found that the method employed in preparing this commercial milk albumen was responsible for the presence of the inert material. The facts in the case show that the manufacturers were innocent of any wilful misrepresentation of the product but that the chemical process was not thoroughly understood by them.

Arrangements are now being made to have the manufacturers label their product of the grade known as commercial milk albumen in such a way as to fully and correctly indicate its composition.

DESIRES TO IMPROVE

County Agent E. P. Gullledge and C. L. Wells of Greenwood, S. C., recently took a trip to Spartanburg and looked over the herds of V. M. Montgomery and J. T. Willard. They were accompanied by C. G. Cushman, Dairy Extension specialist of Clemson College.

Mr. Wells has a large grade Holstein dairy which he intends to improve. He plans to purchase one or two good bulls and a number of purebred females.

The shades of night were falling fast, As to a restaurant there passed A man who called for "breakfast food," And the waiter yelled, in manner rude: "Excelsior."

KUNA (IDAHO) BULL ASSOCIATION

The farmers in the locality of Kuna, Idaho, inspired by their cow tester, Al Holman, have been thinking and talking bull associations for the past few months. On September 5th they met and organized a four block Holstein Bull Association. The following officers were elected: Ira H. Torrey, president; J. E. Rea, vice-president; M. J. Blackburn, secretary-treasurer, C. W. Green and J. R. Ward, directors.

The farmers around Kuna are no better off financially than the farmers of other localities. But, because the members of this association are looking forward and are planning for the future, they voted to get bulls of excellent individuality and breeding, bulls whose dams have produced at least 600 lb. fat in a year or better, if possible.—*Western Dairy News Letter*.

A Breeder's Herd

In fifteen years I have bought just four females. The result is that while my herd consists of real producers their uniformity and type will please you.

The herd is under State and Federal supervision and passed the test CLEAN.

You pass our farm when you travel the Susquehanna Trail. Stop and look us over.

Murray A. Miller
R. D. 3 Milton, Pa.
The oldest herd in Northumberland County.

JUST A SAMPLE



of our dairy, which has an average of better than 12,000 lb. milk in yearly Cow Testing Association work. This is for all ages heifers included. Let me supply your wants. Herd ACCREDITED.

Charles Ace
Wyoming Co., Tunkhannock, Pa. R. D. 1.

THE BEGINNINGS OF A DAIRY INDUSTRY

By C. V. CASTLE

The State Land Settlement at Delhi is the second of two State-developed land colonies in California. It is situated in Merced County, in the heart of the San Joaquin Valley. The Colony is within the Turlock Irrigation District, which supplies ample water for irrigation, as well as electric power for the operation of machinery and household use.

The soil and climate at Delhi are especially well suited for dairy farming, and for the production of poultry, peaches, melons and grapes. Owing to the sandy nature of the soil and the consequent need of humus, a system of farming must be followed that will increase the organic matter in the soil. Dairy farming supplies this deficiency, and because of this fact, and the further fact that dairying has elsewhere proved to be a sure way for a new settler to pay for his farm, this enterprise has been strongly recommended to the incoming settlers here.

Right from the beginning, it was planned to start the dairy industry on as sound a basis as possible. Even before cows had been purchased it was decided that there should be only one breed of cattle on the project. It was thought that greater success would come from having one breed than from several. All cattle were to be tuberculin tested, and Delhi was to be a tuberculosis-free area. Excellent bulls were to be secured, and owned and used cooperatively so that everyone could secure the benefit of their blood lines. Cows were to be selected with care, so as to eliminate as many low producers as possible at the start. Cow testing was to be carried on to detect boarders and as a guide in feeding and breeding. A purebred dairy cattle industry was to be started with the purchase of some good foundation females. Dairymen were to be instructed in proper feeding and management of their herds and in the growing of suitable crops for dairy cattle.

This is Cornucopia Plum Johanna



1,056.78 lb. butter in a year, the maternal granddam of my junior herdsire, ORIGIN SIR NAPOL CORNUCOPIA. She has two 1,000-lb.-year record daughters besides his dam, whose 731.6 lb. butter in 10 months as a senior four-year-old is a Pennsylvania State Record.

A. W. DOWNTON
STARRUCCA, PENNSYLVANIA

The above plan is being followed in the main. Grade Holstein cows predominate. Purchasing of the right kind of cows has been slow because of the following reasons: High price of cows; scarcity of high-producing cows at reasonable cost; great difficulty in avoiding tuberculosis when purchasing locally; and not enough dairymen ready for cows at the same time to warrant the excessive cost of bringing in cows from tuberculosis-free areas.

Tuberculin testing has been carried on in cooperation with the State Department of Agriculture and reactors have been eliminated. There has been little opposition to tuberculin testing among the dairymen, for the majority desire to have Delhi a tuberculosis-free area. The opposition has been largely on account of the fact that California does not pay any indemnity for reactors and the entire burden falls on the dairyman.

A bull association with three bulls has been formed and is working satisfactorily. Some of the dairymen feel that they are too far away from the bull, but this situation can be remedied in time by the addition of more bull blocks to the association. The heifers from the association bulls show great improvement in type over their dams, and an increase in production is expected.

Cow testing association work has been carried on for the past two years and from 75 to 150 cows have been tested each month. The average production the past year has ranged from 34 pounds to 41 pounds butterfat per cow per month. This production has been about 10 pounds per month higher than in the other cow testing associations in the county, the improvement seeming to be due mainly to better selected cows and to better feeding practices. Some very remarkable cows have been brought out by this work and the dairymen have been stimulated to give better feeding and care to their herds.

There are about 65 purebred cattle on the project and a considerable number of purebred bulls have been sold at good prices to other dairymen in Merced County. Not every dairyman has purebreds, but several are planning to have all purebreds eventually. Some of the purebred cows have made semi-official yearly records, while most of the others have creditable cow testing association records.

Many of the settlers had but little or no experience in dairying before coming to Delhi, and instruction has been given them in the best dairy practices, so that some of them have become very proficient dairymen. The main feed raised for the cows is alfalfa, which under good management has yielded unusually well. Some fields have yielded as high as 12 tons of hay per acre for the season, while 8 tons is secured in almost every instance where proper irrigation and care are given. For silage, Indian corn, sweet sorghum and sunflowers have been raised successfully.

The housing and equipment for the dairy cows have been rather primitive so far, due mainly to lack of capital and to the fact that the mild climate allows the cattle to remain out of doors the year around.

Butterfat has been the only dairy product sold, and most of it has been marketed through the milk producers' association of central California. In the future some other means of marketing may be devised; although with the good prices now paid for butterfat, with the cream trucks calling at the farms for cream, and with the abundance of skim-milk left on the farms for feeding to calves, poultry and hogs, the dairymen are well satisfied.

Many of the dairymen are also fruit and grape growers and expect to use the manure from their dairies to aid in growing high quality grapes and other fruits. The selling of surplus cattle after their own herds are built up promises to be a profitable side line for the dairymen on the project, as a good market for tuberculosis-free cattle exists near the big cities of the State.

Taken as a whole, the dairy industry at Delhi seems to be started on a course that will prove successful and profitable.

BANK PROMOTES DAIRYING

The First National Bank of Petersburg, N. D., is actively supporting the "Better Sires—Better Stock" campaign not only by advising their customers to enroll in the campaign but also by furnishing the necessary funds to purchase purebred sires. There are now more than sixty purebred sires heading herds in the immediate vicinity of Petersburg and most of these bulls have been shipped in by the bank.

The relatively low price at which purebred livestock is now available has encouraged officers of the bank in their activity, thus laying the foundation for herds and flocks of good quality that will be valuable assets to the community later.

STATE INSTITUTION BUYS STOCK

During the past summer the Dairy Department of the West Virginia University which is located at Morgantown, West Virginia, has purchased twenty-five head of cattle at an approximate cost of \$7,000. Prices for individual animals ranged from \$200 to \$600. The new herd consists of fourteen Holsteins, six Jerseys, four Ayrshires, and one Guernsey. One of the Holsteins came from C. E. Walker, of Orange, Virginia and has a record of producing 20,000 lb. milk in a year. All the new animals come from accredited herds and all are now making Advanced Registry records.

MINNESOTA BREEDER KILLED

The veteran Holstein breeder, William Wright, of Fergus Falls, Minnesota, was killed by one of the bulls on his farm October 15th. Mr. Wright's body was found in the barn. It was evident that he had been injured by the animal in the pasture and had escaped and crawled to the barn where he died. He was about seventy years of age. It is said that at one time Mr. Wright owned May Walker Ollie Homestead, holder of the United States record for butterfat production in a year.

ABOUT THE ALLIS BULL

Hartwood Netherland Segis, one of the great cows at Berylwood Stock Farm, Hueneme, California, is now on a second year test. It will be remembered that this daughter of King Segis Pontiac Chicago completed a record as a five-year-old of 1,121.62 lb. butter, 26,646 lb. milk. Freshening again as a six-year-old she made an official record of 31.05 lb. butter, 701.9 lb. milk in seven days. She has completed eight months of her second years' work and has to her credit 20,578 lb. milk, 866 lb. butter and is still going strong.

She is the dam of Berylwood Prince Aaggie Chicago, the handsome young bull that L. L. Allis of Rummerfield, Pennsylvania, purchased for \$3,100 at the National Sale held at Cleveland last June. This young bull was sired by Prince Aaggie of Berylwood. The seven nearest dams of this bull have year records that average 1,181.81 lb. butter, 25,719.3 lb. milk, a showing unequalled. The seven nearest dams of this bull have each produced over 2,000 lb. butter in a two year period. There are many wonderful statements that can be made about this sire. For instance, his dam by the completion of a record of 1,303.84 lb. butter, 26,938 lb. milk in a year completed a three-generation combination that averages 1,220.46 lb. butter with over 26,000 lb. milk. Then, too, he is a remarkable show bull, he was exhibited in the season of 1921 and was grand champion wherever shown. His individuality is inherited by his offspring for at this year's California State Fair one of his sons was junior champion, one of his daughters was junior female champion and he sired the animals that won the blue ribbon in the "get of sire" and young herd classes.

The name of the Allis bull is Berylwood Prince Aaggie Chicago. This young bull has a splendid pedigree. On a four-generation chart the names of seven dams appear. Six of the seven dams appearing in the four-generation chart of Berylwood Prince Aaggie Chicago have year records that average 1,058 lb. butter while the other dam is a 40 lb. cow that made world's records for butter production for the periods of 60 days, 90 days, 100 days and 120 days.

DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE NOVEMBER PRICES

The price of November fluid milk offered for sale by the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, Inc., will be \$3.45 according to recent announcement made at the general offices of the association. This is 20c higher than the price received for fluid milk during the last half of October and 47c above the price which prevailed during the first half of October.

Prices for the milk in the other classifications will be at the same figures prevailing during October with the exception of Class 3 milk which will be \$2.20 per hundred pounds instead of \$2.25. This classification includes all milk grade into condensed, evaporated or whole milk powder or into hard cheeses.

THE COW PATH TO PROSPERITY

"The Path to Prosperity is the Cow Path" is the slogan adopted by the Chamber of Commerce of Delta County, Michigan. Members of the chamber were instrumental in the formation of a stock company capitalized at \$30,000 for the purpose of buying and distributing purebred Holstein cattle in this district.

The organization will be known as the Delta County Holstein-Friesian Association. Shares will be \$100.00 each and a number of business men and farmers have already pledged to take stock. For each share of stock taken by the farmers the company will furnish him with one purebred Holstein cow at a valuation of \$300.

The contract is that the cow will remain in the farmer's possession for a period of about five years, the association will pay all fees of Advanced Registry Testing, defraying half of any veterinary fees and handle all matters of advertising and matters of business administration. By this means 100 purebred Holstein cows will be placed on farms of the county. No farmer will be permitted to take less than two or more than five. In addition three high-class purebred bulls will be purchased as community sires.

The farmer is to receive the milk produced by the animals and their offspring during the five year contract period and will have a one-half interest in the offspring. He is to tuberculin test his own cattle sixty days before he receives the purebreds and is to pay half the advertising expense connected with the sale of the bull calves produced.

At the end of the five years the original cows, the female offspring and the unsold male offspring will be brought to Escanaba and sold at public auction and after the expenses of the auction and the price of the original cattle has been deducted, the proceeds will be divided between the farmer and the association.

PUREBREDS IN CANADA

Agricultural census figures issued by the Dominion bureau of statistics say that there are 151,581 purebred dairy cattle in Canada of which 93,704 are purebred Holsteins. Of this number 85% are in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

During the ten year period between 1911 and 1921 the number of purebred cattle increased 139%. Holsteins are outnumbered by Short Horns of which there are 103,311 but there are more purebred dairy cattle than there are purebred beef cattle of which there are 142,362.

HARD TO RECOGNIZE

She was a very modern girl with bobbed hair and mannish attire. He was a soulful young poet with long hair.

As they stood before the registrar's desk, waiting to be married, an anxious look stole over the official's face.

"Pardon me," he said, "before we begin the ceremony will you please tell me which is the bride?"

BUILDING A DAIRY CENTER

Easton, Minnesota, is a small town in Faribault County, Minnesota. It has a strong cooperative creamery but until two years ago there were very few purebred cattle in the district. The Easton State Bank in order to benefit its customers sent Cashier L. R. Johnson and Director G. Walter, an experienced stock man, to Wisconsin two years ago to purchase a few carloads of grade Holstein cows which were turned over to customers at cost.

Last February the Easton State Bank and the Farmers State Bank arranged with the well-known Holstein breeder C. L. Marlow of Mankato to furnish a number of "foundation herds" of good type and breed to farmers who desire to own better cattle. Among these purchasers were: E. M. Pitcher, C. L. Bachtie, Ervin Weber, William Schrader and Ernest Paul.

Mr. Marlow placed two well-bred bulls in the district to be used as community herdsires. Some of the purebred cows purchased have produced 80 lb. butterfat in a month in their new home while the average annual butterfat production of Easton cows is around 150 lb. per year.

Last year this community erected a well equipped creamery at a cost of \$35,000 and financed the enterprise. This is in charge of Carl O. Johnson, through his efforts and with the assistance of the Easton State Bank the first cow testing association of Faribault County was born last winter. This association has helped the dairyman to discover their unprofitable cows and so get rid of them.

What's the matter with Holsteins

They're all right.

What's the matter with Holsteins

Slick and bright,

They give 40 to 60 quarts a day

They're here to stay

Just watch them grow

What's the matter with Holsteins

They're alright.

Let Me Sell You

a nice bull calf from a big producing cow of good blood lines. The sire is a handsome son of Rag Apple Korndyke, the great Jenningshurst herd bull, whose dam, a former world champion, was the first \$8,000 cow.

I ask a Rock-bottom Price for a tip-top animal, from a purebred ACCREDITED herd.

B. C. Roberts,

Wyoming Co., Meshoppen, Pa.

The Breeder and Dairyman Exchange

Copy must reach us by the 1st or 15th of each month to appear in the current issue.

Advertisements for this department set up without display type or illustration, accepted at the rate of five cents per word, one insertion, minimum of twenty words. Three insertions, ten cents per word. Every word or abbreviation in name and address must be counted as a word.

In all cases, cash must accompany order. Other rates on application.



LIVE STOCK

CHESTER WHITES. All Ages. Either Sex. Prices Right. **SELLERS FARM, RAYLAND, OHIO.**

CHESTER WHITE HOGS. Write your wants. **R. L. MUNCE, CANONSBURG, PA.**

SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS.—Spring boars, registered. **EDGAR LEWIS, DENVER, IND.**

WANTED.—Two Holstein bulls for Bull Association, one year or older, from 1,000 lb. dams. **P. G. NIESLEY, BLOOMSBURG, PA.**

FOR SALE.—30 Poland-China pigs from two to six months old. **R. F. SEELEY, WATERLOO, N. Y.**

HOLSTEIN BULLS: three dams averaged 103.8 lb. milk one day. \$125. **ALB. KORNAUS, R. 1, Box 122, PULASKI, WIS.**

REGISTERED 'HOLSTEIN BULLS.—From A. R. O. dams. Soon ready for service. **DAIRYCROFT FARMS, PALESTINE, ARKANSAS.**

FOR SALE.—Entire herd of 35 purebred and 50 grade Holsteins with A. R. O. and C. T. A. records. Herd under government supervision. **S-B STOCK FARMS, SPARKS, MARYLAND.**

BIG TYPE CHESTER WHITES. World's Grand Champion Bloodlines. Pigs, \$10 each. Prepaid. **Geo. F. GRIFFIE, NEWVILLE, R. No. 3, PA.**

BERKSHIRES of popular blood lines and large type. Pigs of Real Type breeding. **M. E. GELATT, MGR., LAWNFIELD FARMS, KENNETT SQUARE, PA.**

DUROCS OF NATIONAL CHAMPIONS at low cost; Boars, 150 to 300 lb., \$20 to \$35. I ship anything you wish on approval. Write. **OSCAR BLOMGREN, GLENWOOD CITY, WIS.**

CHOICE weanling pigs from our reliable Poland-China herd, priced from Twenty to Forty Dollars. Write for literature. **Cox & Chafa, KEITHSBURG, ILLINOIS.**

FOR SALE.—Entire herd Holsteins, seven milking, aged two to seven years; three yearling heifers; four heifer calves; one herdsire A. R. O. backing. **ALONZO JACKSON, LAGRANGE, OHIO.**

HOLSTEIN HEIFER and bull calves. Purebred, registered and high grade. Splendid individuals and breedings. Delivered to you, \$25 and up. Your inquiry will be given our best attention. **BROWNCROFT FARMS, MCGRAW, N. Y.**

TEN REGISTERED HOLSTEIN cows and heifers fresh and due this fall. Thirty pound breeding. Bred to 30-lb. sire. Records to 100 lb. milk, 25 1/2 lb. butter. Clean herd. 99% clean territory. Price \$100 and up. **CRANDALLVALE FARMS, ANDOVER, N. Y.**

FOR SALE.—PUREBRED HAMPSHIRE Pigs, male and female, about five months old, well grown and nicely marked. Price, twenty-five dollars. These pigs will be registered and transferred to purchaser. **G. A. WILLSON, SILVER SPRING, MD.**

FOR SALE.—Thirty-three Registered Holsteins T. B. tested. Thirteen milch cows, part of them coming fresh soon. Thirteen heifers coming two and three in spring, six calves, one bull four years old, one pair Percheron colts, two and three years old this fall. Perfectly matched. Black. **ARTHUR A. JOLLES, CATTARAUGUS, N. Y.**

YOU NEED HEALTHY HOLSTEINS that combine type and everyday production with noted blood lines. Our Accredited Herd is strong on Glista, Pontiac, Segis and the Model families. Our prices are reasonable. Write to-day to **MAPLE GROVE STOCK FARM, F. JONES, MGR., CENTERVILLE, PA., R. No. 4.**

Please mention THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN when writing to our advertisers

DOGS

FOR SALE.—Beagles and Rabbit Hounds. **LEROY RAVEN, FELTON, R. 1, PA.**

HOUNDS ready to train, \$15 each. **LAWRENCE WHITE, GUNTOWN, MISS.**

HAWTHORNE PARK KENNELS Pedigreed White Collie Puppies.

MRS. JAY UPTON, SANDY CREEK, N. Y.

FOR SALE.—Coon, Skunk, Mink, Fox, Wolf and Rabbit Hounds.

C. L. DENTON, RAMSEY, ILLINOIS.

SHEPHERD PUPS.—Guaranteed from heel working stock.

FAIR OAK FARM, NORWOOD, MINN.

COLLIE PUPS: good ones, \$5.00 and \$3.00; Airedale Pups; Full blood, \$7.50 and \$5.00. **ALPHE CHERRY, ST. PAUL, IND.**

GERMAN POLICE PUPPIES, thoroughbred, 2 months' old. Males, \$50; Females, \$35. **PATRICIA SMITH, SKIDMORE COLLEGE, SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.**

TRAINED POINTERS, SETTERS, PUPS, Tree-hounds, Rabbit Hounds. Farm raised. Priced reasonable. On trial. Want good gun. Write your wants. **FRED COFIELD, LINEVILLE, ALA.**

WHITE COLLIE PUPS.—The most beautiful specimens the dog world can offer. Useful and intelligent. **COMRADE KENNELS, DEPT. B, GALION, OHIO.**



SEEDS, BULBS, VINES, ETC.

ABRUZZI SEED RYE.—Only \$1.75 bushel. **HENDERSON SEED CO., HENDERSONVILLE, N. C.**

TRUMBULL SEED WHEAT grown from certified seed. Price \$1.25 per bu. **A. F. BLANSEY, WOODVILLE, OHIO.**

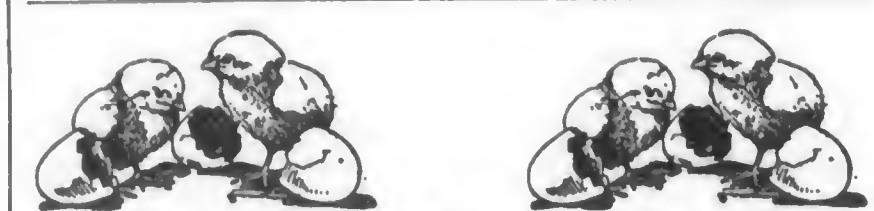
IRIS AND PEONIES. Best varieties. Pure Bee's Honey. Write for prices. **WILLIAM H. TOPPIN, MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.**

FOR SALE.—Double yellow daffodil bulbs, 2 dozen, 40 cents; \$1.15 per 100. **LILLIAN SEYBERT, EAST BRADY, PA.**

FRUIT TREES.—The most complete line of fruit and ornamental trees offered in the Southwest. Free catalog. Express paid. **CONSOLIDATED NURSERIES, HOUSTON, TEXAS.**

THREE YEAR GRAPE VINES FOR FALL PLANTING.—Agawans, Concord, Moore's Early, Golden Packington, Niagara, Campbell's Early, Delaware, Lindley, Woodruff, Brighton, Clinton, Moore's Diamond, Eaton, Packington, Salem, Worden, Wyoming. Send for catalog of vines, small fruits and nursery stock. **WARREN SHINN, WOODBURY, N. J.**

IRIS FOR EVERY HOME.—In our experimental work with Iris we, of course, have many duplicates that are rare, and of great value to you, and have also been valuable to us, but we dispose of them in order to make room for more experiments. Our loss is your gain. You can all have a fine collection of Iris at a very little expense. Collection No. 1—12 Assorted Kinds, Various Colors, \$1.00; Collection No. 2—Same as above, only 25 Assorted Specimens, \$2.00. **LAKE IRIS BOTANICAL EXPERIMENTAL GROUNDS, ASHTABULA, OHIO.**



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CHICKS 7c up, C. O. D. Rocks, Reds, Leghorns, and Mixed. 100% delivery guaranteed. 18th season. Pamphlet. **C. M. LAUVER, McALISTERVILLE, PA., Box 67.**

WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS. Selected Stock guaranteed to be right. Shipped on approval. Address **F. M. REYNOLDS, FACTORYVILLE, PA.**

MISCELLANEOUS—FOR SALE

REEFER'S MORE EGG TONIC.—Four one dollar boxes for one dollar to introduce it. **R. H. WILLIAMS, MILLWOOD, PA.**

SMOKING TOBACCO.—10 lb. Best Kentucky Burley, \$5; 10 lb. best Tenn. Red, \$3.50; 10 lb. smoking, \$2.75, prepaid. **FARMERS' ASS'N, DUKEDOM, TENN.**

LUMBER AND SHINGLES.—at reduced prices. Farmers' trade our specialty. Best quality. **Robert Emerson Company, Box 1156-E, Tacoma, Wash.**

100 GOOD QUALITY WHITE ENVELOPES, 6 1/2, your return card printed in corner, 50 cents postpaid; 250, \$1.00. **LIBERTY PRESS, Box 468, EAU CLAIRE, WIS.**

OLD KENTUCKY HOMESPUN TOBACCO 3 years old. Smoking or chewing, 1 lb. 65c; 5 lb. \$2.50; 10 lb. \$4.00. Postpaid. One pound can granulated, \$1.00. **S. U. WOOLDRIDGE, HOPKINSVILLE, KY.**

SWEET MILD HAVANA blended cigars, straight or belly shape, \$4 per 100 delivered. Satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded if goods are returned. Order to-day. **A. RAMIREZ & Co., P. O. Box 998, TAMPA, FLA. (Established, 1907.)**

MAKE-EM-LAY HEN TONIC. The greatest of all Egg Makers. Make-Em-Lay is put up in \$1 packages, each package containing 110 tablets. One tablet dissolved in one quart of water to every 10 hens. It will make them lay. Special introductory offer, 50c; only two packages to a customer. **THE LAHORE CO., P. O. Box 210, RHINELANDER, WIS.**

SOUTH CAROLINA BEANS, \$1.50 Bushel Hamper. South Carolina Cucumbers, \$1.50 Bushel Hamper. Famous South Carolina Cantaloupes, \$1.50 per Standard Crate, 45 loaves to crate, F. O. B. Blackville. Cash with order. **THE GROCERY SHOP, BLACKVILLE, S. C.**

PENNSYLVANIA FARM SHOW

Now that the National Dairy Show is over, Pennsylvania farmers are looking forward to the eighth annual State Farm Products Show which will be held at Harrisburg, January 22 to 25, 1924. The agricultural organizations of the State are coöperating with the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture and Pennsylvania State College to make the coming show the largest and most complete show of farm products ever staged.

Additional space has been secured and every effort will be made to insure that the coming show is larger and better than any of its predecessors.

All railroads in the Trunk Line Association operating in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware and New Jersey will offer a fare-and-a-half rate on round-trip tickets. The Harrisburg Chamber of Commerce will try to insure the comfort of the visitors to Harrisburg during Show week and will see that adequate housing facilities to accommodate all of them is prepared.

The premium list for the Farm Products Show is in the hands of the printers and should be ready for distribution within two or three weeks. The lists are distributed free of charge to farmers throughout the State upon request to the State Department of Agriculture and copies can also be obtained from the local County Agent.

CRESTMONT HERD DISPERSED

It is with regret that we announce that the well-known Bradford County Holstein breeder, Harry C. Gates of Canton, has definitely decided to dispose of his herd. Mr. Gates was the heaviest consignor to the Troy-Canton Breeders' Sale and has sold a number of other animals at private treaty. His splendid senior herdsire, King Pontiac Alcartra Wayne, has been sold to Harry A. Rice of Wheelerville, Pa., who purchased some of Mr. Gate's consignment in the Troy sale. The Gates farm will be operated by Galen Barrow, who for the past three years has been in charge of the farm and of the Crestmont herd. Mr. Barrow has purchased a son of King Pontiac Alcartra Wayne and several females which have been under his care. He plans to stock the farm with grade Holsteins, which will be disposed of as the purebred herd increases. Mr. Barrow is well liked in his neighborhood and the records made during the past three years by members of Crestmont herd are evidence of his skill as a dairyman and caretaker.

NEW HERD STARTED

Armin Clobes of Fairfax, Minnesota, purchased fourteen head of purebred Holsteins for the foundation of a herd securing them around Oshkosh, Wisconsin. Mr. Clobes is a cousin of County Agent G. A. Sell and he reports that nearly all the cattle in his section of the country are raised for beef purposes and also that many of his neighbors are seriously considering changing to dairying.

MORE GOOD RECORDS AT LOS ANGELES COUNTY FARM

In addition to the wonderful record being completed by Hollywood Lilith Palmyra Abbecker—which will be approximately 1,500 lb. butter and 32,000 lb. milk—animals on the Los Angeles County Farm have recently closed a number of other excellent records reports Superintendent Wm. R. Harriman. Two of these are 305 days records close to 900 lb. butter: De Kol Korndyke Alcartra Phoenix made 884 lb. butter from 22,225 lb. milk, and the four-year-old, Janie Banostine Butter Boy, made 890 lb. butter from 22,065 lb. milk. The latter cow was also continued for a full 365 days, making 1,070 lb. butter and 24,709 lb. milk, and meeting the calving requirements.

Henrietta Luecke Colantha, another four-year-old, also made over 1,000 lb. butter in a year's test, with 24,600 lb. milk, while her daughter by a grandson of De Kol of Valley Mead 2d, after freshening at just 25 months of age, completed a 305-day record of 510 lb. butter from over 13,000 lb. milk and is doing very nicely since her three-year-old calving. She will be run on semi-official again this year. The County Farm has three generations of this family which promises to be one of the best groups yet developed in the herd.

Holland Magda Colantha 2d, formerly a member of the County Farm Show Herd, made 847 lb. butter from 18,729 lb. milk as a nine-year-old. A number of very likely heifers have recently freshened and are showing considerable promise on semi-official work, although it is not the policy of the Farm management to force young cattle for high records. Further good reports may be expected from this herd in the near future.

REAL EXTENSION WORK

The Dairy Department of the Agricultural School at Jonesboro, Arkansas, is doing a splendid work in an effort to improve the dairy cattle of northeast Arkansas. Purebred registered Holstein and Jersey bulls are loaned by the Department to farmers recommended by bankers, Smith-Hughes teachers, and demonstration agents.

The farmers pay a crating charge of \$5.00 and sign a lease contract to keep the animal tested for tuberculosis and free from diseases, if possible, and to pay the expenses to and from the institution. He may keep the animal for two or three years, if he desires and deliver him back to the institution and get another. Last year A. C. Cook, who is in charge of the department, placed nearly 40 head of registered bulls in northern and eastern Arkansas.

FOOLISH QUESTION

A negro cut off one of his toes while chopping wood. He went to a doctor's office to have the wound dressed and as the doctor looked at it he said, "Sam, did you cut it off clean that way at one blow?"

"Well, now, doctah," replied Sam, "do you think I'd take a second lick at it?"

FOR WAR VETERANS ONLY

Richard Ringling, one of the famous Ringling Brothers, owns a big tract of land near White Sulphur Springs, Montana, part of which is irrigated. Mr. Ringling has offered to open 35,000 acres of this land to be rented to war veterans who are recommended by the United States Bureau. The plan provides for Mr. Ringling to furnish cattle and hogs as well as the use of the land and the farmer furnishes his own horses and whatever machinery he uses.

These rented tracts vary from truck patches to farms or ranches containing 320 acres part of the territory is irrigated and part will have to be dry farmed.

Mr. Ringling has a large herd of purebred and grade Holsteins and has promised to send four carloads of purebreds to the Midland Empire Fair held at Billings, Montana.

NEW PENNSYLVANIA HERD

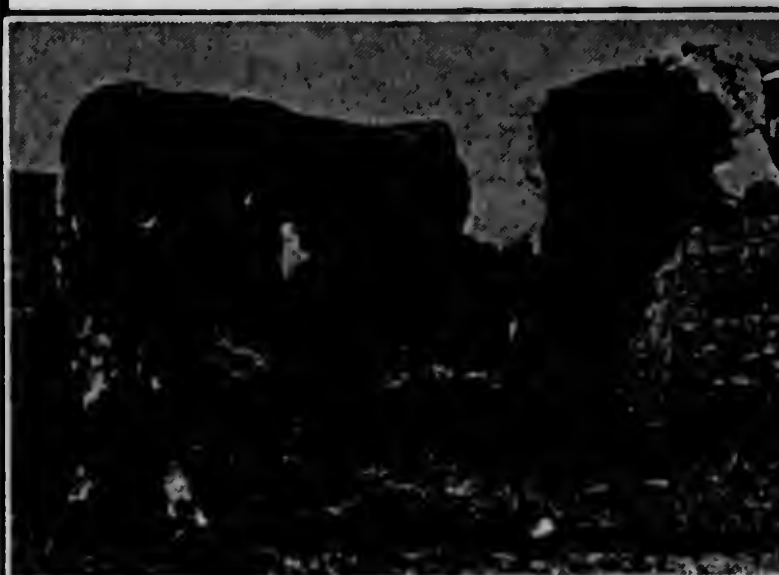
A new Holstein herd was started in October by W. A. Withers of Elizabethtown, Pa., who purchased his foundation stock at the Quick and Riker dispersals. Mr. Withers is keenly interested in Holsteins as dairy producers and before he purchased any purebreds he visited the National Dairy Show and looked over the great animals there exhibited. H. E. Siebert will be in charge of the new herd, which will be placed under State and Federal Supervision and will be accredited as soon as possible. Mr. Withers intends to confine his future purchases to animals from accredited herds.

A teacher was hearing a class in geography and finally asked the following question:

"Name the principal zones."

One bright little fellow answered: "The two principal zones are the masculine and the feminine, the masculine is the temperate and the intemperate, the feminine is the frigid and the horrid."

King Rag Apple Plum Copia



IS THE SIRE OF
Harkwin Rag Apple Plum Copia King
OUR HERDSIRE

We have choice females bred to this great young sire

FOR SALE
S. R. ELLSWORTH, Wyoming County
R. D. 5, Meshoppen, Pa.
Herd Under State and Federal Supervision

HOUSING COWS DURING WINTER

The season of the year is close at hand when cows in the northern part of the country will be kept in the barn night and day. Comfort and healthy surroundings for dairy cattle are exceedingly important and successful management of the herd is impossible unless the animals are comfortable. The chief requirements for comfort and healthfulness are an adequate supply of nutritious food, light, air space, ventilation, bedding and sufficient room.

Most dairymen have the feed necessary for their cattle and if they do not have it at hand it is easily obtainable. There are many books and bulletins on balancing rations and the agricultural experiment state officials are always willing to give advice.

There should be at least four square feet of window glass for each stall or stanchion in the stable. Windows should be well distributed so that all parts of the stable are lighted. At least 600 cubic feet of air-space is necessary for each animal, so that every one may secure an adequate supply of air. In very cold climates more than 800 cubic feet of air per cow is liable to result in a cold stable, but under ordinary conditions the air-space may be as high as 1,000 cubic feet per animal.

Of course sufficient air-space alone is not enough. The air must be changed frequently so that fresh air is available. This should be done without causing drafts of cold air on the cows, or unduly lowering the temperature of the stable. In cold regions, a system of intake and outlet flues is necessary to accomplish proper ventilation. In warmer places fresh air may be admitted through windows hinged at the bottom and tipping inward. Any successful ventilation system must admit fresh air in a manner that will not chill the cow, and provide a means of removing foul air.

HUSTEAD FARMS

W. B. Hustead of Uniontown, Pennsylvania, in company with his farm superintendent C. A. Spencer had his introduction to Holstein sales at the Riker dispersal and was an interested spectator. The following day of the Quick dispersal Mr. Hustead purchased a number of the best animals offered and also purchased at private treaty ten head from the herd of W. E. Button of Springville, Pennsylvania. The Hustead herd will be accredited as soon as possible and preliminary purchases have been made from accredited herds or herds under supervision and the owner states that in the future he will only purchase animals from establishments that are on the accredited list. The Holstein herd will be in charge of R. Bruce Williams of Lynn, Pennsylvania, who is well-known to Holstein men of northern Pennsylvania and has a well deserved reputation as a high-class dairyman and Holstein handler.

Just for Fun

LONGS FOR GOOD OLD TIMES

The hired man was tinkering around the farmyard. The patent churn man gave him a cheap cigar and asked him how things were coming along.

"Different times," growled the hired man, "different times."

"What's the trouble?" asked the churn agent.

"I used to enjoy giving an apple to a horse."

"And now?"

"Well, I suppose the tractor is glad to see the oil can, but it never whinnies with joy."

"HAM AND—"

How cunning are the little pigs,

That squeal and run and dance,

To keep the measly flies away,

Because they have no pants;

They are so innocent and mild,

So kittenish at play,

I love to watch them as they pass

The careless hours away;

I love them for their shiny coats,

Their curious wobbly legs;

But most I love them just because

They'll soon be "ham" and eggs.

Pat had never been ill before, so when he was brought to bed, he and his friend Mike were much interested in the proceedings of the doctor. At last when the doctor began to use the stethoscope, Mike could restrain himself no longer.

"Pat," he whispered, "what's he doing?"

"Hush, you old fool," Pat hissed, "can't you see he's phoning to me insides to find out what's the matter wid 'em?"

A PLEASING PROSPECT

"Say, Gabel!" chided a companion. "When that there infernal automobile tore past, slinging mud all over us, you just grinned. What's the matter with you—got religion, or something?"

"Nope!" was the reply. "But the freshet washed out the bridge around the bend in the road, and that there haughty cuss will probably be in the creek up to his neck by the time we get there."

A GENTLE REMINDER

He had called to express his sympathy for the disconsolate widow, "I was a great friend of your late husband," he observed. "Have you any little thing of his you could let me have to remind me of him?"

"There's only me," whispered the lady.

WE BREED HOLSTEINS

for size, type, health and economical production. If you want fresh cows, springers, heifers or young bulls, the following breeders and dairymen, located within a half hour's drive from Wyalusing, Bradford County, Pennsylvania, have them.

You are invited to inspect our herds and do your own picking.

L. L. Allis Rummerfield
A. L. Burlington ... Wyalusing
F. B. Keeney Laceyville
W. B. Kennedy & Son
..... Wyalusing



PASTURE CORNER ON MERRYALL FARMS

These cows and others in the herd have semi-official records, made under farmer conditions that range up to 20,500 lb. milk and from 600 lb. to over 800 butter. They are bred to bulls with 30 lb. blood in every line of their pedigrees. Segis Pieterje Prospect breeding. Prices reasonable. Quality high.

A. L. BURLINGTON, Bradford Co., Wyalusing, Pa.

The Grand Old Sire



King Pontiac Alcartra Wayne

Stands at the head of my herd which is under State and Federal Supervision.

His daughters are tremendous producers as well as good individuals and have made a number of remarkable records, one junior three-year-old producing 1,030.4 lb. butter, 21,552.2 lb. milk in 330 days. Come and see the individuality of my animals and you will want to buy some of them.

HARRY A. RICE

Sullivan County

Wheelerville, Pa.

YOUNG STOCK

AT REASONABLE PRICES

SIRED BY

KING ARTIS WACONDA

His dam, Waconda Clothilde Artis, besides making a world's record in year test as a three-year-old, produced 30.16 lb. butter, 549.7 lb. milk in a week.

His sire's dam, Aaggie Cornucopia Paul, made 31.03 lb. butter, 624 lb. milk.

His sire's sire's dam, Sadie Vale Concordia 4th, made 41.06 lb. butter, 691.4 lb. milk.

His sire's sire's dam's dam, Sadie Vale Concordia, made 30.64 lb. butter, 694.3 lb. milk.

His sire's sire's sire's dam, Pontiac Clothilde De Kol 2d, made 37.21 lb. butter, 646.1 lb. milk.

Let Me Show You My Herd

SAM. T. WITMER

Union Deposit

Pennsylvania

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EVANGELICAL PRESS, HARRISBURG, PA.

82 NEW MILKERS—

All Pure-Bred Holsteins in the Allegany-Steuben Holstein Breeders' Annual Fall Sale (On the Fair Grounds)

Hornell, N. Y., Nov. 14-15

A 60-Day

Guaranty Sale

of Quality

Cattle.

130 Head

to Choose

From.

Some Fine

Young Bulls

Are Included.

120 FEMALES OF MILKING AGE are included in this remarkable sale. Of these, 25 will be fresh by time of sale and 57 others will be due in November and December—82 new milkers in all.

HAVE YOU EVER KNOWN OF A PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN SALE having so large a proportion of cows or so large a proportion of milkers either fresh or soon due?

ALLEGANY-STEUBEN HOLSTEINS ARE HEALTHY HOLSTEINS. The offerings for this sale are drawn from a field in which are many herds that have never had a single reacting animal. Recent tests of the Allegany-Steuben district are showing these two counties to be nearly 100 per cent free from tuberculosis.

UNUSUAL CARE has been exercised by the inspection committee in making selection for this sale. The entries combine individual quality with record breeding. The females in calf have been bred to sons of dams with records up to better than 30 lb. butter in 7 days and over 21,000 lb. milk in a year.

Auctioneers: MEAD and SCOTT

Allegany-Steuben Holstein Breeders

E. M. HASTINGS, Sale Director

Pulaski, New York

Interesting Egyptian Discovery

A monument to a lord of Ancient Egypt was discovered recently and the hieroglyphic inscriptions record that part of his wealth consisted of 260 donkeys, 564 sheep, 2,234 goats, 835 horned and 220 HORNLESS CATTLE.

The milk and butterfat producing capacity of Hornless Holsteins, although demonstrated many times previously, was established definitely November, 1916, when the great KEYSTONE BEAUTY PLUM JOHANNA finished her second wonderful year record making a WORLD'S RECORD in her class. Calving as a senior four-year-old she produced, in strictly official test, 25,787.5 lb. milk, 1,294.71 lb. butter in 365 days with an average test of 4.02% fat. No other heifer has ever equalled this production in strictly official work.

The blood of KEYSTONE BEAUTY PLUM JOHANNA is intensified in the present ORIGIN HERD. LET ME PRICE A HORNLESS BULL TO YOU.

George E. Stevenson

727 Connell Bldg.

Scranton, Pa.

OUR SENIOR SIRE



King Rag Apple Plum Copia No. 298263

A son of the famous De Kol Plum Copia, who made 30.47 lb. butter and 668.60 lb. milk in seven days and 120.63 lb. of butter and 2769.40 lb. of milk in 30 days as a five-year-old, and as a six-year-old made 33.26 lb. in seven days. His daughters are wonderful producers, and fine individuals.

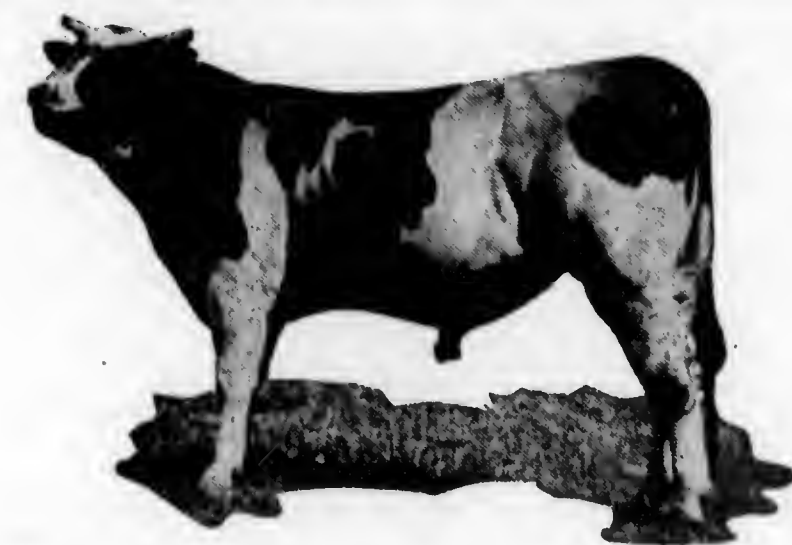
Herd Under State and Federal Supervision.

MAPLE RIDGE FARM

SPRINGVILLE

PENNSYLVANIA

Introducing Our Herdsire



KING PIETJE AAGGIE PONTIAC

a son of King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje, the well-known son of King Segis Pontiac Alcartra and the former world's champion 35-lb. four-year-old, Fairmont Zerma Segis Pietje.

His dam, Aaggie Cornucopia Pauline Girl 2d, is a 31.79 lb. maternal great-granddaughter of Aaggie Cornucopia Pauline.

He is being bred to granddaughters of the great King Model.

Our Herd Is Under State and Federal Supervision

ROBERT I. SPRINGER

Susquehanna Co., R. D. 1

Factoryville, Pa.

How Do You Like Him?



Creamelle Korndyke Konigen No. 325753

His sire, Dutchland Konigen Creamelle, is by King Segis Pontiac Konigen, and from Dutchland Creamelle Colantha Vale, a fine A. R. O. daughter of Dutchland Creamelle Korndyke Lad.

His dam is a 23½-lb. daughter of Walker Korndyke Copia, a proven sire and a grandson of King Segis.

A Few Choice Females for Sale

Herd Under State and Federal Supervision

A. L. BOWELL & SON

Susquehanna County

Thompson, Pa.

Boiling Springs Herd

IS HEADED BY



Lothian De Kol Korndyke

whose daughters are making State Records in the Dairy-men's Divisions as well as leading our Cow Testing Association.

He is a grandson of King of the Pontiacs and is from a cow that produced 983.98 lb. butter, 23,581.1 lb. milk in a year as a three-year-old. She and her two full sisters average 21,361.4 lb. milk, 871.61 lb. butter in yearly test at an average age of less than four years.

IVO V. OTTO

Cumberland Co., R. D. 6, Carlisle, Pa.

Herd under State and Federal Supervision

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

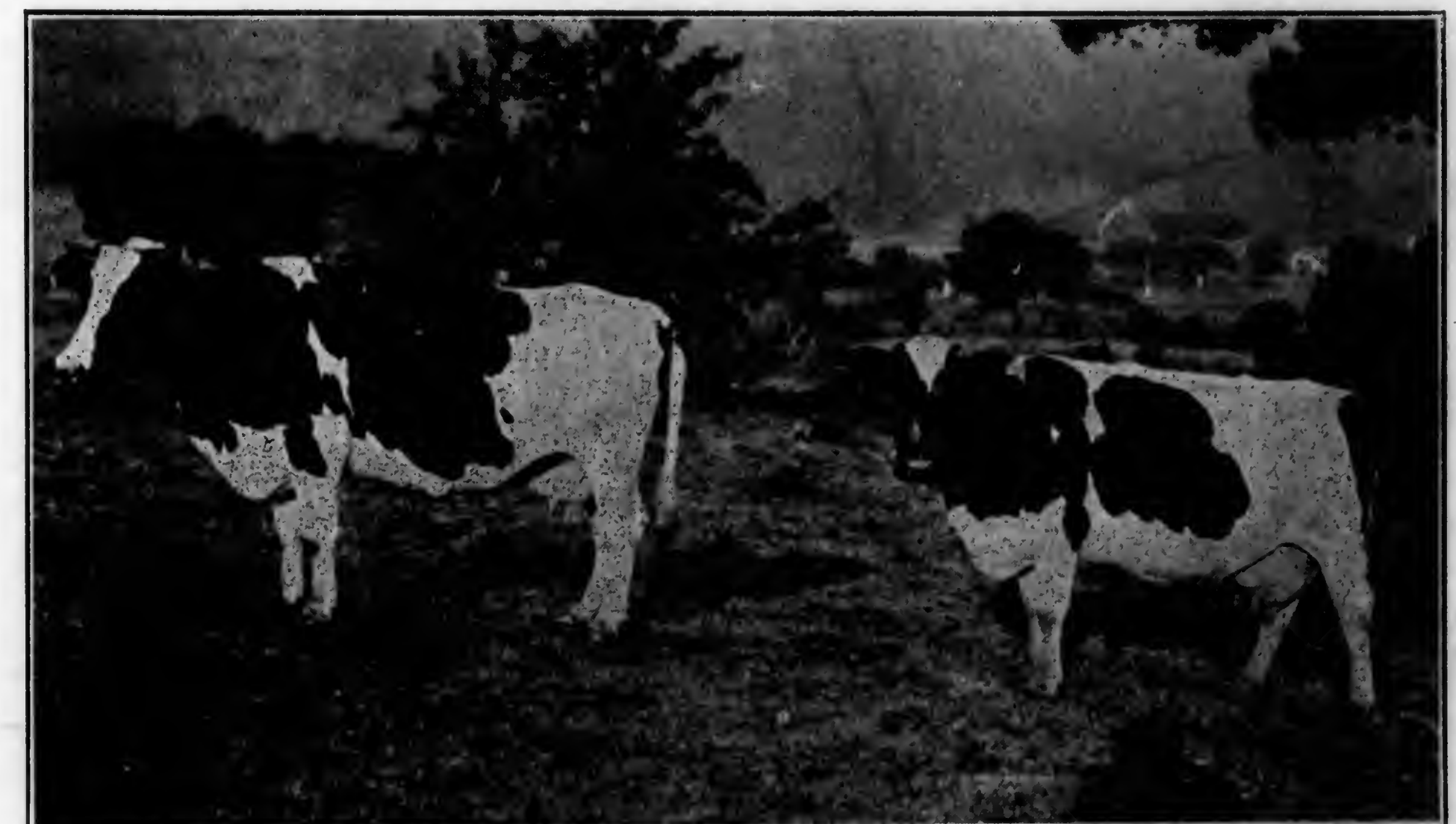
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PENNA STATE COLLEGE, PA

Vol. II

HARRISBURG, PA., NOVEMBER 22, 1923

No. 22

Published Semi-Monthly. Price, 75c. Per Year



A PAIR OF MERRYALL MATRONS AT PASTURE

The cow in the lead is Milanhurst Johanna Queen, with 18,903.5 lb. milk, 814.55 lb. butter in a year.

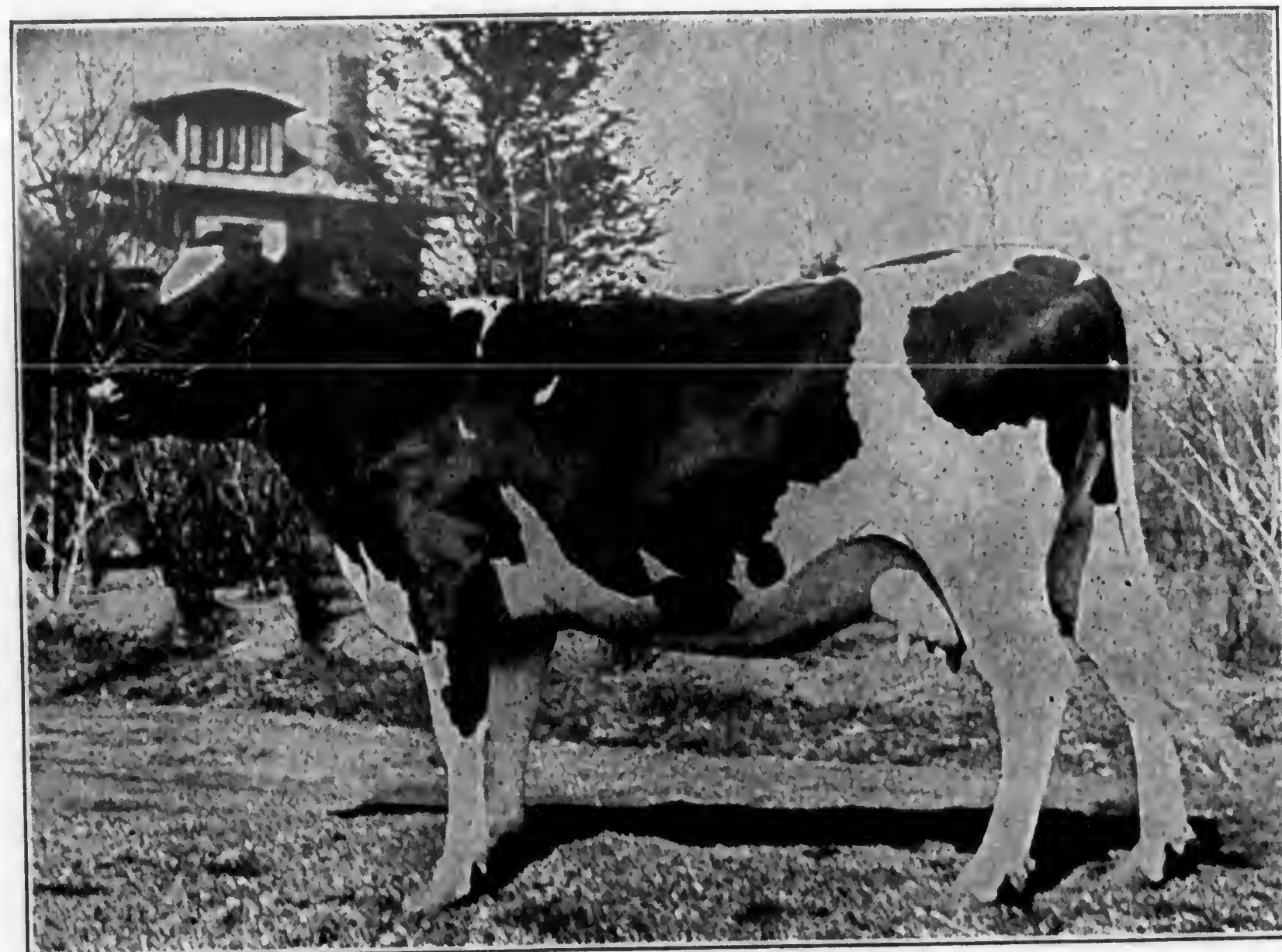
Published in the Interest of Breeders and Dairymen Everywhere



Entered as second-class matter April 8, 1922, at the post office at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, under the act of March 3, 1879.

Immense Production

Producers who have made wonderful records are members of Dennington Herd, yet Individuality has always been kept in mind. Examine this picture of one of our great cows and judge for yourself.



She is NEVA PONTIAC FAIRMONT LYONS No. 533154 whose record of 25,554.2 lb. milk in a year as a senior two-year-old has never been equalled by any other heifer in her class tested in New York state, nor has her year record of 1,035.88 lb. butter ever been equalled by any other heifer in her class in the Eastern States. The Honor Roll of last year's testing shows that Neva stood second in her class for milk production and third for butterfat production.

This great Eastern States Champion has been mated with the splendid young sire

ONACO SIR LUCILLE JOLIE BEAUTY

whose dam, Lucille Jolie Pontiac, was the former World Champion of the senior four-year-old class for yearly production, with her record of 23,830.2 lb. milk, 1,173.15 lb. butter, average test 3.94% fat. At seven years old she produced 665.5 lb. milk, 33.29 lb. butter in a week.

His sire is from Keystone Beauty Plum Johanna, who made in strict official test, 25,787.5 lb. milk, 1,294.71 lb. butter in a year as a senior four-year-old, world's record when made, average test 4.02% fat. She produced 665.5 lb. of milk, 32.88 lb. butter in a week.

YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO SEE THESE GREAT ANIMALS FOR YOURSELF.

DENNINGTON STOCK FARM

J. J. JERMYN, Owner

SCRANTON,

PENNSYLVANIA

Please mention THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN when writing to our advertisers

DISPERSAL SALE!

28 Tuesday, Nov. 27, **28**
Head 1923 **Head**

Daughters of Napol Prince, son of the wonderful producer, Keystone Beauty Plum Johanna, 25,787.5 lb. milk, 1,294.71 lb. butter in a year, the greatest record ever made in strict official test by a four-year-old heifer. Her average test was 3.94% fat. Her granddaughters resemble her in type and producing capacity.



KEYSTONE BEAUTY PLUM JOHANNA

Daughters and granddaughters of the great Bloomingdale herd-sire, KING MODEL. Everyone knows of him. Some of these cows and heifers are FRESH, others due to freshen before Sale Day. A number already have nice official records.

Herd under State and Federal Supervision.

JESSE STRICKLAND

SPRINGVILLE PENNSYLVANIA

Farm is located near Springville, on the Lehigh Valley Railroad and is within easy driving distance of Nicholson on the D., L. & W. R. R. Good auto roads in every direction.

Milk Report Sheets

Those who have tried them claim that "Breeder and Dairyman" Milk Report Sheets are just a little the handiest and best they ever used.

Designed for use in either grade or purebred herds, each sheet has room for recording the production of 25 cows for the full month, breeding and calving data, etc., etc.

They are printed on light, strong manila board and are 17 inches long by 22 inches wide. Sample 5 cents. Year's supply, 12 sheets, 50 cents.

Give them a trial. You will like them.

The Holstein Breeder & Dairyman

BOX 110, HARRISBURG, PA.

Important

Have you taken advantage of our Special Introductory Subscription Price of two years for \$1.00? If not, cut out, sign and return the attached coupon and receive The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman regularly twice a month for the next two years. Do not delay. Subscriptions are coming in fast and we wish to include you among our regular subscribers.

Special Introductory Offer

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman,
Harrisburg, Pa.

Gentlemen:

I enclose One Dollar for two years' subscription to "The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman."

Name

Post Office

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Date

How Do You Like Him?



Creamelle Korndyke Konigen No. 325753

His sire, Dutchland Konigen Creamelle, is by King Segis Pontiac Konigen, and from Dutchland Creamelle Colantha Vale, a fine A. R. O. daughter of Dutchland Creamelle Korndyke Lad.

His dam is a 23½-lb. daughter of Walker Korndyke Copia, a proven sire and a grandson of King Segis.

A Few Choice Females for Sale

Fully Accredited Herd

A. I. BOWELL & SON

Susquehanna County

Thompson, Pa.

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Business Is Sensitive

Only Going Where It Is Invited

AND STAYING

Where It Is Well Treated

If you invite Business by calling attention to your herd and the stock you have to sell through the pages of THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN, Business will feel free to come :: :: ::

And Will Come to Your Place.

We know that you will treat your customers right, otherwise we would not want you to advertise with us. Let our advertising department submit plans for a series of ads, featuring your stock. This service is ***Absolutely Free***, it is just one of the things we do to benefit our patrons and the Cattle Business.

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Box 110, Harrisburg, Penna.

THE MAGAZINE OF FRIENDLY SERVICE.

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—The— Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Vol. II

HARRISBURG, PA., NOVEMBER, 22, 1923

No. 22

Merryall Under New Management

A Breeding Establishment You Should Keep in Mind

MERRYALL farms is the name of a well-known Holstein breeding establishment located a short distance from the town of Wyalusing, Bradford County, Pennsylvania. At the present time it is owned by A. L. Burlington, who with his father started in the business of breeding purebred Holstein-Friesians sometime in 1912. His foundation stock was secured from several well-known breeding establishments some coming from the Pratt herd of Le Raysville; from the famous Carpenter herd; some from Jenningshurst and part from the Miller Brothers at Clarks Summit, probably the oldest Pennsylvania Holstein breeding establishment.

When the Newman herd was dispersed in March 1923, Mr. Burlington purchased the farms realizing that they were adapted for a dairy establishment and also realizing that the name of Merryall was associated with the names of a number of large producing Holsteins. There are nearly 300 acres in the Merryall Farms of which about 100 are under cultivation, the remainder being in pasture and woods. The land slopes toward a picturesque stream which empties into the Susquehanna River. The surrounding hills form a source of springs of pure water and the pastures are well wooded and furnish abundant feed of high quality.

The location of Merryall Farms is almost ideal for a cattle breeding establishment. An improved road runs by the barn, dividing the hill land from the flats. Less than 1½ miles away is the rapidly growing village of Camptown and the nearest railroad station is 3½ miles distant but in these days of autos and good roads this is no handicap. The establishment is served by two mail routes as well as two telephone lines. Electricity for light and power is derived from a line which passes the door. The barns contain room for forty stanchions together with calf pens and box stalls. There are three silos as well as a creamery and ice house so that the buildings are thoroughly equipped for business.

The herd contains a number of great producers. Merryall Lilith Hengerveld is an attractive individual nearly all white that catches the eye whether the herd is in the

yard or in pasture. In 180 days this cow has a record of 413.3 lb. butter, 10,149 lb. milk. She has an official record of 22.81 lb. butter, 549.7 lb. milk. Her sire, Korndyke Abbekerk Netherland, is a son of Korndyke Abbekerk and Milanhurst America De Kol 1,231.35 lb. butter, 26,433.4 lb. milk in a year as a junior four-year-old.

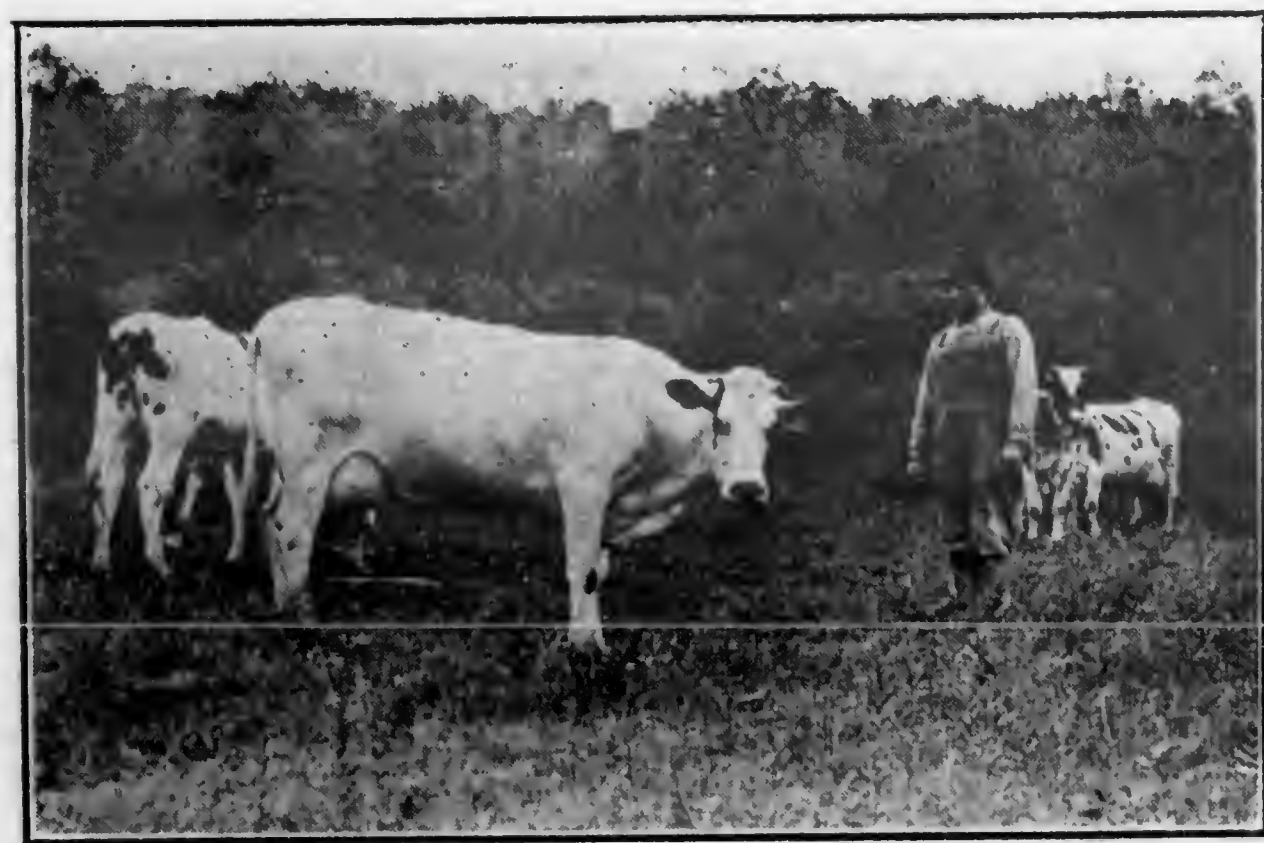
The dam of Merryall Lilith Hengerveld is De Kol Klaasje Lilith, a daughter of Lilith Gem Kolkcluff. These two cows, mother and daughter, are members of the herd at Pennsylvania State College and their reputation as producers is well known. De Kol Klaasje Lilith in the college herd produced 18,601.1 lb. milk, 749.9 lb. butter in a year while her dam, Lilith Gem Kolkcluff has four successive year records that evidence her producing capacity. As a six-year-old she is credited with 22,247.1 lb. milk, 851.1 lb. butter. As a seven-year-old her record is 18,882.1 lb. milk, 709.1 lb. butter. As an eight-year-old she produced 17,965.8 lb. milk, 715.4 lb. butter and as a nine-year-old she is credited with 22,084.9 lb. milk, 825.1 lb. butter. Bear in mind that this is only a lactation period production made in less than a year of milking and that she freshened regularly.

De Kol Klaasje Hillside has a seven day official record of 26.2 lb. butter, 601 lb. milk. She has a cow testing association record of 861 lb. butter and 20,000 lb. milk made in ten months and then freshening again before the year closed, she made another ten months record of 850 lb. butter, 18,405 lb. milk. Her dam is of blood lines noted for production and her sire is by the well-known show bull, Hengerveld De Kol 3d and is from a good record daughter of Earl Korndyke De Kol, a son of old Belle Korndyke. The herd includes Merryall De Kol Klaasje a four-year-old, and Merryall De Kol Hengerveld, a two-year-old daughter of this cow and both look like developing into big producers.

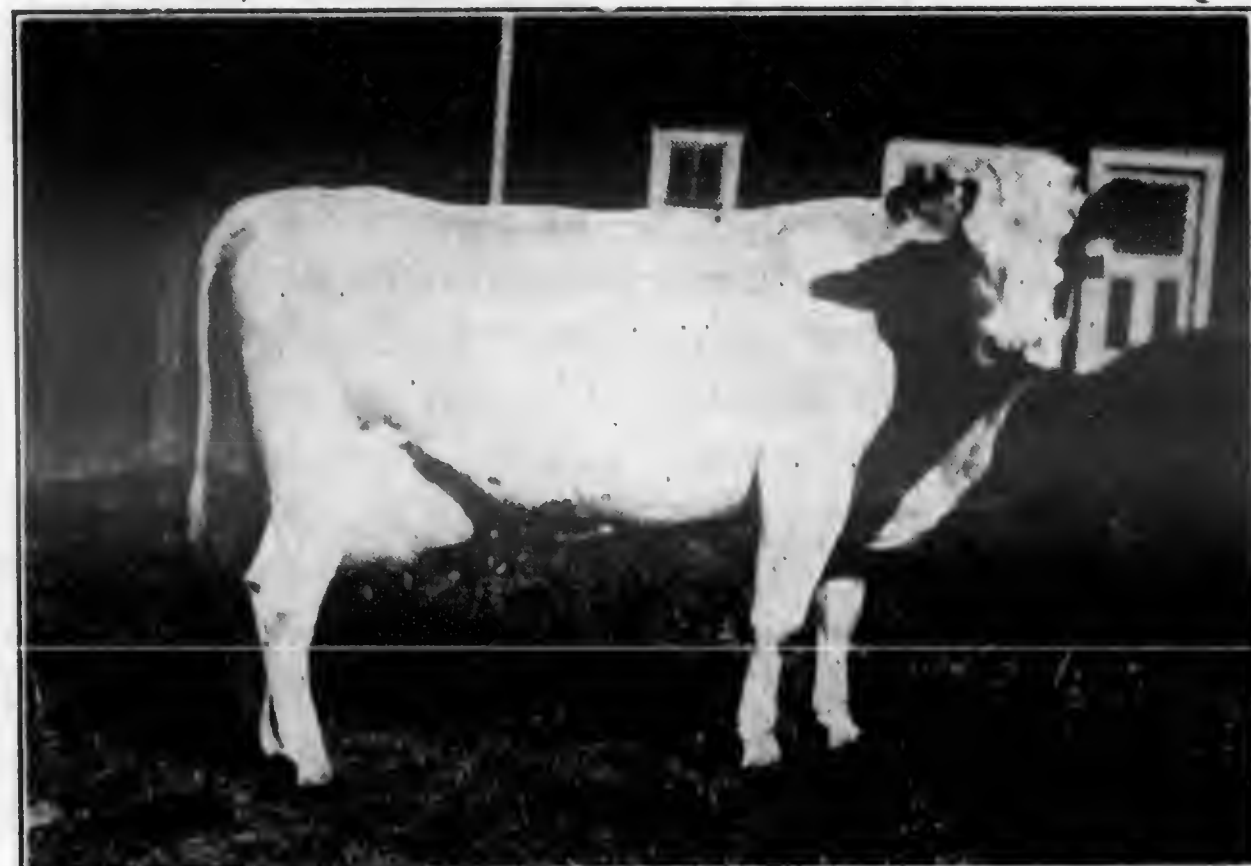
Milanhurst Johanna Queen is another cow that attracts attention. This cow was given an official record as a senior three-year-old. Tested 123 days after she freshened she produced 20.66 lb. butter, 485.6 lb. milk in a



A Few Snapshots of Merryall and Its Celebrities



A. L. BURLINGTON DRIVING THE MILKING DAIRY TO THE BARN.
MERRYALL LILITH HENGERVELD IN THE FOREGROUND.



MERRYALL LILITH HENGERVELD, 413.3 LB. BUTTER, 10,149 LB.
MILK IN 180 DAYS.



THE COMMODIOUS COW BARN ON THE MERRYALL FARMS.



IN THE FOREGROUND, DE KOL KLAASJE HILLSIDE, 20,000 LB.
MILK IN A YEAR.



MRS. A. L. BURLINGTON AND ONE OF HER PETS. NO
WONDER THE YOUNG STOCK GROW.

week and she has a year record of 814.55 lb. butter, 18,903.5 lb. milk. She is sired by a son of Spring Farm King Pontiac 6th and her dam is a daughter of Korndyke Abbekerk. Hygeia Pontiac Beets Lyons is a daughter of Segis Hengerveld Beets Lyons that has produced 60 lb. of milk a day on twice a day milking. She is a large handsome cow with wonderful capacity, and is a prime favorite of her owner who considers her one of the very best things he ever owned.

A number of the calves were sired by King Sylvia Johanna Pontiac and they are a very handsome bunch. This bull who is now in the Finderne herd is a son of King Echo Sylvia Johanna who was by the well-known sire Avon Pontiac Echo and from the twice 37 lb. cow, Belle Model Johanna 2d. The dam of King Sylvia Johanna Pontiac is Otego Valley Christmas Belle, a cow that produced 651.02 lb. milk, 40.51 lb. butter in seven-day official test and is the dam of three A. R. O. daughters, one of which, two different years has made over 30 lb. butter in seven days and has records of 730.8 lb. milk, 32.56 lb. butter in a week and more than 1,000 lb. butter in a year.

The herdsires are Walker Lyons Colantha and King Royal Konigen. The Walker bull is a son of Judge Lyons from May Clothilde Walker 571.8 milk, 22.73 lb. butter in seven days as a junior four-year-old. She is a daughter of King of the Black and Whites and the 29.58 lb. cow, May Clothilde Pietertje, who is also the dam of the 29.92 lb. cow, Beauty Pietertje Clothilde, who in turn is dam of the world's champion milk pro-

ducer, Segis Pietertje Prospect. As Mr. Burlington puts it, Walker Lyons Colantha is own cousin to the only cow that ever produced 37,000 lb. of milk in a year. There are many striking statements that can be made about the ancestry of Walker Lyons Colantha and one is that his seventeen nearest dams have official seven day records that average 31.74 lb. butter.

The younger bull, King Royal Konigen, is from Rika Korndyke Pontiac Netherland a daughter of King Pontiac Konigen 2d with a seven day official record of 500.3 lb. milk, 25.61 lb. butter. Royal Konigen is by King Segis Pontiac Konigen whose daughters have made and are making splendid records, and is from Diona Konigen Pietertje 2d, a 35.94 lb. daughter of the 37.44 lb. cow Diona Konigen Pietertje. The nine nearest tested dams of King Royal Konigen have seven day official records that average 31.35 lb. butter.

Mr. Burlington is a practical farmer and a hard worker. He fitted himself for his chosen profession by spending two years studying agriculture at the Pennsylvania State College. He had some experience in supervising official tests which work gave him opportunities to become acquainted with breeders of purebreds and to learn more of the purebred industry. He has a willing and capable helpmate in Mrs. Burlington who has taken the care of the calves as a portion of her share of the work. The snapshot depicted shows she has considerable skill, and the growth and the condition of the young animals bear out this statement.

A Former State Champion

ONE of the greatest records of the thirty-day division ever made in Pennsylvania is credited to Hillside Rhododendron, a cow owned by the Hillside Dairy near Wilkes-Barre. As a six-year-old this cow produced 2,759.7 lb. milk, 147.95 lb. butter, her

ever made in the Keystone state by an animal of any age. The seven day record credited to this great cow is 35.14 lb. butter, 543.8 lb. milk. As a senior four-year-old, she produced 25.46 lb. butter, 632 lb. milk, averaging better than 90 lb. milk a day and for thirty days she is credited with a production of 100.58 lb. butter, 2,594.2 lb. milk. A year and fifteen days previous she was in seven-day test in which she produced 20.5 lb. butter, 539.8 lb. milk as a three-year-old.

Hillside Rhododendron is a daughter of the A. R. O. cow, Hillside Pietje Alma and was sired by Dutchland Sir Lyons Hengerveld. Hillside Pietje Alma is a daughter of Woodcrest Pietje, a son of the famous Pietje 22d, the only imported cow that ever made a 31 lb. official seven day butter record. Dutchland Sir Lyons Hengerveld, who has a number of good record daughters, is a son of Colantha Johanna Lad from Blanche De Kol Hengerveld, 33.2 lb. butter, 688.9 lb. milk, one of the thirty-three pound daughters of the famous "milk" sire, Pietertje Hengerveld's Count De Kol.

That Hillside Rhododendron is a beautiful individual as well as a great producer is evidenced by her picture. She is a good example of the blending of great producing capacity with splendid type and conformation.

The politician who says he is retiring from public life on account of sickness seldom says whether it is himself or the public who are sick.

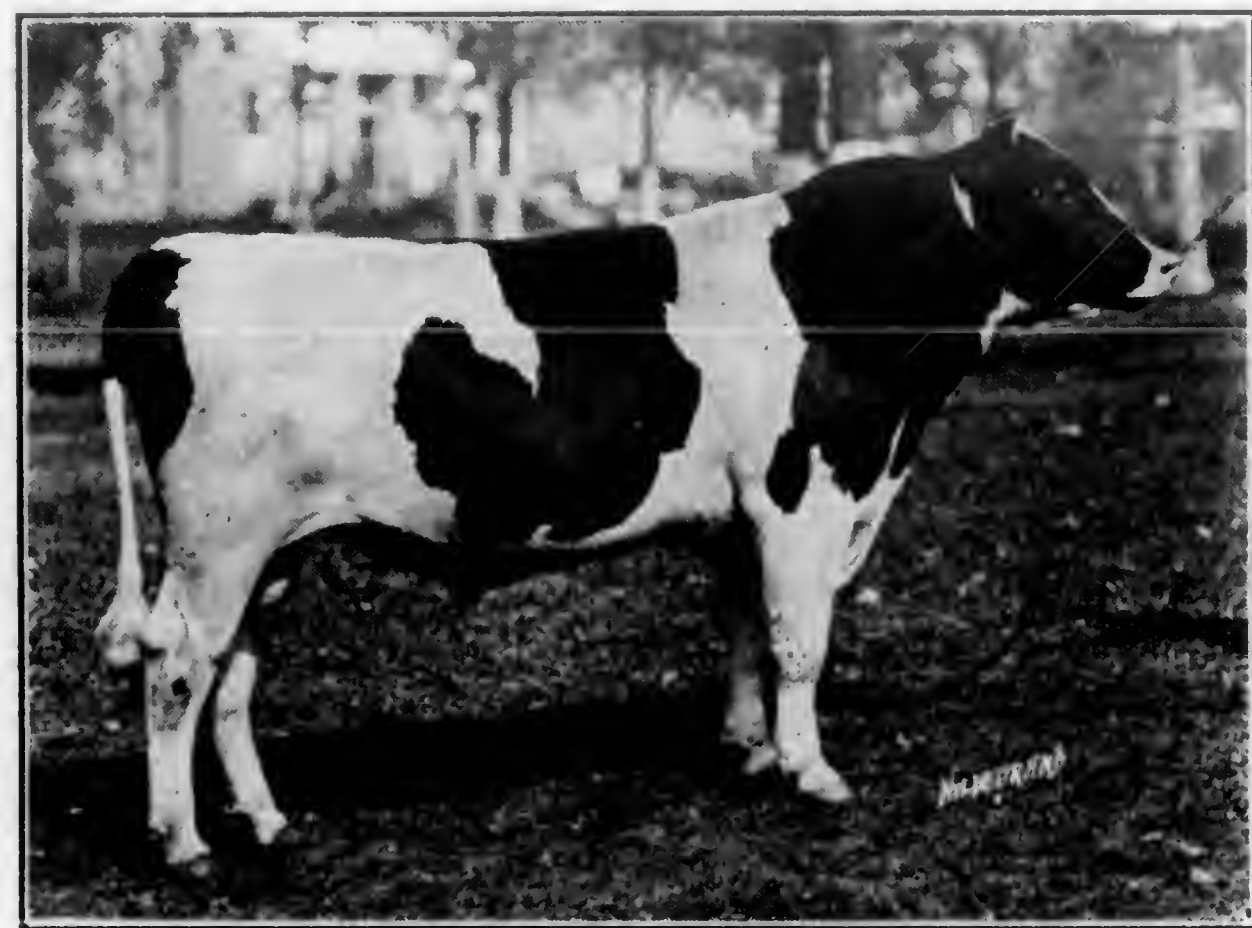


HILLSIDE RHODOENDRON
147.95 lb. butter in 30 days, with an average of practically 92 lb.
of milk daily, average test 4.29% fat. Owned at Hillside
& Spring Brook Farms, Trucksville, Pa.

average test being 4.29% and her butter record was the Pennsylvania state record in class at time of making and has only been exceeded since that time by one other cow in the mature class and she was a stablemate of Hillside Rhododendron. The record is the third highest

Quite a Prize Winner

ONE of the greatest show animals seen at the fairs this year was Triune Ormsby Piebe 4th, a member of the exhibit shown by Corwin Farms of Rock Valley, Iowa. This handsome young bull was born December 8, 1921, and was exhibited as a senior yearling. At Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Saskatoon and Regina, Canada, he won first in his class, at Brandon and Regina winning the junior and grand championships while at Edmonton he was the reserve junior champion. At Wayburn, Ft. Dodge, Iowa, and the Iowa State Fair held at Des Moines, he won first in his class and was the junior champion at Ft. Dodge. At the Indiana State Fair and the Kentucky State Fair he won first prize and was junior and grand champion and du-



TRIUNE ORMSBY PIEBE 4TH
Noted yearling show bull owned by Corwin Farms, Rock Valley, Iowa.

plicated these performances at Nashville and Knoxville, Tennessee. At the National Dairy Show he was placed fifth by Judges Moscrip and Noyes there being fifteen competitors of a high order of excellence.

The Corwin herd had a remarkably successful season winning thirty-one championships of which ten were grand championships. They won ninety-four first prize ribbons, fifty-three second prize, thirty-eight thirds, was fourth twenty-seven times and fifth, ten times which is certainly a remarkably showing considering that they contended in a number of the greatest show rings of the country.

Century and Near Century Sires

ACCORDING to Superintendent Gardner in the recently published volume of the Blue Book No. 34, there was no increase in the number of century sires during the past Holstein year. This is despite the fact that advertisements and articles appearing in breed papers, ourselves included, and in catalogues compiled in various pedigree offices have announced that two other sires have achieved the honor of having 100 of their daughters make Advanced Registry records. In fact the list shows very little change. King of the Pontiacs is far in the lead in number of daughters tested, in number of sons with tested daughters and in number of daughters that are dams of tested females, but is exceeded in number of semi-officially tested daughters by his son King Pontiac Champion who has

75 in the list while King of the Pontiacs is credited with 51. The greatest gain in number of tested daughters sired by anyone of the century sires is credited to King Segis Pontiac who now has 194 and it looks extremely likely that he will soon become the second double century sire.

As reported a year ago, Pietertje Hengerveld's Count De Kol has 99 daughters whose records are reported in the American Advanced Registry office and in addition has one tested daughter whose record is listed only by the Canadian office. Korndyke Abbecker has increased his number of tested daughters to 99 while Maple Crest Korndyke Hengerveld has 98, and we understand that there are daughters of each of these sires that have not yet been tested for the Advanced Registry. The number credited to Lilith Pauline De Kol's Count still stays at 98. Johan Hengerveld Lad is credited with 95 and there are several other bulls with 90 or more tested daughters. Many expected that Matador Segis Walker would long before now be acclaimed a century sire but the Superintendent credits him with only 91 at the close of the Holstein testing year. As this bull is still in active service in a herd reported to contain a thousand females which are given every possible advantage that money, skill and feed can insure, it is evident that the time is not far distant when he will be listed within the charmed circle.

THE CENTURY AND NEAR CENTURY SIRES

Names of Sires	A. R. O. Daughters	Daughters With Long-Time Records	Sons With Tested Daughters	Daughters With Tested Daughters
Hengerveld De Kol	116	9	67	85
Lord Netherland De Kol	128	1	37	162
Paul Beets De Kol	105	4	50	98
De Kol 2d's Butter Boy 3d	119	10	95	91
Homestead Girl De Kol's Sarcastic Lad	107	22	47	65
King of the Pontiacs	283	51	242	126
Pontiac Korndyke	152	13	137	116
Aaggie Cornucopia Johanna Lad	107	6	82	97
Colantha Johanna Lad	124	28	117	80
Sir Veeman Hengerveld	147	17	38	78
King Segis Pontiac	194	24	110	63
Pietertje Hengerveld Segis	123	15	71	53
Changeling Butter Boy	114	6	27	63
King Pontiac Champion	125	75	59	74
King Segis Pontiac Alcartra	123	19	107	29
Tidy Abbecker Prince	104	6	27	67
Pietertje Hengerveld's Count De Kol	99	1	60	71
Korndyke Abbecker	99	10	26	47
Maple Crest Korndyke Hengerveld	98	25	29	17
Lilith Pauline De Kol's Count	98	3	60	85
Johan Hengerveld Lad	95	8	13	47
Johanna McKinley Segis	93	25	53	46
Aaggie Cornucopia Pauline Count	92	1	58	46
Dutchland Colantha Sir Inka	92	46	28	61
Matador Segis Walker	91	43	6	8
King Korndyke Sadie Vale	90	16	108	29
Korndyke Queen De Kol's Prince	90	12	30	68
Mercedes Julip's Pietertje's Paul	90	1	41	58

New Blue Book Being Mailed

VOLUME 34 of the Holstein-Friesian Advanced Register Year Book or as it is commonly called the "Blue Book" has been received in the office of THE BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN. It is a book of nearly 1,500 pages gotten up in the usual comprehensive style. It contains a report of the records made during the period from May 1, 1922 to March 31, 1923; the Holstein testing year under the new rules ending the last day of March of each year. Animals making records during this period of eleven months are listed under their sires and are also listed under their dams if the dam has an-

other tested daughter. The book contains a number of other lists that will be found full of information by those who are interested in A. R. O. or A. R. S. O. testing. The leading twenty-five animals in each class of the four great record divisions are listed. We are pleased to see lists of the animals whose records are reported in subdivision B or as it is sometimes called, the Dairymen's Division.

The book can be obtained from Superintendent Malcolm H. Gardner of Delavan, Wisconsin. The price is \$2.00 and it should be in the hands of all breeders of Holsteins who are interested in A. R. O. testing and its results. Better order your copy at once as the supply is limited.

Cow Has Ten A. R. O. Daughters

HOW many A. R. O. daughters is it possible for a cow to have? Well, if she does as well as one of the Jersey cows exhibited at the National Dairy Show, she may have quite a number for that old matron is credited with producing twenty daughters and one son. Even then the daughters would have to come into milk and live in herds where the animals are given an opportunity to make official records.

The Holstein matron that leads in the number of Advanced Registry daughters is Tirania Yankee 2d No. 43596. This old cow, who was owned for a number of years by E. S. Robinson of Nashville, N. Y., passed into the hands of C. M. Libby of South Dayton, N. Y., and in that herd, when she was eighteen years and seven months old, dropped a heifer calf on September 12, 1915. We do not know how many heifer calves Tirania Yankee 2d was the dam of but we do know that Yankee Omega De Kol as her baby was named, was tested last year in the Libby herd and became the tenth daughter of her dam to qualify for the Advanced Register. As Tirania Yankee 2d was born February 1, 1897, we can see that between that time and the time that her youngest became an A. R. O. cow that more than a quarter of a century elapsed.

Until Yankee Omega De Kol made her record four cows stood equal in the number of tested daughters. They are Tirania Yankee 2d and Nixola Nannette representing New York State; the noted show cow, Beecher Wythe 2d, representing Indiana; and Fannie L. De Kol, who for a number of years was one of the outstanding animals in the herd of the well-known Wisconsin breeder, John Hetts.

No less than nine other cows have eight daughters in the Advanced Registry as the following list shows.

Name	A. R. O. Daughters	Daughters with Semi Official Records
Tirania Yankee 2d	10	2
Fannie L. De Kol	9	6
Beecher Wythe 2d	9	5
Nixola Nannette	9	0
Daisy Grace De Kol	8	4
Daisy De Kol Ormsby	8	2
Lady Nellie Tirania	8	2
De Kol Maggie Wayne Boon	8	1
Aaltje Salo 5th's Netherland	8	0
Jacoba Hartog Pietertje Pledge	8	0
Araminta Hartog Belle	8	0
Jumbo Queen	8	0
Vera Pauline De Kol	8	0

Senator Copeland and the Farm Household

SOME good advice is given farmers by United States Senator Royal S. Copeland, who formerly was Commissioner of Health for New York City. Senator Copeland, who stands high in the medical profession writes medical talks that appear in a syndicate of papers and magazines of national distribution. A recent article was addressed to farmers and the Doctor attacked the attitude of people who say, that what is good enough for their grandfathers is good enough for them. He suggested changes in habits and ways of doing things common in many parts of the country. Senator Copeland's wide experience as a medical officer and the fact that he has been closely in touch with farmers of New York State during the time he was Commissioner and that he is a ready speaker at meetings of farmers and dairymen insure that his words on these subjects are worth while. In part they are:

Is your house sanitary? Is your barn clean? When did you have the well and cistern cleaned? Has your property a sanitary method of disposing of human waste? Is your kitchen provided with a sink and a garbage receptacle? Is the basement of your house dry, free from rubbish and clean? Is the kitchen chimney stopped with soot and turning harmful gases back into the house?

Here are some more questions:

Is the kitchen well lighted and ventilated? How about the bedrooms and living-room—are they sunny, ventilated and free from dust?

It is hard work to keep house even when it is provided with every modern convenience. But when it has all the ancient inconveniences it is deadly to the housewife.

It isn't fair to buy a tractor to lighten the farm work unless a small amount of money is spent to make the inside work easier. It costs little to put in a new window or two. In a day's time a carpenter can fix up a lot of shelves, repair the drain board, put a new board or two in the broken kitchen floor and nail on enough weather strips to make the establishment comfortable.

There is something wrong with a house which makes chilblains possible. Colds and coughs and pneumonia are promoted by exposure. What are you doing to prevent these ailments?

One hundred dollars spent in making a house comfortable will be saved ten times over in doctors' bills in one generation. It will lengthen the lives of the housewife and the daughters of the family.

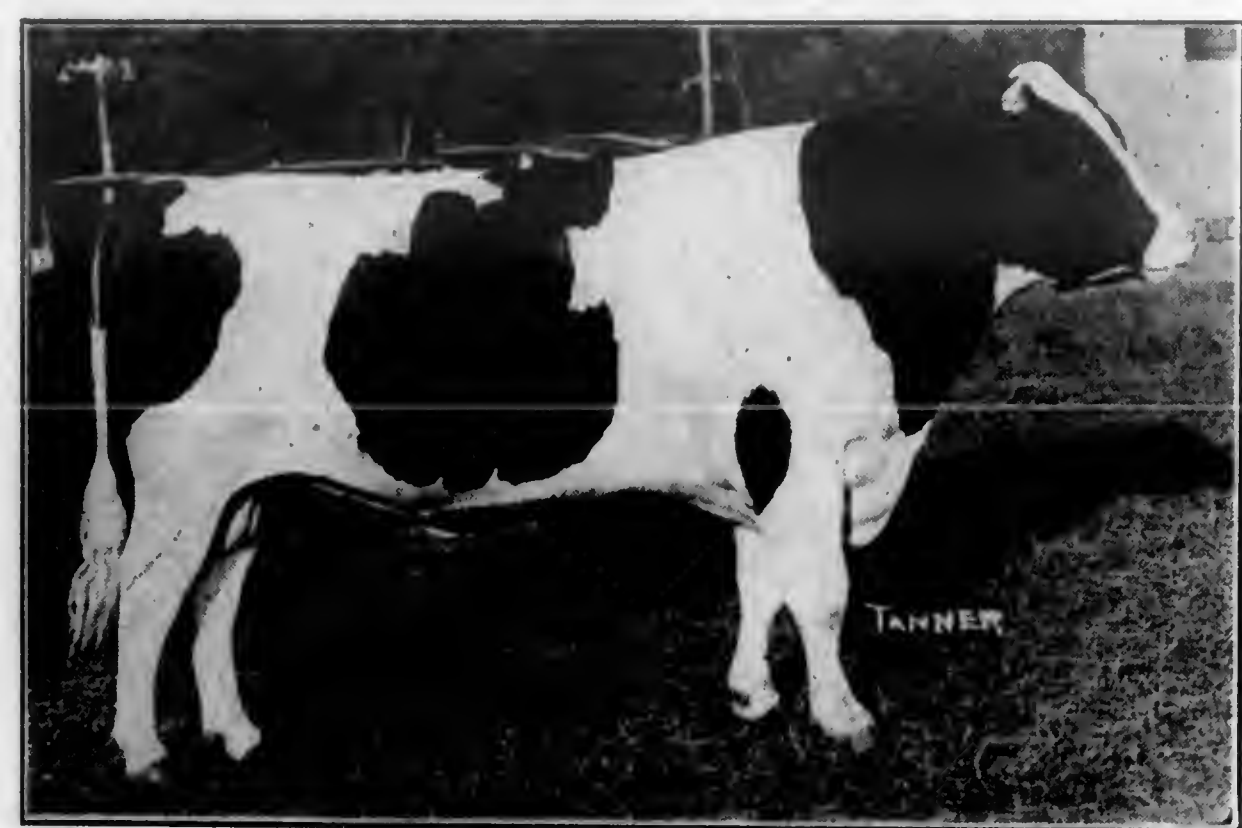
By the way, why not have the well pump and the kitchen pump in the kitchen? A little extra piping will make that possible and do away with the needless exposure of running out for water.

And the fuel supply—is there plenty of kindling in the wood house, and is the wood box kept filled?

I have asked all these questions because each and every one relates to the health and welfare of those near and dear to you, and they relate to your welfare, too. While they deal with country and suburban conditions, they will suggest improvements in any home, even in a tenement.

Crackerjack Show Bull

JOHANNA RAG APPLE PABST is one of the greatest two-year-olds seen on the show circuit during the past season; in fact, Bob Haeger, who passed on him at the Illinois State Fair, says that he is the best two-year-old he has seen for years, a real, smooth, show bull possessing quality and everything that goes with it. Needless to say that Mr. Haeger not only gave this bull the blue ribbon in his class but also made him senior and grand champion and at the Waterloo Dairy Cattle Congress where the bull was again shown, he gave him similar prizes. Johanna Rag Apple Pabst was exhibited a week or two previous at the Wisconsin State Fair but here Ward W. Stevens,



JOHANNA RAG APPLE PABST
First prize two-year-old, senior and grand champion male at the Illinois State Fair and the Waterloo Dairy Cattle Congress. Owned by Joseph Piek, Hartford, Wis.

while commending his type and style awarded him only second place saying that he was over-fitted and that he carried too much flesh. Mr. Stevens gave first place to Dodge County Homestead Boy but at the Illinois State Fair, Judge Haeger reversed the placings.

Johanna Rag Apple Pabst is from Princess Johanna Rag Apple Pontiac and was sired by Pabst Korndyke Star, a son of Korndyke Segis Johanna. He is owned by Joseph Piek, a farmer and dairyman, of Hartford, Wis., and we have been informed, although we are not quite certain on this point, that he is the only purebred owned by Mr. Piek. When his type and conformation is considered and the fact that so good a judge as Mr. Haeger places him ahead of the Pacific International grand champion and the winner of the three-year-old class at the National, it is to be hoped that Mr. Piek will obtain a few purebred females and raise sons and daughters of this typy bull.

The National Dairy Union

THE National Dairy Union is an organization of allied dairy interests which have been actively in operation for the past twenty-one years. The office of the Secretary is at Washington, D. C., where he can keep in touch with suggested legislation. The income of the Union last year was \$5,741.91, all in small contributions, the largest being \$120.00. The expenditures for the year were only \$5,127.59 and it started its present year's work with a balance on hand of \$3,456.86.

The Union is taking a stand for the establishment

of a dairy bureau in the Department of Agriculture for the purposes of providing for the proper carrying on of research and educational work for the benefit of the industry. The National Dairy Union points out that the total value of the annual product of the dairy industry is approximately twice the value of all the coal now known to exist in the United States, a rather staggering statement on first consideration but a statement that is backed by figures compiled by experts.

The National Dairy Union is also taking a leading part in an effort to have the agricultural appropriation bill, which will be passed at the coming session of Congress, provide for the purchase of land needed at the Beltsville Experiment Station. The work of this station is of the utmost importance to the dairy and cattle industry and would be better realized if those in charge of the work were to give more of the information they have gathered to the agricultural press. The land which is needed has been leased for three years and the lease is now near expiration. The owners will not lease the land again so it must be purchased now or the station will lose the use of it. Such a loss will necessitate curtailing the experiments which have been in progress for a long time or else the animals will have to be moved to some other part of the country, a movement which will call for additional expense and undoubtedly be more costly than the retention of the present premises.

Honor Gerrit Miller

NEARLY all Holstein breeders know something about Gerrit Smith Miller, the veteran Holstein breeder of Peterboro, New York. The Miller herd is said to be the oldest established herd in New York State and it has always been noted for the production of good animals. The owner is a conservative breeder and a high-class dairyman and many of the best herds in New York State secured their foundation animals from the Miller herd.

Few know, however, that Mr. Miller has other claims to fame and is said to be the founder of organized American football. On November 7th a tablet to Mr. Miller's honor was unveiled at the Noble and Greenough School at Dedham, Massachusetts. Among the speakers were Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard University of which Mr. Miller was a student and Bishop William Lawrence of the Massachusetts Episcopal diocese.

Mr. Miller, who is now 78 years of age, was a former football and baseball star. On November 7, 1873, "Gat" Miller, as his chums called him, organized and captained to victory over all opponents the Oneida Football Club of Boston. This was composed of boys of the Dixwell School and the Boston Latin and English High Schools. The name of the Dixwell school was later changed to the Noble and Greenough School. Football history authorities say that this was the first football team organized in this country. The boys distinguishing uniform was a red silk handkerchief worn about the head.

"There is no substitute for butterfat."—Dr. Sherman, Columbia University.

Muskogee Grand Champion

COLANTHA BEETS DE KOL JOHANNA NO. 348313 was the first prize two-year-old bull as well as senior and grand champion male at the Oklahoma Free Fair held at Muskogee early in October. This bull formed part of the exhibit of Rainbow Farms, the establishment owned by O. L. Ward, of Waco, Texas.

Colantha Beets De Kol Johanna was born October 13, 1920. He is the son of Duke Baker De Kol and



COLANTHA BEETS DE KOL JOHANNA
First prize two-year-old and winner of senior and grand championships for males at the Oklahoma Free Fair held at Muskogee, Okla.

Lady Flora Colantha and was raised in the herd of W. H. Mott, of Herington, Kansas. Colantha has won many prizes in the show ring and he was first prize two-year-old at the 1923 Oklahoma State Fair which was held in Oklahoma City. Last year he was exhibited as a senior yearling and won first prize in his class as well as junior and grand championship at both the Oklahoma State fairs and at the Arkansas State Fair.

Honors Divided in British Contest

THE contest for the milk championship of the British Isles ended in favor of the English cow, Dunnald Daphne, she being too far in the lead for her Scotch rival, Findlay Clara 2d, to overhaul her. Dunnald Daphne in the full year produced 34,783 3/4 lb. milk with an average fat test of 3.21%. On the 80% basis she is credited with 1,395 lb. butter. The Scotch cow produced 34,490 lb. milk in the year or 293 3/4 lb. less than her competitor. Clara's average test was 3.38% and she produced 1,165 lb. butterfat equal to 1,456.25 lb. butter.

The owners and handlers of both cows endeavored to get as much as possible from their animals during the last couple of months. When Daphne finished her year work she was milking 65 lb. daily while Findlay Clara 2d was producing 85 lb. daily.

Dunnald Daphne now holds three British records that for production in twenty-four hours with 129 3/4 lb., her record of 869 lb. milk in a week is the highest ever recorded in the British Isles and her year record now stands at the head of the list.

We do not know the amount of butter or butterfat produced by the two cows in their previous lactation pe-

riods. Findlay Clara 2d dropped her first calf on September 1, 1920, and is credited with a record of 1,490 lb. milk in 364 days, her milk averaging 3.45% butterfat. She freshened again September 26, 1921 and in 350 days is credited with 13,550 lb. milk of which the average test was 3.46%. Her third calf was dropped on October 8, 1922 and she has just closed the year's work and her average test for this year is 3.38% fat, a remarkably even showing for three successive years of test work.

There is no record as far as we know of the first two lactation periods of Dunnald Daphne but there is for her last five. Calving on April 1, 1918 she is credited with a production of 13,710 lb. milk in 332 days. Freshening with a fourth calf on May 10, 1919, she is credited with 20,430 lb. milk in 365 days. She again freshened on August 17, 1920, and she produced 12,800 lb. milk in 317 days. On August 24, 1921, she dropped her sixth calf and in 348 days is credited with 18,000 lb. milk. She freshened for the seventh time on October 16, 1922 preliminary to the record she has just closed. In the 5 1/2 years of actual time she is credited with a production of 99,720 lb. milk, a very creditable showing.

Findlay Clara 2d is the new British champion for butter production, her record of 1,456.25 lb. butter being considerably ahead of her nearest competitor. She was bred and is owned by Mr. George Findlay of Glasslaw, Stonehaven, Scotland.

Blue Book Being Distributed

VOLUME 34 of the Advanced Register Year Book is at this writing being distributed among such breeders as have sent in their orders; and those who have not yet ordered should give prompt attention to the matter. The book contains 1,475 pages and is the key book of the series. This is the last book to contain entries based on the old minimum requirements; and the next volume of the Blue Book listing daughters of such sires as may appear in this book will have a note to the effect that such A. R. daughters as do not appear listed beneath the sire will be found in volume 34. The value of the book to all buyers and sellers of Holstein-Friesian cattle is so well known that it seems useless to make further mention. The price of the book is \$2.00 per copy, or less than half the cost of printing and binding alone; and all back volumes that may be in print are now sold at the same price. Again I must state that owners who have paid testing fees during the present testing year are not entitled to volume 34, which covers last year's work, but to the current volume, which is volume 35, when that volume is printed next year. As all owners making tests will, by paying the testing fee, have a complete file from volume 35 on, such owners can make that file more valuable by procuring the back volumes so as to have a complete file and a complete history of the breed.

MALCOLM H. GARDNER,
Superintendent of A. R.

"Well," said the optimist, when told he had smallpox, "I am at last in a position to give my creditors something."

CLUB ACTIVITIES

ORGANIZE HOUSTON COUNTY

The Houston County Holstein Association was organized recently at Houston, Minnesota, by twenty-three dairymen who elected the following officers:

President, A. D. Nelson; Vice-President, O. C. Lufi; Secretary, Albert Deters; Treasurer, Nick Klug.

A committee was appointed to promote Holstein calf club work among the boys and girls of the county and the association voted that the organization help in every way to further the work of eradication of tuberculosis in the herds of the state and county.

BUSINESS AT CHEROKEE

The annual fall meeting of the Cherokee Holstein Breeders Association was held at Cherokee, Wis., October 6. County agent W. J. Rogan spoke on breeders' clubs, better bull associations, cow testing associations and tuberculin testing and submitted a plan for a county wide clean up on T. B. Plans are being made for organizing a calf club in Cherokee to be in charge of the local cow tester and under the supervision of County Club Leader Merton L. Wright. After the meeting several of the members signed to have their herds tested for tuberculosis although the majority of those present have accredited herds. Orders were taken by Mr. Rogan for lime and for Grimm alfalfa seed.

HOLSTEIN DAY AT LANCASTER

Holstein Day was October 24th at Lancaster, Grant County, Wisconsin, when the Holstein breeders gathered for their annual meeting. President Henry Austin of Boscobel called the meeting to order and the secretary's reports were read and accepted as was the treasurer's reports which showed that twenty-two members were enrolled during the past year. Officers elected for the coming year were:

S. E. Kemper, Livingston, president; Harold Fox, Platteville, vice-president; Carl Doeringsfield, Fennimore, secretary-treasurer; Lee Brookens, Bloomington, Adolph Salzgeber, Boscobel, directors.

Jay Morse, Chas. Petty and Henry Austin were elected as sales committee. Guy Jones, Platteville, Wm. Frankenhoff, Fennimore and Lake Roesch, Lancaster, were elected as the entertainment committee.

Mr. Jones moved a resolution to make the dues for the coming year \$2.50, this to cover the combined membership in the county and state organizations. This resolution was passed. It was also agreed to have a picnic or get-together meeting sometime during the summer but the date was not set.

KANE BREEDERS ELECT OFFICERS

On October 12th in the Kelley Hotel, Elgin, Illinois, a number of Holstein breeders of Kane County came together for the annual meeting of the Kane County Holstein Breeders Association. After luncheon in the cafeteria, President Harry D. Barnes called the meeting to order.

Farm Advisor W. D. Richards who has been acting as secretary-treasurer of the Association told of the bull sales held on the Jelke Farm at Dundee. In the 1922 event seventeen bulls were sold for an average price of \$90.88 with a selling expense of \$3.73 per head while the previous year twenty-five bulls averaged \$80.70 and the selling expense was \$4.55 per head. It was the opinion of the assembled breeders that a similar sale should be held this year if enough desirable bulls could be secured.

W. H. Fitch of Fitchmore Farms, Aurora, was nominated for president but declined the office saying that he could not add any more responsibilities to his already heavy duties. Then Laverne Warford was elected president, Arthur E. Cornwall vice-president and Walter E. Hopp secretary-treasurer. Mr. Richards announced his resignation as Farm Advisor for Kane County, this to take effect January 1, 1924. He strongly urged strict sanitary methods for the maintenance of healthy herds. He gave an interesting history of the activities of the Holstein breeders since he came to the county and announced that the new president, Mr. Warford, is a product of the first Kane County Calf Club.

E. G. Thiem, field secretary of the State Association, outlined a proposition for a selling organization based upon local units or associations with a field man in each county. He also reported progress of the Illinois purebred dairy sire campaign and urged the Holstein breeders to assist by furnishing good bulls and cooperating in every way possible.

"Pa, what is a philosopher?" "He is a chap who can enjoy looking at the circus posters when he hasn't the price of admission."

FOR FIVE YEARS IN SUCCESSION Hampshires have won grand championships over all breeds, all ages and all weights of hogs in the carload lots at the International Live Stock Show 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922.

FOR FIVE YEARS IN SUCCESSION Hampshires have shown the youngest, yet the heaviest spring pigs at this show.

HAMPSHIRE ARE THE PRACTICAL FARMER'S PRACTICAL HOG, because of—their meat type—their grazing qualities—their activity, health and vigor—their highly developed mother instinct and milking qualities—their early maturity and economical gains, and **Because They Are Recognized Market Toppers.**

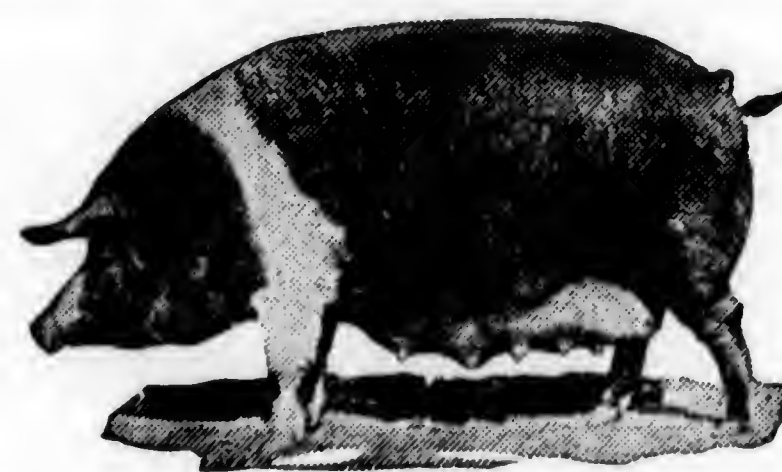
For information about Hampshires or for names and addresses of breeders near you, address

HAMPSHIRE RECORD ASSOCIATION

E. C. STONE, Secretary

Dept. 35

409 Wisconsin Ave., Peoria, Ill.



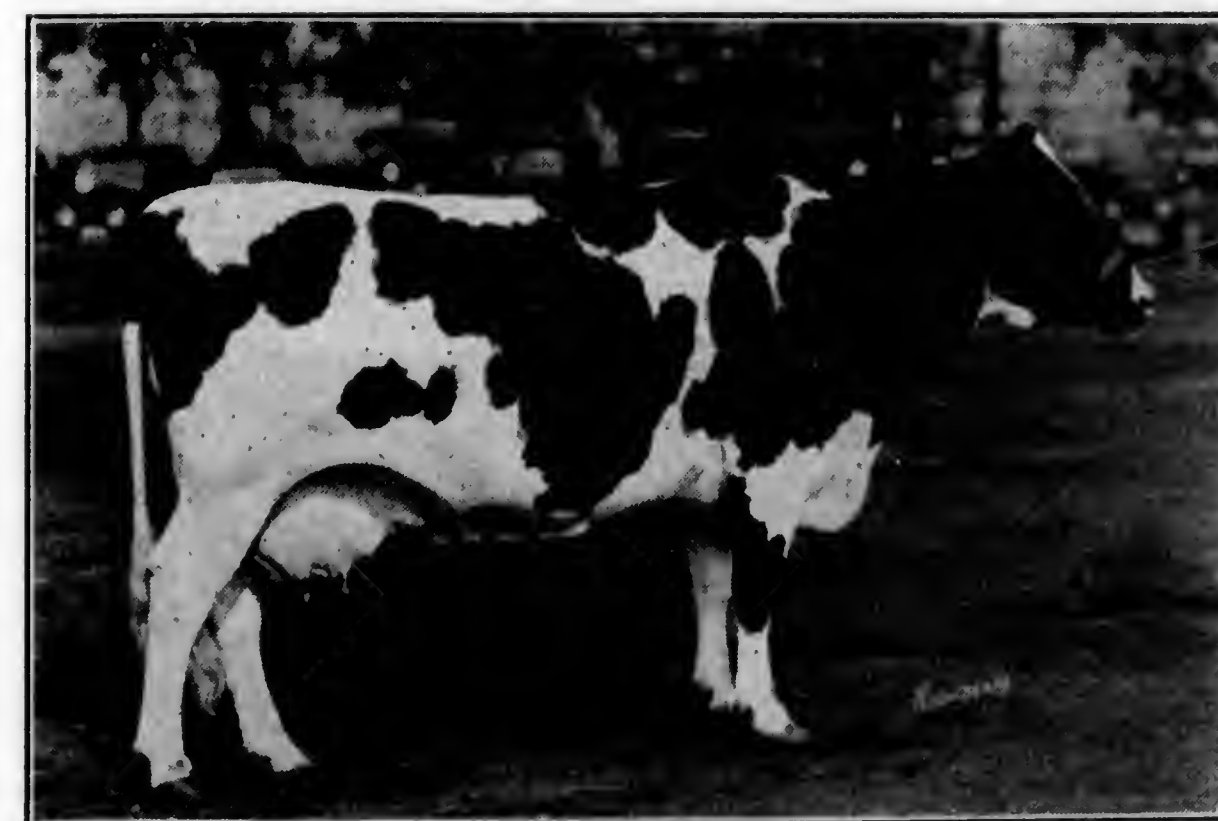
HOLSTEINS AT THE PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL

With the exception of one exhibitor, Ward Gano, of Moscow, Idaho, the Holstein exhibitors at the Pacific International were confined to Oregon and Washington herds. There were not as many Holsteins as there were last year, 155 entries against 222 Jerseys, but there were many splendid animals exhibited particularly in the female divisions. R. E. Haeger of Algonquin, Ill., who judged Brown Swiss and Ayrshires as well as Holsteins, commended the breeders for the quality of their exhibits.

The mature bull class contained nothing of outstanding character and Matador Segis Walker 6th was placed at the head and went on to senior and grand championships, thus repeating his victories of the past three years. As we mentioned in our report of the National, this bull can be materially improved on particularly at the shoulders but he was good enough to win here without his right being seriously disputed. There were not many service bulls exhibited and only eleven senior bull calves and nine junior bulls were shown. The first prize senior yearling, Ensign Matador Model Abbeckerk, of the Carnation herd was made junior champion.

Tillamook Daisy Butter King De Kol, the National Dairy Show grand champion, won the blue in a class of nine matrons but Model Segis Prilly Gelsche, owned by C. J. Berning of Mt. Angel, Ore., was favored by many of the onlookers. Mr. Haeger, realizing that there was a difference of opinion, had the two animals lined up and went over them point for point and told his reasons for placing the Carnation cow.

Hazelwood Pauline Fayne of the John L. Smith herd was easily the best of eight four-year-olds, while Hazelwood Leda



TILLAMOOK DAISY BUTTER KING DE KOL
Grand Champion female at the Pacific International Livestock Exposition for the second successive year.

Heilo Korndyke of the same herd won the blue in the three-year-old class and Hazelwood Bessie Pauline Heilo was placed first in the two-year-old class. The three-year-old winner is a very large animal for her age and shows great quality. It was a close thing between her and Tillamook Daisy Butter King De Kol for the senior championship. The three Smith cows and heifers were a female show herd in themselves.

Carnation Matador Mercedes Selah added to her string of victories by annexing the blue ribbon in the senior yearling class and her stablemate, Queen Pontiac Matador, won in the junior yearling class. Carnation Matador Adeline Segis, the National Dairy Show junior champion, was first prize senior heifer calf but she lost the junior championship to her stablemate, the senior yearling Selah, eighth in her class at the National, a decided reversal of judging.

Carnation Stock Farms took first in the "get of sire" class with offspring of Matador Segis Walker, and on "produce of cow" with the offspring of Topsy, Lola Butter King, here repeating the National judging. Carnation Farms took exhibitors herd and young herd with their most serious competition from the exhibits of J. L. Smith and Hollywood Farm. The Smith exhibit carried off the blue for calf herd with Hollywood Farm second and Carnation third, but Carnation came back again for dairy herd with Hollywood second. James C. Chamberlain with Donnybrook Harriet Waldorf and her daughters took first in the class for A. R. O. cow and progeny.

Carnation Stock Farm was the biggest exhibitor and carried off all four championships. John L. Smith, however, with his

first prize two-year-old and four-year-old, "upset the dope" in the competition for the "produce of dam" bred by exhibitor. The prize in this class was the \$1,000 silver service which was donated by the 1921 Eastern Guests. The Carnation animals which won in the open class were not both bred by their present owners. Hollywood Farm won the Matador Segis Walker trophy for best breeders' young herd, Carnation Farms the donators of the trophy, not competing. The tea set given by President I. E. Staples of the Oregon Purebred Livestock Association for the best calf herd was taken by Hazelwood Farms.

Bulls: Aged—1 and 2, Carnation Stock farms, Seattle, Wash., on Matador Segis Walker 6th, and Matador Segis Walker Gerben; 3, J. Luscher & Son, Fairview, Ore., on King Segis Matador Veeman; 4, Vandecoevering & Evers, Forest Grove, Ore., on Matador Segis Walker Lad; 5, Ward Gano, Moscow, Idaho, on King Segis Violet Posch Idaho; 6, Clyde Madsen, Salem, Ore., on College Belle Mercedes.

Three-year-old—1, Albert J. Evers, Forest Grove, Ore., on Verboot Prince; 2, Max Arp, Eugene, Ore., on Aaggie Colantha Gerben.

Two-year-old—1, John L. Smith, Spokane, Wash., on Hazelwood Heilo Butter King; 2, James C. Chamberlain, Ceres, Wash., on Harry Waldorf of Cerealia; 3, Hollywood farm, Hollywood, Wash., on Goliath of Hollywood.

Senior, yearling—1, Carnation Stock farms on Ensign Matador Model Abbeckerk; 2, R. S. Fulton, Seattle, Wash., on Prince Diona Matador; 3, J. Luscher & Son on Segis Ruby Bonheur.

Junior yearling—1, Smith on Hazelwood Fayne Ormsby Posch; 2, Adams' Eden Farm, Warren, Ore., on Adamseden Pietertje Lyons De Kol.

Senior calf—1 and 4, Carnation Stock farms on Harvest Jewel Matador and Commodore Matador; 2, Thomas J. Owens, Kirkland, Wash., on Firloch Piebe Veeman; 3 and 5, Hollywood farm on Goliath of Hollywood 2d and Judge Segis 20th; 6 and 7, Smith on Hazelwood Stella King and Hazelwood Heilo Butter Boy; 8, Arp on unnamed; 9, Germaine Van Basleare, St. Johns, Ore., on Judge Hartog Segis Ormsby; 10, Washington State college, Pullman, Wash., on Chinook Piebe Ike.

Junior calf—1, H. R. Shoultes, Adna, Wash., on Sir. Adna Perfection; 2, Smith on Hazelwood Segis Pontiac; 3, Hollywood farm on Goliath of Hollywood 3d; 4, Arp on unnamed; 5, Peerenboom & Evers, Forest Grove, Ore., on unnamed; 6, Carnation Stock farms on Matador Segis Walker 13th; 7, Chamberlain, on Korndyke Burke of Cerealia; 8, Adams' Eden farm on Adamseden Pontiac Segis Canary; 9, J. Luscher & Son on King Matador Aaggie.

Females: Aged—1 and 3, Carnation on Tillamook Daisy Butter King De Kol, and Tillamook Lola May De Kol; 2, C. J. Berning, Mt. Angel, Ore., on Model Segis Prilly Gelsche; 4, Hollywood farm on Snowball Powers Mutual; 5 and 6, Arp on Colusa Belle Korndyke and De Kol Wayne Rags; 7, Chamberlain on Donnybrook Harriet Waldorf.

Four-year-old—1, Smith on Hazelwood Pauline Fayne; 2, William McKeown, Gresham, Ore., on Beauty Oregon Artis; 3, Chamberlain on Frances Cornucopia of Cerealia; 4 and 6, Hollywood farm on Hollywood Segis Belle Pontiac and Hollywood Segis Adventure; 5, Carnation Stock farms on Carnation Matador Queenie.

Three-year-old—Smith on Hazelwood Leda Heilo Korndyke; 2 and 5, Arp on Mercedes Wayne Alcartra and Lucy Freela Pontiac 3d; 3, Evers on Josephine Segis Walker Lass; 4, Carnation Stock farms on Carnation Matador Addie Segis.

Two-year-old—1, Smith on Hazelwood Bessie Pauline Heilo; 2, Hollywood farm on Hollywood Dudley; 3, Carnation Stock farms on Rancocas Pohlcrest Maid; 4, Chamberlain on Laurie Prilly of Cerealia; 5, Evers on Johanna Josephine Walker; 6 and 8, Arp on Johanna De Kol Wayne Rags and Johanna May Korndyke Fayne; 7, Adams' Eden farm on Adamseden Canary Segis Fayne.

Two-year-old (never having freshened)—1 and 2, Arp on Johanna Bonheur Korndyke Sena and Johanna Alcartra Mead.

Senior yearling—1 and 4, Carnation Stock farms on Carnation Matador Mercedes Selah (junior champion) and Highland Grove Longfield Daisy; 2 and 5, Hollywood farm on Hollywood Segis Colantha Maid and Hollywood Segis Beryl

Fayne; 3, Vandecoevering & Evers on Jennie De Kol Segis Walker; 6 and 7, Smith on Hazelwood Heilo Fayne Bessie and Hazelwood Ormsby Duchess.

Junior yearling—1 and 2, Carnation Stock farms on Queen Pontiac Matador and Segis Matador Bonnell; 3, Hollywood farm on Netherland Segis Ruby; 4, Smith on Hazelwood Bessie Pauline Posch; 5 and 7, Chamberlain on Harriet Waldorf Boone of Cerealia and Bonnie Ormsby of Cerealia; 6, Madsen on Von Heringen Jewel De Kol.

Senior calf—1 and 7, Carnation Stock farms on Carnation Matador Adeline Segis and Carnation Burton Brookside De Kol; 2 and 3, Smith on Hazelwood Heilo Johanna Skylark and Hazelwood Fobes Heilo; 4 and 5, Hollywood farm on Hollywood Segis Palmer Aaggie 2d and Hollywood Adventuress Lyons; 6 and 9, Arp on unnamed; 8 and 10, Chamberlain on Josephine Ormsby of Cerealia and Little Sadie Vale of Cerealia.

Junior calf—1 and 2, Carnation Stock farms on Carnation Matador Parthena and Carnation Walker Mechthilde; 3 and 4, Smith on Hazelwood Segis Bonheur and Hazelwood Stella Segis; 5 and 10, Arp on unnamed; 6, Hollywood farm on Hollywood Marion Segis; 7 and 8, Luscher & Sons on Bessie Hengerveld Segis Veeman and Marie Johanna Segis; 9, Chamberlain on unnamed.

Cow with official record begun at 5 years or over—1, Berning on Model Segis Prilly Gelsche; 2, Hollywood farm on Snowball Powers Mutual; 3, Carnation Stock farms on Tillamook Lola May De Kol; 4, Chamberlain on Donnybrook Harriet Waldorf.

Cow with official record begun under 5 years—1 and 4, Carnation Stock farms on Tillamook Daisy Butter King De Kol and Carnation Matador Queenie; 2, Smith on Hazelwood Leda Heilo Korndyke; 3, Hollywood farm on Hollywood Segis Belle Pontiac; 4, 5, and 6, Evers on Johanna Josephine Walker and Josephine Segis Walker Lass.

A. R. cow with 2 progeny—1, Chamberlain on Donnybrook Harriet Waldorf; 2, Carnation Stock farms on La Reina Hengerveld 3.

Get of sire—1 and 4, Carnation Stock farms; 2 and 6, Smith; 3 and 5, Hollywood farm; 7, Evers; 8, Arp; 9, Luscher & Son.

Produce of dam—1 and 5, Carnation Stock farms; 2 and 9, Smith; 3, Chamberlain; 4 and 6, Hollywood farm; 7, Adams' Eden farm; 8, Evers.

Exhibitor's herd—1, Carnation Stock farms; 2, Smith; 3, Hollywood farm; 4, Chamberlain.

Young herd—1, Carnation Stock farms; 2, Hollywood farm; 3 and 4, Smith; 5, Chamberlain.

Calf herd—1, Smith; 2, Hollywood farm; 3, Carnation Stock farms; 4, Arp; 5, Luscher & Sons; 6, Chamberlain.

Dairy herd—1, Carnation Stock farms; 2, Hollywood farm; 3, Arp.

Senior and Grand Champion, male—Carnation with Matador Segis Walker 6th.

Reserve senior champion bull—John L. Smith on Hazelwood Heilo Butter King.

Junior champion male—Carnation with Ensign Matador Model Abbecker.

Reserve junior champion bull—H. R. Shoultes, on Sir Adna Perfection.

Senior and Grand Champion, female—Carnation on Tillamook Daisy Butter King De Kol.

Reserve senior champion female—Smith on Hazelwood Leda Heilo Korndyke.

Junior champion female—Carnation with Carnation Matador Mercedes Selah.

Reserve junior champion, female—Carnation on Carnation Matador Adelina Segis.

REMARKABLE RECORD AT RETREAT

Conditions considered, a remarkable record is being made by K. P. A. P. Prilly, one of the many good animals in the herd owned by the Central Poor District of Luzerne County at Retreat, Pa. She freshened as a senior two-year-old with only two quarters milking and she has produced a little better than 23 lb. butter in seven days. Herdsman J. O. Vaughn, who has charge of her, has been asking himself if she would have made 46 lb. in a week had she freshened with a perfect udder. Prilly has been milking 60 lb. or more in a day and is going to make a real thirty-day record. This heifer is a daughter of King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje, and was a consistent prize winner wherever shown last year, being the first prize yearling and junior champion female at the Interstate Fair, Trenton, N. J., the Vir-



K. P. A. P. PRILLY

She has produced better than 23 lb. butter in seven days from two quarters, tested as a senior two-year-old. Owned by the Central Poor District of Luzerne County and kept in their herd at Retreat, Pa.

ginia State Fair, Richmond and at the Susquehanna County Fair at Montrose, Pa.

Bloomington Segis Fayne, a heifer sired by Bloomington King Fayne has exceeded 21 lb. butter in seven days as a two-year-old and is also milking better than 60 lb. a day.

Hillside Pontiac Jean, as a three-year-old, produced 26 lb. butter and 411 lb. milk in seven days and is credited with 102 lb. butter in thirty days. She is a daughter of King Pontiac Maple Knoll Ormsby who was by King of the Pontiacs from a 33-lb. daughter of King Korndyke Hengerveld Ormsby.

Retreat Pietje, a granddaughter of King Segis Pontiac Alcartra, has, as a junior two-year-old, made practically 19 lb. butter in seven days, her milk having an average test of 5.73%.

A number of other good records are being made at the farm and others are in prospect. The Retreat herd was not exhibited at the fairs this year owing to the number of animals due to freshen this fall and the fact that it was impossible for Mr. Vaughn to be at the fairs and at the same time attend to the handling of the cows in the test rows.

SOUTH AFRICAN DAIRYING

The government of South Africa is maintaining two or more students who are in this country studying in our dairy schools. E. B. van der Riet of Stellenbosch is on a homeward trip after spending four years in the United States. He calls the University of Wisconsin his Alma Mater; but he also took graduate study at the Iowa State Agriculture College.

Mr. van der Riet won a scholarship in dairying given by the South African Government which has instituted campaigns to teach the people of South Africa, the value of milk and milk products. Mr. van der Riet passed through Washington recently and told the officials of the World's Dairy Congress Association, something about South Africa dairy conditions.

South Africa has no cold storage facilities, with the result that in Cape Town butter sells in summer as low as 12 cents a pound and as high as 75 cents or 80 cents in winter. In the Transvaal, the range is from 25 cents to \$1.50 a pound. In general, the art of feeding is not developed, particularly winter feeding. Farms range in size from 1,000 to 2,000 acres and 100 head of cattle make what is considered a good herd. The majority of the dairy cattle are Friesians from Holland. Ayrshires and Jerseys come next in importance. However, dairying is only just coming into prominence and the breeds have had little chance to compete with one another.

"We do not go in for such extremely high production," said Mr. van der Riet. "We think that America has gone too far in that direction and undermined the constitutions of her cattle in doing so. Our cattle are more beefy and stronger than the American cattle. Recently 100 head of Friesians were sold in South Africa at an average of \$6,000 a head. This, I think, is the highest average ever brought by a herd of the size and I think that it was due to their vigorous health. I have traveled all over the United States and have watched the development of the high-production type.

"The future of dairying in South Africa is bright. Outside of its mining, South Africa is developing into a stock-raising country. It has a population of 1,750,000 whites in a country one-sixth of the size of the United States. The coastal strip 100 miles broad, could support a population of 100,000,000 people. Americans use much more milk and milk products than we do. We generally look upon ice cream as a luxury and an extravagance, instead of as a high-class food. Coffee is our national drink, even for children. There is little pasteurization of milk and the scientific control of the milk supplies of cities is just beginning."

Mr. van der Riet will visit the dairy centers of the British Isles, Holland, Denmark and Switzerland on his trip homeward. He leaves two South Africans studying in our dairy schools at Government expense. Most of the agricultural schools of South Africa, are conducted by men who have been educated in the United States, a few Americans among them.

THE TESTER AND CLEANER MILK

By PROFESSOR J. L. SAMMIS,
Dairy Department, University of Wisconsin

Clean, sweet milk is the first essential for cheese factory success. Milk testers should be leaders in cleaner milk production. Here are a few "cleaner milk" suggestions for testers and their associations.

1. Modern methods of farm cleanliness and factory milk inspection insure success.

2. Milk cans, pails, strainers and milking machines should be cleaned and scalded thoroughly everytime used. Neglect causes sure trouble.

3. Old, battered, open-seamed or rusty utensils can not be properly cleaned, and should be repaired if possible, or replaced with new.

4. Never carry a milk can into the barn. In the morning, place the cans on the wagon, outside the barn, with the strainer on top, ready to start for the factory as soon as the milk is drawn and strained.

5. Night milk must be cooled quickly on the farm. Put the milk can into the cold water tank, so that each pail of milk will begin to cool as soon as it is strained into the can. Stir the milk in the can frequently. Pump fresh cold water into the tank, before leaving for the night. Cool the milk to the temperature of cold well water in one hour.

6. Feed silage and dusty feeds after milking. Change a cow's feed gradually.

7. Keep cows, barn, yard, utensils, and the milker's hands Clean.

8. Use *Horse Sense* about clean milk, even if you drive no horse.

9. The cheese makers at the factories can inspect every can of milk daily with the modern incubator and methylene blue test, and show by the results the sanitary condition and cleanliness of every patron's milk. See that *Your Factory* has this test in daily use.

10. *Cow Testing Association* members are *Leaders*. Their influence, and the tester's, should start the "Cleaner Milk" campaign in every community. Tack up a special poster "Clean Milk For Cheese" in every barn.

HOLLYWOOD LILITH PALMYRA ABBEKERK EXCEEDS 1,500 LB. BUTTER

To All Interested:

I am pleased to announce that the Holstein-Friesian cow Hollywood Lilith Palmyra Abbeckerk, No. 400491, has just closed a long time test, and is credited with 31,858.8 lb. milk containing 1,206.79 lb. fat in 365 days, thus showing an average of 3.79 per cent fat in the milk. She freshened at the age of 5 years, 10 months, 27 days. Her sire is Hollywood Lilith Palmyra, No. 118678, her dam is Hollywood Abbeckerk Korndyke, No. 171726. She was bred by F. S. Stimson, Hollywood, Wash., and is now owned by Los Angeles County Farm, Hondo, Cal. Her development began at her first freshening, she being credited at 2-6-29 with 477.9 lb. milk containing 15.874 lb. fat in 7 days. Next, freshening at 3-6-27 she is credited with 546.3 lb. milk containing 18.314 lb. fat in seven days, while continued on long time test she is credited with 21,606.8 lb. milk containing 706.96 lb. fat in 365 days. Again freshening at 4-9-12, she is credited in 7 days with 685.7 lb. milk containing 24.359 lb. fat and in 30 days with 2,902.7 lb. milk containing 100.042 lb. fat. Being again continued on long time test she is credited in 305 days with 22,245.1 lb. milk containing 786.38 lb. fat. For the lactation period just closed, her best 7-day official production is 786.3 lb. milk containing 30.908 lb. fat, while in 30 days she is credited with 3,054.4 lb. milk containing 124.986 lb. fat. During this test in addition to a 44-day strictly official period she had 12 other test periods of which four were not less than seven days in length and 2 were retests. Eleven different supervisors were employed in the conduct of the test. Her 365-day production of 1,206.79 lb. fat, equivalent to 1,508.48 lb. butter on the 80 percent basis, gives her 3d place among cows producing above 1,000 lb. fat, she being the 71st cow to gain the honor of producing above 1,000 lb. fat in 365 days.

MALCOLM H. GARDNER, Supt. of A. R.
Delavan, Wis., November 14, 1923.

THE AD MAN'S POEM

By the shore of Cuticura,
By the sparkling Pluto Water,
Lived the prophylactic Chiclet—
Dandarine, fair, Buick's daughter
She was loved by Instant Postum,
Son of Sun-Kist and Victrola;
Heir apparent to the Mazda
Of the tribe of Coca-Cola.
Thru the Tanlac strolled the lovers—
Thru the Shredded Wheat they wandered
"Lovely little Wrigley Chiclet,"
Were the fairy words of Postum,
"No Pyrene can quench the fire,
Nor Asperin can still the heartache;
Oh, my Prestolite desire,
Let us marry, little Djer-Kiss."

He was gruff in manner but kind of heart and he complied with the request of his invalid wife to buy her some intimate garment. "What bust?" asked the fascinating saleslady, discreetly turning to hide a smile. "Can't say. I didn't hear anything," he blurted nervously.

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The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Published in the interest of the breeder and dairyman everywhere.

HOWARD C. REYNOLDS, *Managing Editor*
G. H. TRUCKELL, *Associate Editor*

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November 22, 1923

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman was established for the purpose of promoting the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle and to protect the interests of the men who breed purebred cattle, basing the value of the cattle on their ability to produce and reproduce.

We stand for progressive yet conservative administration of the National Association. We stand for Honest Records, Honest Advertising, and Honest Sales. We will at all times endeavor to promote any interests that have for their purpose the advancement of the Holstein cow, the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, and the breed and breeders generally.

Minnesota and Billboard Advertising

ADVOCATES of billboard advertising do not seem to realize that they are working against a growing public sentiment. The Minnesota legislature at its last sitting passed a law requiring the removal of all advertisements from state property along public highways, this to be done before the date of December 1. In addition to this the state auditor Ray P. Chase has promulgated an order that public lands must not be used for signboard purposes. In this he takes cognizance of a wide spreading, overwhelming, public sentiment which has been expressed by civic organizations for the past twenty years.

The St. Paul Dispatch says, that the Minnesota state auditor is to be commended for his determination to exert every effort to prevent disfigurement of Minnesota's beauty spots. Increasing multitudes of tourists, bringing into the state greater and greater wealth each year, are lured there by the beauty of the scenery. They do not go to view kaleidoscopic panoramas of garters and cigarets, tires and lingerie. We would presume too much upon their credulity to assure them that, behind the billboards, there actually is a land of 10,000 lakes.

According to the latest information we have received, less than one hundred of the billboards advertising Holsteins have as yet been erected in the entire country, despite the fact that they were advocated by the Extension Department of the National Association. Pictorial advertising matter depicting the boards, together with order blanks, were sent to every Holstein club secretary in the country the state paid secretaries have advocated them by letter and by word of mouth, yet the breeders have not yet been convinced that the depicted Holstein, a creature of wood and paint, is a better advertisement of their business than is a herd

of black and white beauties, grazing in a good pasture or meadow and carrying large, shapely udders filled with a generous supply of the most nourishing food known to man.

The breeders are asked to buy the billboards and erect them, well knowing that they will have to be repainted at least annually and renewed periodically. The breeders, by means of the transfer surtax, furnish the money to pay the salaries of the extension director and his subordinates, the state paid secretaries and their clerks, for the printing and compiling of the literature (?) sent the breeders, even the postage on the letters and packages they receive; is it any wonder that the breeders prefer to raise cattle which are at least self-reproducing, and have the animals themselves, by their appeal to both reason and esthetics, do their part in advertising the breed. Honestly now, which is the best advertising material—the animals themselves or their painted and wooden counterfeits?

When the Holstein-Friesian Association Extension Department is controlled and directed by capable men who know from experience the wants and requirements of the dairymen and who go about supplying these needs and requirements systematically and intelligently, basing their efforts on facts and realities; who furnish the breeders and the prospective breeders and dairymen with facts and figures that will enable them to place their dairy enterprise and breeding operations on an economical and profitable dairy basis; who try to make dairymen of them and cease their efforts to try to induce them to become gamblers and speculators; then, and not until then, we believe the Extension Department would be serving the breeders and the dairy public.

Why Not do This for Holsteins?

"PIGS is pigs" so someone has said, but when it comes to counting them they are a deluge. So says the rural mail carrier, for according to an order from Postmaster General New, added to his duties of weighing babies, administering first aid, etc., the mail carrier is again delegated to take a census of the porkers in the United States, the information being gathered on behalf of the Department of Agriculture.

For the benefit of scoffers who do not believe the statements of John M. Kelley that Black and White cows produce from 75 to 85 per cent of the market milk of the United States, why not petition the Postmaster General and have this debated question settled once and forever?

Coolidge and the Dairy Industry

"As a food product, there is no substitute for that which comes from the dairy. It contributes an important element to the growth and the development both of the body and the mind, for which there has never been discovered any adequate substitute."

October 3, 1923. PRESIDENT CALVIN COOLIDGE.

Milk powder was first made about 1810 although it was not until the World War that its manufacture became extensive.

The Prohibition of Oleo

A RECENT meeting of the Dairymen's League passed a resolution that the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine be absolutely prohibited and its members were asked to bring what pressure they could upon their representatives in congress to bring about the passage of an act to that effect. The Dairymen's League draws its milk mainly from New York State, northeastern Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, and without a doubt represents the feeling of the farmers as well as the dairymen in that section of the country. The question, however, is national rather than sectional.

When oleomargarine was first placed on the market the ingredients of which it was manufactured were of farm origin. In the course of years other processes have been discovered and to-day considerable part of the oleo marketed is manufactured mainly from coconut oil or dried coconut meats. More or less farm butter is used in the manufacture and the whole is churned in milk. The resulting product is placed on the market colored or uncolored, the colored oleo is subject to a revenue tax of 10 cents per pound while the uncolored is taxed only a fractional part of a cent. Oleo is used among the poorer classes as a substitute of butter and a large number of restaurants and eating houses purchase the uncolored product, add coloring matter and then serve it to their patrons as dairy butter, a form of competition which materially effects the dairy business.

Canada for many years absolutely prohibited the sale or manufacture of oleo or any other imitation dairy product. During war time these regulations were changed but recently the Dominion returned to its former practice and now oleo cannot be manufactured or even sold north of the line. The Dairymen's League would have the United States follow this example.

Many men who are in close touch with the dairy business and friendly to dairy interests believe that the oleo-butter question is largely a matter of price, that when dairy products are low in price there is very little oleo manufactured and that when dairy products, particularly butter, are high in price there is a demand for a cheaper product and this serves to stimulate oleo manufacture. Consumers prefer pure butter but, when the price rises beyond a certain figure, feel they cannot afford to pay the price and so turn to the substitute well knowing that it is only a substitute.

A year ago many of the oleo factories were not operating or else were doing very little. During the present year there has been more oleo manufactured as figures compiled by the National Dairy Union show. During September, 1923, there were 664,711 lb. of colored oleo manufactured against 347,830 lb. during September, 1922. During September this year 19,189,000 lb. of uncolored oleo were produced while during the corresponding month of last year there were 15,765,404 lb. The production figures for the first three-quarters of the two contrasted years are as follows:

	Colored 1922	1923	Uncolored 1922	1923
1st Quarter	1,165,461	2,037,197	43,179,020	47,990,400
2d Quarter	1,000,534	2,044,525	35,480,460	48,704,200
3d Quarter	978,460	1,762,271	41,862,804	47,789,104

All dairymen would, from the standpoint of their own interests favor the absolute prohibition of the manufacture of oleo or any other imitation dairy product.

The Government, however, has a very different problem to solve. While the United States is one of the greatest agricultural nations it is even greater from a manufacturing standpoint with the result that there is a larger city and town population than there is country population. If the residents of the town call for oleo whether they prefer it as a food or whether they prefer it on account of its lower price matters very little, the Government will have to give their wishes serious consideration, but it cannot, we believe overlook the fact that butter is a food of the highest quality containing vitamins that are conducive to growth and development and that oleo as a food is a counterfeit. Oleo can be colored to resemble butter in physical appearance, but its value as a food is not improved, it is still a counterfeit.

Keep Your Money in Sight

SPEAKING to a recent convention of investment bankers, Horace J. Donnelly, acting solicitor for the Post Office department, said that there is no end to the variety of schemes used to extract money from unthinking people. He told how thousands of women had each paid 10c for ten yards of silk thread in answer to an advertisement that they could get ten yards of "beautiful silk for making shirtwaists." Men were just as gullible as the female sex for thousands of men have each paid \$18.00 for a dozen quarts of rye grain in the belief that they would get rye in liquid form.

The greatest fraud, however, has been practiced in the oil business. In Fort Worth, Texas, alone there were five hundred men engaged in the sale of fraudulent oil stock that have taken from the public more than \$100,000,000 in the last two years. The Post Office department has more than four hundred criminal cases against Fort Worth promoters and hundreds of other promoters temporarily went out of business before they could be reached with fraud orders.

Farmers are quite apt to invest in schemes which have their supposed plan of operation in distant states. A good business man uses his profits to develop and expand his own business. Would the great packing houses and milk distributing companies have ever grown to one hundredth part of their present magnitude if their managers had invested the profits in other enterprises? Nor is it advisable to buy more land; to-day with the shortage of help and the high wages farm laborers have to obtain to secure for themselves and their families some of what have come to be regarded as the semi-necessaries of life, concentration of energies is apt to prove more profitable for the farm operator than is the enlargement of his domain. If by drainage, liming, rotation of crops and other improved farming methods greater crops can be grown on fields nearer to the barns, it may prove more profitable to turn the outlying fields into woodland and confine the main work of the growing seasons to fields easily reached by men and teams. In practically every instance it will prove more profitable for the farm owner to keep his extra capital working under his own observation, than it will to send it away to distant points, for distance is apt to divide even the best of friends and he may never see his hard earned dollars again.

Better Learn This

PUBLIC attention is being drawn more and more to the immense damage done by forest fires. Not only is the standing timber destroyed or damaged but in many cases the losses are permanent for the thin covering of soil is destroyed and winds blow it away, leaving the bare rocks. In the Adirondack regions and throughout the mountainous districts of Pennsylvania the states use large amounts of money to pay patrols in order to eliminate, as far as is possible, the fire hazard. Careless campers fail to extinguish their fires, playing children start fires which get beyond their control and much damage is caused by careless smokers.

The State of Connecticut on a fire poster which is prominently displayed in the mountainous districts, about sums up the whole case in a few verses of rhyme which are entitled "The Careless Smoker." These were written by Harris A. Reynolds who has the grace to apologize to Rudyard Kipling.

A fool there was and his pipe he lit
(Even as you and I),
On a forest trail where the leaves were fit
To become ablaze from the smallest bit
Of spark—and the fool he furnished it—
The day was windy and dry.

The forest was burned to its very roots,
Even beneath the ground,
With the flowers, the birds and the poor dumb brutes,
Old hoary oaks, and the tender shoots
Which might have made logs but for such galoots
Allowed to wander around.

The lumberjack has now passed on—
His pay day comes no more,
And the screech-owls haunt the camp at dawn
Where the cook's tin pan woke the men of brawn,
But the mill is silent, the trees are gone,
The soil and the forest floor.

A deadly sight are those hills of rocks
Which once were beds of green;
No hope for the human, no food for the flocks,
The floods must be held by expensive locks,
And the harbor is silted to the docks,
The ships no more are seen.

But the fool smokes on in the forest still—
Leaves camp-fires burning, too;
While the patient public pays the bill
And the nation's wealth is destroyed for nil;
If the law doesn't get him, Old Satan will,
When his smoking days are through.

Protect the Farmer's Property

NOW that the hunting season is on there comes the usual complaints about damage done by careless hunters, mostly hailing from the cities. They tramp through the growing crops, break fences, leave gates ajar and shoot at everything in sight and if they happen to injure a farm animal they decamp at once leaving the injured animal to suffer until it is found by the farmer.

Fruit grown upon the farms seems to be regarded as public property and this applies to cultivated varieties as well as to fruit produced upon trees and shrubs that flourish without cultivation. It makes a farmer boil to have a bunch of hoodlums get away with the best of a favorite tree's year's production and the general use of

the "tin Lizzie" has aided to bring gangs of toughs from distant points.

New Hampshire has a rigid law to protect farmers against damage to their property. All damage upon farm property is not, however, caused by sportsmen, and the New Hampshire statute should be enacted in every state in the well-settled regions. This act provides that any person who enters upon the improved land of another and destroys or injures any tree, shrub, or vine, or steals, takes or carries away any livestock, poultry, fruit, vegetables or other products, is punishable by a fine of not less than \$20, or imprisonment of not less than thirty days, and if the offense is committed by a person with the aid of an automobile to carry them to or from the premises, his license shall be revoked for a period of one year.

Where the Workers are Raised

THE child crop of the nation comes mainly from American farms contends Dr. C. J. Galpin, who is studying farm population conditions for the United States Department of Agriculture.

There are approximately 7,700,000 children under ten years of age on farms as compared with 5,700,000 children in cities having the equivalent total population that is, thirty millions. Thus the farming industry carries more than its share of the burden of supporting and educating Young America. As the children reach ten years of age the disparity diminishes gradually until the age of twenty years when the figures show that there are more people of producing age in the cities than there are on the farms. We therefore have the situation where farmers bear the cost of raising and educating children and then deliver the finished product to the city.

This condition is of long standing and is irrespective of other shifts from farms to cities due to economic causes.

The Importance of Dairying

FEW people realize the magnitude of the dairy industry or the amount of capital invested therein. The National Dairy Union states that the annual production of butter in this country is more than a billion and a half pounds with a valuation of between one-half a billion to three-quarters of a billion dollars. Conservative experts estimate that the total value of the annual products of the dairy industry is \$1,481,462,000. Comparing this for instance with the coal industry in which everyone is more or less interested, an expert points out that the total value of all coal known to exist in the United States—not the annual production but the whole value of what is now known to be stored in the ground—is estimated around \$750,000,000 or only about half of the annual production of the dairy industry.

The teacher was from the city but she was interested in nature study and had been reading to the class a story about forest trees. "Now boys," she said, "who can tell me the pine that has the longest and sharpest needles?" And she was real vexed when little Tommy answered "Porcupines."

MISSISSIPPI'S RISE AS A DAIRY STATE

Changes take place in the dairy business as well as in the industrial world. The Argentine Republic, New Zealand and Australia are proving formidable competitors to the old dairy countries of the northern hemisphere. Within the borders of the United States there is occasion for astonishment at the sudden rise of the State of Mississippi as a source of dairy products. The countries of the southern hemisphere, which are becoming big dairy centers, have had many conditions in their favor from the start, Mississippi, on the contrary, has had to fight every step of the way.

A dozen years ago, there was just one dairy center in the entire State of Mississippi. Brookhaven had a creamery. How it managed to hang on from year to year is a mystery to those who now recall its struggle for existence; but its example did not encourage the people of other towns to take up its particular way of earning a living. Mississippi was a cotton state and a great number of farms did not even possess a pig, let alone a cow. The butter and milk required was brought in and the consumption of these products was not high.

Fate, or destiny, was busy in the cotton fields and men called her "the boll-weevil." Under this name, she destroyed crops in a tragic manner. Farmers threw up their hands and cried: "What shall we do?" When things were worse, the Dairy Division of the United States Department of Agriculture, stepped in with the answer. B. H. Rawl, the Chief, and J. H. McClain, a field worker, called the distracted farmers together and proposed that they turn their attention from cotton to cows. At first, many could not see their way out of the woods through the cow path. They said that they could not establish herds on a commercial scale, because the ticks killed them off before they got estimated. They complained that the right sort of cattle feed was not cultivated to any extent and, finally, that the heat was all against dairying.

But fate in the guise of the boll-weevil continued her depredations and many farmers were finally driven to dairying. To aid the industry, the Agricultural Department sent M. Sondergaard, a Dairy Manufacturing Specialist, to remain in the state. Six years ago, he entered private business and was succeeded by L. S. Edwards. Mr. Sondergaard reported that the few creameries that had opened up were lacking in experts, that the output was generally of low grade and that local bankers were unwilling to finance such enterprises. However, the people were ready to be "shown." It only took a short time to "show" the bankers and get their support and the creamery men proved themselves as willing as the financiers to accept advice.

In 1916, the creameries of the state had a surplus of 150,000 pounds of butter for which they had no market and had to send to commission houses. Owing to the prejudice against Mississippi butter, the quantity brought five cents a pound under

the old Elgin market. About this time, the Mississippi Creamerymen's Association was formed and started an active campaign for the introduction of better methods. Sixteen creameries decided to adopt cream grading. The next year, 1917, twenty-two creameries adopted grading. Meanwhile, the score of Mississippi butter was going up. By 1921, the maximum score reached in the eastern market was 87. This year, the score has reached between 89 and 90 with many cases where it reached 91 and some cases where 92—the standard grade for high-class table butter—was attained.

Now, there are 25 creameries operating in Mississippi. They supply the needs of the state and ship a growing surplus to Philadelphia and New York City. They are up-to-date and getting better all the time, according to Government reports. Most of them have their own refrigerating plants and others get brine from neighboring ice plants. One creamery is turning out butter made from pasteurized, sweet cream for which it receives three and a half cents a pound above the usual price. Last year, ending June 30th, the creameries produced 6,670,763 pounds of butter and nearly 500,000 quarts of ice cream and sold 10,606,503 pounds of whole milk. For their butterfat, the dairy farmers received a total of \$2,166,256.

CUTE

Miss Kaylie Kew in calico went out to call her cow;
"Come Bossy, Bossy, Bossy Cow," Miss Kaylie Kew was calling.

Miss Kaylie took her collie when she went to call the cow;
"Bow-wow, bow-wow," was Kaylie's collie calling.
Captain Keely M. McCauley had a garden in the dale.
Where his hired Chinese coolie raised McCauley lots of kale.
Kaylie Kew in calico went calling through the dale,
Where Kaylie's cow had coolly come to cop McCauley's kale.
There Kaylie saw the coolie kick the cow—it was unruly—
And Captain Keely saw Miss Kaylie's collie bite the collie.
Miss Kew grew faint, the Captain brought a bottle to console her,

And Kaylie Kew and Keely K., they split a coca-cola.

HORSE VERSUS AUTO

O, horse, you are a wonderful thing; no buttons to push, no horn to honk; you start yourself, no clutch to slip; no spark to miss, no gears to strip; no license-buying every year, with plates to screw on front and rear; no gas bills climbing up each day, stealing the joy of life away; no speed cops chugging in your rear, yelling summons in your ear. Your inner tubes are all O. K. and, thank the Lord, they stay that way; your spark plugs never make us cuss. Your frame is good for many a mile; your body never changes style. Your wants are few and easy met; you've something on the auto yet.

A Ton and a Half of Pork from One Litter in 180 Days

Produced by a Big Type Poland-China Sow

FULL INFORMATION FREE. WRITE TODAY FOR BOOKLETS TO
NATIONAL POLAND-CHINA JOURNAL, WINCHESTER, INDIANA



This Magazine

keeps you informed on all things of interest in Big Type Poland-Chinas. \$1.00 for 1 year; 3 years for \$2.00. National Record records your Poland-Chinas.

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No Dues. No Assessments. Saves half in recording fees.

A Profitable Business—Combine the cow and sow products. By actual test Big Type Poland-Chinas produce more pork than any other breed of hogs.

WHERE PRICE-FIXING LEADS

Proposals that the government shall guarantee the price of wheat, if accepted by congress, would be followed logically by demands for the guarantee of other farm prices. It is logical, moreover, that the same protection be given to the southern cotton planters and sugar growers, the corn farmers of the central west, the hog and beef feeders of the Mississippi valley, the stockmen of the west, and a score of other agricultural interests.

These suggestions inspire the Houston Chronicle to inquire why anyone should bother about the guarantees of specific commodities? If the basic idea is to make all business, safe by price-fixing, why not safeguard all interests by general insurance?

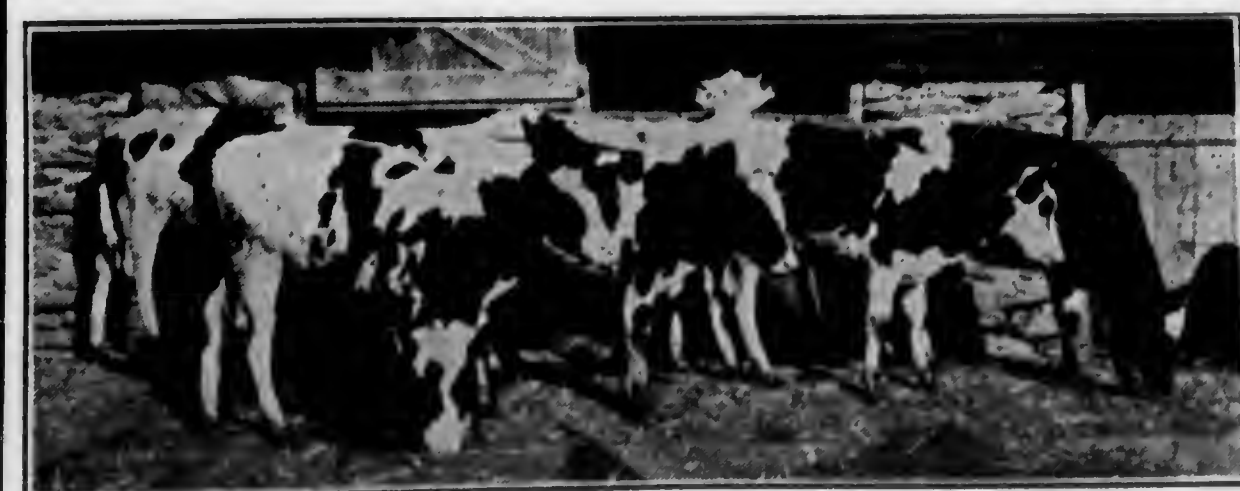
Historians tell us that the Incas did the same thing 500 years ago in Peru. Before Europeans came to America there was built up in this ancient civilization the socialized state beyond anything ever known before or since in history. All men between the ages of 18 and 60 worked, paying one-fourth of their products into the state. At the age of 60 years, the workers were automatically retired. This condition would seem ideal to certain Socialistic thinkers. This is the goal for which they are aiming. Is it the ideal of the ordinary American citizen?

Eliminating all competition in business, guaranteeing a profit on all production, insuring to workers a minimum of food, clothing and the necessities of life up to a certain age and a pension thereafter, did not save the civilization of the Incas. It fell before the first attack of a handful of Spanish invaders, never to recover. The riches piled up in the Incas treasury, as the result of confiscation of a quarter of the production of all workers, was speedily dissipated as loot by the European adventurers. The first test demonstrated there was no vitality in such a civilization. Nor would the United States ever have grown to world leadership and its industries expanded under a price-fixing plan, a guarantee of profits for all enterprises by the government, backed by the confiscation of a large percentage of all production, as an insurance fund.

The gist of the controversy lies in the answer to this direct question: If we make a foolproof world, shall we not ultimately have a world full of fools?—*Cleveland Times and Commercial*.

WE SALUTE THEE!

How dear to our heart is the steady subscriber,
Who pays in advance at the birth of each year,
Who lays down the money and does it quite gladly,
And casts 'round the office a halo of cheer.
He never says, "Stop it; I cannot afford it,
I'm getting more magazines now than I read";
But always says, "Send it; our people all like it—
In fact we all think it a help and a need."
How welcome his check when it reaches our sanctum;
How it makes our pulse throb; how it makes our heart dance!
We outwardly thank him; we inwardly bless him—
The steady subscriber who pays in advance.



STABLES CROWDED. MUST SELL A BUNCH OF GOOD HEIFERS FROM BIG PRODUCING COWS.

SEVENTY-FIVE HEAD TO SELECT FROM.

WM. S. GRIMM, YORK CO. R.D. 1 Red Lion, Pa.

ODE TO A TOMCAT

Oh! the farm has many pleasures,
Handed out in wholesome measures,
As we all can see who boast of any sense;
But of all its life and motion,
The most pleasant, to my notion,
Is the lonesome tomcat singing on the fence.

Oh! the whippoorwills are sighing
And the katydids are crying,
And the tree-frog whistles shrilly on the air;
But their songs are all forgotten
When old Thomas comes a-trottin',
And begins to serenade his lady fair.

Then sing on, O lonesome Thomas,
Sing your song of future promise,
For you bring fond recollections of the past;
But your song, with all its glory
Seems to tell the sad, sad story,
That your ringing voice of beauty cannot last.

Far across the cowpen yonder,
In among that useless plunder,
Father slyly aims his rifle at your head.
For your song of future promise
Has disturbed him sadly, Thomas,
As he lay between the covers of his bed.

But old Tom has got too learned,
From the many paths he's journeyed,
To be caught while tuning up his mellow horn;
So without a moment's guessing
He has business quick and pressing
Underneath the friendly shelter of the barn.

Yes, the farm has many singers,
And is stocked with music slingers,
As we all can see who boast of common sense;
But of all their tunes so dancey,
There is none that suits my fancy
Like the lonesome tomcat singing on the fence.

DROWNING THE SPOTTED PUP

Full many woes beset the soul through man's short mortal life,
But hurried pace to reach the goal beguiles the years of strife.
I am not fond of hate nor wrath, at knocks I do not fret;
If one would smooth the thorny path, 'tis better to forget.
The griefs and cares of other days I carefully conceal,
While in my heart there is a wound, a scar that will not heal.
There looms in memory the day I drank the bitter cup,
When father fixed that rope and stone to drown the spotted pup.

This victim of my father's choice had come a month before
To blend his lusty, whelpy voice to that of brothers four.
I plead with scientific lore to tell why fate allots
Just one color to puppies four and to the fifth all spots.
At any rate, I had to pick this spotted dog for mine,
Perhaps from pity, none the less, I loved his bark and whine.
But out of young life's dreggy bowl I drank a lasting sup,
When father walked down to the pond to drown my spotted pup.

Though time has somewhat dulled the pain, there lingers in my mind
The pall of sorrow and the rain of tears that made me blind.
The intervening years have solved of problems not a few,
And in their course they have dissolved some of the doubts I knew.
Existence seems a mazy plan which we at times distrust,
And yet the destiny of man brings naught but what is just.
Still through it all I cannot help but bring the question up,
Why bear with some two-legged whelp and drown the spotted pup?—*American Veterinary Journal*.

Mrs. Mulcahy—"An' why did yez keep Mickey in after school?" Teacher—"I asked him who George Washington was and he only stood and looked at me." Mrs. Mulcahy—"It's dumfounded the poor b'y was at yer ignorance, likely."

Cow Testing Association Reports

CANADIAN RECORDS RECENTLY REPORTED

Few records were reported by the Canadian Association during the months of September and October. The largest is that made by Snowball Princess Rattler, a five-year-old cow, owned by Lanson C. Moerschfelder of Selkirk, Ont. She is credited with a seven-day production of 536.1 lb. milk, 28.93 lb. butter. The only four-year-old reported is Vida Burke Keyes, a senior with 479 lb. milk, 20.97 lb. butter. The senior three-year-old, L. E. S. Johanna Alcartra, is credited with 418.3 lb. milk, 27.56 lb. butter. She is in the herd of the Experimental Farms, Lacombe, Alta. The junior two-year-old, Fairmont Dutchland Daisy, owned by Peter S. Arbogast of Mitchell, Ont., made a seven-day record of 471.7 lb. milk, 23.24 lb. butter.

Dinora 4th, owned by Alex. M. Agnew of Charlottetown, P.E.I., leads the long time division with 25,105 lb. milk, 1,160 lb. butter; Lulu Aaggie De Kol, owned by W. L. Shaw, Newmarket, Ont., is second with 25,015 lb. milk, 1,025 lb. butter.

The four-year-old class is headed by Inka Sylvia Segis, 21,511 lb. milk, 982.50 lb. butter. She is owned at the Eaton Hall Farm, Eversley, Ont. Colantha Ianthe McKinley of the Colony Farm at Essondale, B. C., is the leader of the three-year-old division with 20,104 lb. milk, 901.25 lb. butter and the two-year-old class is led by L. E. S. Princess Helbon, 17,839 lb. milk, 775 lb. butter. She is owned by the Experimental Farms, Lacombe, Alta. There are thirteen two-year-olds reported and strange to say all, with one exception, are owned by public institutions. These include the Canadian Pacific Railroad, the Alberta

Experimental Farms, the University of Alberta, the Colony Farm at Essondale, B. C., and the Ecole d'Agriculture d'Okla, at La Trappe, Que.

The largest record in the 305-day division is made by the three-year-old, Colony Ianthe McKinley. She is credited with 18,791 lb. milk, 837.50 lb. butter and is owned by the Colony Farm at Essondale, B. C. The junior four-year-old, Canary Sylvia Mechthilde, owed by J. Walter Jones of Charlottetown, P. E. I., produced 18,195 lb. milk, 772.50 lb. butter. The mature cow, Tidy Calamity Johanna, produced 13,391 lb. milk, 698.75 lb. butter. She is owned by John F. Nelles, Caledonia, Ont.

HOLSTEINS LEAD PENNSYLVANIA

The October *News Letter* issued from the Pennsylvania State College says that during September, 4,818 cows were tested in eighteen Associations. Of this number 355 cows produced more than 40 lb. fat, 119 more than 50 lb. and 238 cows exceeded 1,200 lb. milk in the month. The highest individual milk yield was 2,000 lb. made by a purebred Holstein cow owned by Fred Defenderfer of the Sharpsville-Orangeville Association. B. D. Landor of the Canton Association is the owner of a purebred Holstein that produced 1,957 lb. milk. The highest butterfat production was 80.6 lb. which is credited to a grade Holstein owned by W. M. Stecker of the Sharpsville-Orangeville Association. C. E. Stauffer of the same Association owned a purebred Holstein that stood in second place with 74.1 lb. fat. The highest ten-cow average was 58.3 lb. butterfat made in the West Chester Association.

SOUTH CAROLINA TESTING

For a number of months Holsteins have headed the list of cows officially tested in the state of South Carolina but the October *News Letter* shows that for once a Guernsey cow, Blackstock's Lily, leads with the production of 73.1 lb. fat from 1,551 lb. milk. Rereckale Johanna of the V. M. Montgomery herd at Spartanburg is second for fat production with 69.7 lb. and leads for milk production with 2,207.2 lb. Second for the breed was Sigsby Farm Mechthilde owned by Kai Swensen, with 1,774.3 lb. milk, 66.4 lb. fat. She is a four-year-old and is followed by Phoebe Nina Hengerveld of the J. T. Willard herd with 65.9 lb. fat from 2,143.7 lb. milk. The great junior two-year-old Princess Ona Magician, owned by Clemson Agricultural College, is in the eleventh month of her lactation period and is credited with 64.8 lb. fat, 1,633.7 lb. milk.

During the month fifty-four Guernseys were tested of which thirty-one made the honor roll; there were twenty-four Holsteins in test of which seventeen achieved honors; and there were sixteen Jerseys tested, the highest Jersey record being 66.8 lb. fat, 1,447.7 lb. milk made by Lilac's Plymouth Blossom of the Clemson College herd.

WESTERN COW TESTING

The Utah Association takes the lead in the ten western states by averaging 32.7 lb. fat, twenty-four of the ninety-five cows exceeding 40 lb. fat. The eight Washington Associations average 30.3 lb. fat while the 3,819 cows in the twenty-one California Associations average 29.59 lb. fat. New Mexico, Oregon, Idaho and Nevada follow in the order named while Arizona, Montana and Colorado bring up

SPOTTED COWS and SPOTTED SOWS

The best combination on earth from both points of view—beautiful to look on—profitable to the uttermost.

Every feature of the spotted cow may be learned from THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN. Likewise, every feature of the old fashioned Spotted Poland China sow may be learned from the *Spotted Poland China Journal*, 600 Wulsin Building, Indianapolis, Indiana, Fred L. Obenchain, Managing Director. One year, \$1.00; three years, \$2.00. The same address brings you all the information in regard to recording the old-fashioned Spotted Poland China Breed in the National Spotted Poland China Register formed during the fall of 1913; incorporated under the laws of Indiana early in 1914.

The assets of the Association to-day are around forty-five thousand dollars. They do not owe one single dollar. They have a publicity department for the benefit of their breeders free to all members. They give a twenty-four hour service



of recording pedigrees. They appropriate all of their profit for prices in county, district, state and national shows, so far as we have been able to ascertain, this is the only swine record in the United States that has done a greater business in 1921 than they did in the year 1920. In 1922 their gain over 1920 was 53%. Their membership fee is \$5.00. Write for full particulars. Address The National Spotted Poland-China Record, FRED L. OBENCHAIN, Secy.-Treas., 600 Wulsin Bldg., Indianapolis, Indiana.

the rear. The highest average in the division for herds numbering more than fifteen cows is made by an eighteen-cow Holstein Dairy owned by J. A. Folsom of Mt. Vernon, Washington. These cows average 1,390 lb. milk, 50.1 lb. fat.

A ten-cow dairy of registered and grade Holsteins owned by J. O. Conville of Westport, Oregon, averaged 1,218 lb. milk, 56.1 lb. fat and leads the division for herds consisting of fifteen cows or less. Second place is taken by six registered Holsteins owned by H. G. Gommer of Jerome, Idaho, with an average of 1,644 lb. milk, 52.5 lb. fat.

The eight highest individual producers reporting are all of the Black and White breed, the first three being registered animals. No. 65 owned by Fred Hartsook of Lankershim, California, leads with an accredited production of 2,256 lb. milk, 111.8 lb. fat. Helm Fayne Veeman of the Helm Farms, Corcoran, California, is second with 3,169 lb. milk, 101.3 lb. fat while Hollywood Segis Korndyke owned by Hollywood Farm of Hollywood, Washington, is in third place with 2,342 lb. milk, 97.7 lb. fat.

NEW YORK STATE TESTING

Sam Barber's world's champion grade Holstein, Aaggie, again led the Dairy Improvement Associations of New York State reports the October *News Letter*. Aaggie in the sixth month of her present lactation period is credited with 113.1 lb. fat, 2,967 lb. milk. Exceeding her for milk although falling behind for butterfat production is the purebred Ollie Roxie Korndyke, owned by the Laurel Stock Farm at Goshen, N. Y. Ollie produced 88.5 lb. fat, 3,053 lb. milk. For the succeeding month, this great cow is credited with 2,901 lb. milk, 87 lb. fat. The figures for Aaggie were not in when the news letter was compiled. A grade Jersey is third for butterfat production with 78.6 lb.; a grade Holstein, owned by Fred Reusch of West Winfield is in fourth place with 78.1 lb. fat, 1,736 lb. milk and Lady Segis, a purebred, owned by F. R. Masters of Copake Falls, is fifth with 77.4 lb. fat, 1,646.2 lb. milk.

HAMPSHIRE—Sell One or Carload



50 Big Bone Rugged Hampshire Boars—350 Open and Bred Hampshire Sows and Gilts. Special Offer on pigs. Cholera Immune. Send for FREE copy of "Hampshire Squeal"—gives pictures and descriptions.

WICKFIELD FARMS CANTRIL, IOWA
F. F. SILVER, Prop. Box 18

King Segis Patent Lock

EAR TAGS for Cattle, Sheep and Swine ALSO



King Segis Bull Staff and Rings.

Descriptions, prices and sample tags on application.
H. A. MOYER, Inc. Syracuse, N. Y.

MORE RECORDS AT THE LOS ANGELES COUNTY FARM

Records recently completed at the Los Angeles County Farm include those of two good two-year-olds, both of the Mead blood, in which that herd is strongly bred. Burr Farm Veeman Mead Korndyke made 501 lb. milk in seven days, containing 21.38 lb. butter. She is a daughter of the famous sire Sir Veeman Korndyke Pontiac whose daughters have made many remarkable records, and her dam is a direct descendant of De Kol of Valley Mead. This heifer milked 2,235 lb. in a month with an average test of 3.82% fat. L. A. County Aralia De Kol Mead made 18.08 lb. butter in seven days from 471 lb. milk and continuing on yearly test milked well over a ton a month with as high as 78 lb. fat per month. She is by a grandson of De Kol of Valley Mead 2d. Her dam had a two-year-old record of 12.7 lb. butter in seven days, showing a great increase due to the introduction of the Mead strain, which has produced many wonderful cows. Mr. Harriman, Superintendent of the County Farm, has listed the direct descendants of De Kol of Valley Mead that have been given semi-official test records. Twenty-six of these average 1,007 lb. butter from 22,570 lb. milk, sixteen of the records being made in heifer form at an average age of less than three and one-half years.

L. A. County Beryl Lucke De Kol Mead at three years, two months made 521 lb. milk containing 22 lb. butter. She is by the same sire as the last mentioned heifer and is getting an excellent start for yearly work. Mercedes Canary Belle De Kol increased her seven day record to 26.89 lb. butter from 626 lb. milk. This is a very persistent producer that last year made 969 lb. butter from 26,170 lb. milk. Aralia Pontiac, a daughter of the well-known King Pontiac Netherland Segis 3d, qualified in the 305-day class by dropping twin calves. While carrying these twins, she completed the very creditable record of 816 lb. butter in ten months from 19,493 lb. milk.

The County Farm was recently awarded the Sweepstakes Cup in the Dairy County Cow Competition conducted by the Los Angeles County Farm Bureau. A group of five purebred cows which contributed to this victory averaged 773.3 lb. fat for the year's work, equivalent to 966 lb. butter, the greatest individual total being 1,005.9 lb. fat, equivalent to 1,257.3 lb. butter.

GOES TO THE REFORMATORY

Visitors at the National Dairy Show may remember seeing a white yearling bull, well grown and of a very pleasing appearance, that was penned close by the doors of the building in which most of the New York state cattle were housed. The name of this animal was Great Fortuna No. 377388. During the show he was purchased by the Hon. S. F. Zook, of Curryville, Pa., on behalf of the Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory at Huntingdon.

The Reformatory herd contains about forty Holsteins and Great Fortuna will have an opportunity to beget sons and

daughters of high quality which he has a right to do when his individuality and breeding are considered.

Great Fortuna was sired by Great Joh Lyons, one of the sires in service in the Cornell University herd. The twelve nearest dams of Great Joh Lyons have official seven-day records that average 33.82 lb. and he also has several good record A. R. O. daughters. His sire was King Joh who needs no introduction to Holstein enthusiasts while his dam, Betty Lyons, is a 31-lb. cow that averaged better than 80 lb. milk a day during the week of her test and was by King Lyons from Betta Lyons Netherland, a 34-lb. daughter of a 34-lb. cow.

The dam of Great Fortuna is Glista Fortuna, the highest record cow in the Cornell University herd. She has an official record of 37.78 lb. butter, 620 lb. milk; has a number of other large records and is a daughter of Model King Segis Koningin from Glista Ernestine the famous old matron at Cornell University. Ernestine formed part of the Cornell exhibit at the National Dairy Show. She is the only cow in the world that has ever made a 30-lb. butter record *seven different years*. Her highest seven-day record is 35.79 lb. butter, 823.3 lb. milk while she has a year record of well over 1,000 lb. butter. She has eight reported records made different years that average 32.24 lb. butter. Many other striking statements can be made about this queen of the dairy.

Glista Fortuna was born April 29, 1922. He has a remarkable pedigree. His seven nearest dams have seven-day records that average 32.53 lb. butter, 612.7 lb. milk; his fifteen nearest dams without a skip in the pedigree have seven-day records that average 29.76 lb. while the milk records average 579.44 lb. or 82.77 lb. daily. Some of the greatest transmitting sires and famous record cows are found in the ancestry of this young bull. He traces at least four times to King Segis and an equal number of times to Belle Korndyke, the foundation cow of the Korndyke family. His ancestors include the first cow to make a 37 lb. seven-day butter record; the first cow to produce 35 lb. butter in seven days; the first cow to exceed 1,200 lb. butter in a year; and the first cow to produce more than 1,000 lb. butterfat in yearly work. He traces one hundred times to the great imported bull Netherland Prince of whom it is said that every Holstein cow that has produced 1,000 lb. or more of butterfat in year test also traces many of them many times.

Mr. Zook purchased Great Fortuna from the veteran Holstein breeder E. A. Powell of Syracuse, N. Y.

USE OR ABUSE?

"Henry," said a mother to her ten-year-old, "haven't I always told you to use your napkin at the table?"

"Why, I am using it, Mother," protested Henry, with an air of injured innocence. "I've got the dog tied to the leg of the table with it."

OWNS HER BROTHERS AND SISTERS

A number of the sons and daughters of King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje who now heads the herd of A. E. Robinson of Montrose, Pa., have made good in the show ring and in official test work. One of the latest of his daughters to attract attention is K. P. A. P. Prilly, now at Retreat, Pa., in the high-class herd owned by the Central Poor District of Luzerne County. This heifer, who was shown with splendid success at a number of fairs last year freshened this fall as a senior two-year-old and had the misfortune to have only two quarters milking. From these two quarters she has produced a little better than 23-lb. butter and has milked over 60 lb. milk a day right along. Naturally Mr. Robinson is greatly pleased at the news for he has a number of sisters of this great heifer that show remarkable promise.

King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje was sired by King Segis Pontiac Alcartra and his dam, Fairmont Zerma Segis Pietertje, made 35.61 lb. butter in seven days which was world's record in junior four-year-old class at time of making. Sons and daughters King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje have made good year after year in a number of shows and his sons are in demand to stand at the head of good producing herds.

DIVERSIFIED FARMING ADVOCATED

A purebred Holstein heifer was the prize won by William Martin of Rogers, North Dakota, who held ticket No. 941, at the Valley City Fall Festival, held November 3d. It was estimated that there were nearly 5,000 in attendance.

One of the speakers was the Hon. Joseph M. Devine, state commissioner of immigration, who predicted that in three years North Dakota would be the best state in the Union if farmers kept up their present interest in diversified agriculture. Thomas Cashman, a well-known dairyman of Owatonna, Minnesota, who owns and operates two Holstein dairy farms and a Hereford farm, urged the farmers to do more milking and less raising of wheat. Mayor A. G. Bonhus also advocated diversified farming.

TESTERS SHORT COURSE

In order to supply the demands for cow testing association supervisors a Tester's Short Course will be given free of charge at the Dairy Building, Pennsylvania State College, from 10:00 A. M. December 17th, until noon, December 22d. Any Association needing testers on or before February 1, 1924, should encourage and get in touch with one or two men they would consider suitable as testers and urge them to take the Short Course to get acquainted with the duties. Many Associations are disappointed when they depend entirely on the central office to supply them with a tester. The authorities at the Pennsylvania State College will be only too glad to assist cow testing associations in getting in touch with men qualified to do the work.

BREEDING BETTER BOSSIES

I praise the purebred dairy bull; of usefulness his days are full. He is the pride of all our kine, the father of a noble line. He walks with grace upon the earth, and all his daughters prove his worth. The other day I read with joy of such a bull in Illinois, I sing that good old Holstein sport, whom men call Homestead, just for short, thus whittling down an honored name, because they can't pronounce the same. Behind his back they set some spotters to check up on his first ten daughters. They weighed the milk, and after that they tested it for butterfat. When told the record of her bag, each daughter had a right to brag; "With all respect to Ma, I am a darned sight better than my dam. Yet mother was the best they had, the difference is due to Dad." If he had bred scrub cows and such his record would be nothing much, but Homestead was a real go-getter because he made a good herd better. His progeny at pail and stud will be a credit to his blood. I think that we should also raise a monument to speak his praise. His life was lowly, but O boy, think what he did for Illinois!—*Bob Adams in the Sykesville, Pa., Post-Dispatch.*

QUITE AN ENDORSEMENT

The friends and neighbors of the well-known Holstein breeder, Clarence H. Titus of Tunkhannock, Pennsylvania, evidently appreciate his sterling qualities for they nominated him for the position of treasurer of Wyoming County on the Republican, Democratic and Prohibition tickets and he carried the primaries. Mr. Titus has a real good little herd of purebred Holsteins. This herd is under State and Federal Supervision and has passed two clean tests. Mr. Titus proudly boasts he has never had a reactor.

Instructor in law school—"What is the penalty for bigamy?"
Student—"Two mothers-in-law."

WE BREED HOLSTEINS

for size, type, health and economical production. If you want fresh cows, springers, heifers or young bulls, the following breeders and dairymen, located within a half hour's drive from Wyalusing, Bradford County, Pennsylvania, have them.

You are invited to inspect our herds and do your own picking.

L. L. AllisRummerfield
A. L. Burlington ...Wyalusing
F. B. KeeneyLaceyville
W. B. Kennedy & Son
.....Wyalusing

ROBENS SELLS HIGH-CLASS BULL

King Sadie Vale Tricksey Ormsby, a handsome young son of King Ormsby Ideal, recently made the journey from Pleasant Hill Farm owned by W. D. Robens of Poland, New York, to the breeding establishment of W. E. Taylor at Springville, Pennsylvania.

King Sadie Vale Tricksey Ormsby is from K. K. S. V. Princess Tricksey, a cow that, as a junior two-year-old, produced 28.55 lb. butter in seven days, 111.97 lb. butter in thirty days. As a junior four-year-old this cow was put on year test during which she produced 20,301.6 lb. milk, 827.15 lb. butter. She is a daughter of King Korndyke Sadie Vale from the 25 lb. cow, De Kol Princess Tricksey.

King Ormsby Ideal is from Emeretta Korndyke De Kol, 34.37 lb. butter, 693.7 lb. milk in a week. She has a year record of 1,346.93 lb. butter with over 28,000 lb. milk. King of the Ormsbys, the noted sire of King Ormsby Ideal, whose daughters are making good both in short and long time test, is sired by Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes from the famous Spring Brook Bess Burke 2d, a cow that four different years has produced over 1,000 lb. butter in yearly work.

The Taylor herd is accredited and is said never to have been the home of a reactor. Mr. Taylor, who became a member of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America in 1904 is said to be the oldest Holstein breeder in Susquehanna County. He is a progressive dairyman and farmer and his neighbors say he was the first man in the county to erect a silo.

King Sadie Vale Tricksey Ormsby will succeed King Lyons Sylvia a son of King Echo Sylvia Model from Gelsche Walker 3d, a cow that as a three-year-old made 21.57 lb. butter in a week averaging better than 70 lb. milk a day. She was by King Lyons from the 30.54 lb. cow, Gelsche Walker who in turn was from the 31.81 lb. cow, Mary Walker Pietertje.

WILLOW BROOK HERD ACCREDITED

The herd of purebred Holsteins owned by A. L. Bowell & Son of Thompson, Pennsylvania, is fully accredited and has been accredited for a considerable time. This herd was started 1906 and enjoys a local reputation for production. There are only three inmates of the present herd that are not of their own raising. The herd is headed by the handsome bull, Creamelle Korndyke Konigen, a son of Dutchland Konigen Creamelle Boy and Inez Walker Korndyke, a 23½ lb. son of Walker Korndyke Copia. The establishments, for there are a couple, are known as Willow Brook Stock Farms.

HIS FATE

A dairy-bull sale recently held in Howard County, Maryland, was preceded by a scrub-bull trial, at which the prisoner, a scrub bull, was convicted by a jury of 12 farmers and sentenced to death. A barbecue closed the proceedings.

MAMMITIS OR GARGET

This inflammation of the udder is a serious trouble in many dairies. It has a variety of causes chief among which are too heavy a ration especially just before and after calving; cold; a blow or injury to the udder; failure to milk the cow clean, or infection. The disease is manifested by uneasiness of the cow; a warm, tense, painful udder and clots of pus-like substance in the milk. Milk milked from the udder in this condition should in no case be saved.

To remedy this all too common disease withhold grain and ensilage, feed old hay, preferably timothy, give a pound or two of epsom salts, milk out the inflamed quarter frequently (6 or 8 times a day if possible) and for a few days administer $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of formaldehyde in a quart of water in the middle of the day. During this procedure this milk will be tainted by the formaldehyde.—*New York News Letter.*

DOPE ON FEEDING

Silage and alfalfa or clover hay are the basis for economical feeding. The grain mixture should have variety, bulk and palatability. For low and mediocre production perhaps three concentrates in the grain mixture are sufficient where the roughage is of good quality. For higher production and where the roughage is of poor quality, a greater variety is needed with four or five concentrates making up the grain mixture and from different species of plants.

Typewritten Pedigrees

4 generation, 3 copies \$1.00
SALE CATALOGS
F. G. Johnston, 37 W. Lane Ave., Columbus, Ohio

The Knowledge of Records

Cattle, and men are pre-requisite in a Box Man. You'll find all your requirements filled in

ALDEN DONALD T. GRAVES
New York

BALED SHAVINGS

The best BEDDING for cows
Write for delivered price in Car Lots
Oscar Smith & Son, Albany, N.Y.

A "Go-Getter"—"Mead's the Man"

Who thinks of things to do for you—extra things that are not expected but which help a heap toward making your sale successful. Write for one of our Folders on Successful Auctions and How to Promote Them.

GLENN R. MEAD
The Live-Wire Auctioneer
EAST AURORA, N. Y.

PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

Nov. 22—Des Moines, Ia., Corwin Farms Dispersal.
Nov. 22—Pulmon, N. Y., Huertson & Gulliver Dispersal. R. A. Backus, Mgr.
Nov. 27—Roaring Springs, Pa., F. B. Grantland Sale.
Nov. 27—Big Flats, N. Y., W. T. Smith & Sons Second Consignment Sale.
Nov. 28—Waterloo, Ia., Black Hawk County Holstein-Friesian Breeders Sale.
Dec. 4—North Bradley, Mich., H. G. Booth Sale.
Dec. 4—College View, Neb., H. A. Morrison Dispersal and Union College Reduction.
Dec. 5—North Bradley, Mich., M. A. Sams.
Dec. 11—Seven Valleys, Pa., John M. Rudisill Dispersal.
Dec. 11—Aurora, Ill., Coldstream Farm Dispersal, E. E. Gray, Plano, Ill., Mgr.
Dec. 13—East Aurora, N. Y., Wm. Williamson & Son Dispersal, R. Austin Backus, Mgr.
Dec. 26—Northfield, Minn., A. F. Wendlandt & Son Dispersal, Twin City Pedigree and Service Co., Mgrs.

THE BRATTLEBORO SALE

Eighty-eight head of Holstein-Friesians were sold in a two days' auction which was held October 16th and 17th in the purebred livestock sales pavilion, Brattleboro, Vermont. M. C. Haven of Dover, N. J., bought fifteen head. The highest price was \$300 paid by F. L. Parmelee of Putney for a bull 20 months old and consigned by W. D. Robens of Poland, N. Y. The highest price for a female was \$230 which was paid for a five-year-old cow consigned by W. D. Robens. She was bought by P. B. Roberts of Granville, N. Y.

NORTHWEST IOWA SALE

The Northwest Iowa Holstein Breeders' Association sale was held at the pavilion at Sheldon, October 10th. There was a good attendance and the pavilion was crowded.

The sale aggregated \$5,590 for fifty-one head or an average of better than \$196. The purchasers were: C. Wassink, Sioux Center; Verne Schoeneman, Sheldon; Wm. Groot, Sanborn; A. Hofman, Sanborn; Gerrit Beyer, Hosper; J. J. Van Balen, Sioux Falls; R. Kamminga, Boyden; Otto Meyer, Paullina; Joe Kohler, Remsen; Gerrit Slothouber, Boyden; Henry Mouw, Hull; Glen Getting, Sanborn; H. H. Bemint, Sioux Falls, all of Iowa.

STRICKLAND HERD TO BE DISPERSED

The purebred Holstein herd of Jesse Strickland will be dispersed at Springville, Pa., on Tuesday, November 27th. In the herd, which is under state and federal supervision, there are twenty-eight head of purebreds, a number of which are daughters of Napoli Prince. Daughters of this bull have made good in official and long time work and they have a right to for he is one of the sons of the famous Keystone Beauty Plum Johanna. This cow, tested as a junior three-year-old, made 22,496.6 lb. milk, 1,108.89 lb. butter in a year, which is still the Pennsylvania state record for a heifer of her class. As a senior four-year-old, she was put in strictly official test in which she made 25,787.5 lb. milk, 1,294.71 lb. butter. Her butter record was the world's record in class at time of making and has never yet been equaled by any other heifer in strictly official work and, to the best of our recollection, has only been exceeded in strictly official test by three cows and they all were of mature age and were in herds where they were given the utmost in feed and care. Scattered throughout southern New York and northern Pennsylvania there are many granddaughters of this famous cow and they inherit her characteristic of hornlessness as well as her type, symmetry, beauty, and capacity for production.

THE TYPE AND QUALITY WE RAISE AT**BROWN HILL FARM**

CLAUDE A. BROWN, Prop., Wyoming County, Pa. 2 Tunkhannock, Pa.

Herd under State and Federal Supervision, last test CLEAN.

The Strickland herd contains a number of daughters and granddaughters of the well-known King Model who stands at the head of the Bloomingdale herd. The offspring of this bull have made splendid records in a number of herds and his descendants have won high honors in many show rings. Descendants of King Model are always in demand.

A number of the young cows in the Strickland herd have been officially tested with just the care and handling that a busy dairyman is able to give his animals. They made nice records ranging from 20 to 23 lb. butter in a week which under the conditions is a good indication of their quality. At a number of recent sales, buyers have seemed to hesitate to bid on animals that would not come into profit for some time. This handicap will not be so noticeable in the Strickland sale for a number of the animals are fresh and others are due to freshen around sale time.

The village of Springville is reached by the Lehigh Valley Railroad. The Strickland farm is also within easy driving distance of Tunkhannock which is also on the Lehigh, and of Nicholson, on the D. L. & W. R. R. Nicholson is on the famous Lackawanna Trail, in fact, there are good roads running through Springville and radiating in every direction.

FREDERICK BREEDERS SALE

The consignment sale of the Frederick County Holstein Association was held at Frederick, Md., October 24th. There was a good attendance from Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia and West Virginia. The sale was managed by J. Homer Remsburg with E. T. Mercer as auctioneer. Sixty head were sold of which about one-half were calves or young stock and the sale amounted to a trifle over \$6,000. The top price for bull calves was \$142.50 and for a young heifer \$170 while one cow brought \$360. The \$170 heifer was consigned by Pinkney Richardson of LeGore and was purchased by Ira Hiert of Middletown.

DENTON SELLS OUT

The forty-two head of Holstein-Friesians owned by Theodore L. Denton of New Hampton, N. Y., were sold for an average price of \$150 on October 31st. The highest figure was \$255 which Frank Matjka of Salisbury Mills, paid for a handsome young cow. Farmers living in the vicinity of Washingtonville purchased twenty-six head and the remainder went to men who live around Denton. The auctioneer was R. C. Durland of Florida, N. Y.

Mr. Denton is a director of the Middletown Milk and Feed Company and will be in charge of the company's feed store at Slate Hill.

WEST MICHIGAN SALE

There were seventy-five head of cattle consigned to the thirteenth annual sale of the West Michigan Holstein Breeders' Association which was held at the West Michigan Fair Grounds, Lake Odessa, October 10th. This included a number of very young animals. There were about 300 in attendance but the demand and prices were affected by trouble in the local milk market and this resulted in a farmer's boycott of the Allegan Condensary. Consequently, many would be purchasers were waiting developments.

The high price, \$300, was paid by Whitney Brothers of Onondaga, for Beloit De Kol Miller, sold by John Butterdyk of Sparta. Six cows were bought for \$825 by Miss E. P. Barto, owner of a dairy farm at Hersey and six cows were purchased by the Calhoun County Dairy Club, a boys' organization for \$805.

The auctioneer was C. M. Hess of Akron, Ohio, and the pedigrees were read by E. M. Hastings of Pulaski, N. Y.

WALWORTH COUNTY SEMI-ANNUAL

On October 31, the semi-annual sale of the Walworth County Holstein Association was held at the Elkhorn Sales Pavilion. The sale was well attended. Sixty-five animals were sold for an average price of \$127.30. The top price was \$310 for an animal consigned by Walcows Farms and purchased by Geo. W. Pope of Darien. Other purchasers were:—Burton Fairchild, E. A. Paddock, Harry Ellis.

(Continued on page 798.)

SALE CATALOGS

We furnished the catalogs for more sales than any other company during the past season—"Our price is lower than the rest—Our work is equal to the best." Write for entry blanks today.

PEDIGREE EXPERT

Get our R. Austin Backus for your sale—in the box at more sales during the past six months than any other pedigree man. Book your date before it is too late.

BACKUS PEDIGREE CO., MEXICO, N. Y.

JUDGE SIRES GOOD ONES

Murray A. Miller, the owner of Sunny Lawn Stock Farm, says he is getting some splendid youngsters by his herdsire "the Judge" whose full name is Susquehanna Judge Segis Leoraline. "The Judge" is a son of Sir Yankee Segis, who was by King Aaggie Segis from Tirania Yankee Colantha Maid, a 31.78 lb. five-year-old that as a two-year-old produced 28.67 lb. butter in seven days averaging 70 lb. milk a day. She is a daughter of Dutchland Colantha Sir Inka, one of the most noted sires of New York State. The daughters of King Aaggie Segis includes Fancher Farm Maxie, whose record of 46.84 lb. butter, made as a four-year-old, now heads the list of official seven-day records. The dam of the Judge is the great show heifer, Wolf-spring Leoraline. She has an official seven day record of 23.71 lb. butter, 476.1 lb. milk made in a week at the age of three years, six months, but those who knew her say that she was capable of a much larger record but she died from the effects of poisoning. She was a daughter of Leoraline Pontiac, 31.44 lb. butter, 592.5 lb. milk in seven days, another cow of remarkable individuality.

Sunny Lawn Stock Farm is located on the Susquehanna Trail not far from Milton, Pa., and the Miller herd has been established longer than any other Holstein herd in Northumberland County. It is a herd of producers and is operated from a dairy standpoint. This herd is under state and federal supervision and the report of the first test was 100% clean.

GRADES BRING PRICE

Six grade Holstein cows from the herd of Edward Kivlin of Oregon, Wisconsin, were recently sold through the agency of Arthur Alling, secretary of the Dane County Holstein Breeders' Association. The price of the six head was \$575 of which \$75 was allowed for one of the animals that had one quarter missing. The animals went to an Illinois dairyman.

In Official Test

as well as in their every-day work our cows have made good. They have the right to, for they are daughters of some of the greatest living Holstein sires.

Our herd is under State and Federal Supervision and T. B. Free.

Let me price you something good.

Raymond D. Strickland

Nicholson, R. D.
Susquehanna Co. Penna.

"Berkshires on Every Farm"

The Berkshire World

Devoted to the best interests of the swine industry, particularly to the Berkshires, the hog that won **Grand Championship** over all breeds in the dressed carcass classes at the late International.

Easy feeders, meat of unsurpassed quality, profitable. The Berkshire hog and the Holstein cow are the best farm animals today.

Full of practical information. All the news of the American Berkshire Association. Every number is worth more than a year's subscription to any farmer or swine breeder.

\$1 gets it for a year.
A good investment.
Subscribe today.

Write for free booklet entitled

"Berkshire Profits"

**The Frost
Publishing Company**

Springfield, Ill.

PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

(Continued from page 797.)

worth, Geo. Twist, W. A. Hartwell, H. F. Ames, Ames & Bachhuber, O. P. Coates, Lloyd Ames, Will Schinke, C. A. Cobb, all of Elkhorn, Wis.; J. M. Hugunin, J. M. Barlaas, Janesville, Wis.; Chas. Josehoson, Lake Geneva, Wis.; Frank H. Friemoth, East Troy; Earl Paddock, Round Lake; Richard Prince, Mrs. Adeline Tessene & Son, Whitewater, Wis.; J. R. Beard, Hebron, Ill.; H. L. Sabrace, Canton, Ill.; J. G. & R. J. Bonner, Lake Villa, Ill.; Ellwood & Melson, De Kalb, Ill.; Wm. Bonner, E. C. Hastings, Wadsworth, Ill.; Dayton C. Harrison, Ringwood, Ill.; C. E. Warford & Son, Virgil, Ill.; Jno. M. Hemingway, Hampton, Ia.

FULTON COUNTY'S THIRD SALE

The third annual sale of the Fulton County Holstein-Friesian Association was held October 24th-25th. The sale realized \$19,400 for 106 head consigned from 29 herds. The average price was \$189. Strong and Egnew of Lyons, Ohio, consigned their entire herd of twenty-five head which realized an average of \$265. Orchard Grove Gerda De Kol of the Strong & Egnew herd brought the highest price, \$700, being purchased by R. E. Ansted of the Monclova Stock Farm, Toledo, Ohio, who also purchased her eleven-months-old daughter for \$460. Mr. Ansted bought a four-year-old son of Pride of the Ormsbys for \$410. Fultona Ormsby Glen was purchased by E. H. Huffman of Defiance, O., for \$515. J. A. Garrow of Morenci, Mich., purchased a six-months-old son of Pride of the Ormsbys from a cow that had made better than 1,000 lb. butter in a year for \$610. This young bull was consigned by D. E. Wyse of Archbold. Kettle Bros. of Howell, Mich., paid \$630 for a 30-lb. cow, Fultona Queen, and \$475 for a 32-lb. cow, Daisy Wanda Korndyke.

THREE STATES BUY CLEMENT CATTLE

The Nearwood Farm herd, owned by R. P. Clement, Adrian, Mich., was dispersed on October 31st. There were seventy-eight animals of all ages sold and they brought \$7,278, an average of \$93.30. The average price of sixty-eight females was a little over \$100; the twenty highest averaged \$172; and the ten highest averaged \$202.50. The top price was \$250 which was obtained for Nearwood Zada Pet, sold to Myron Pittman, of McClure, Ohio.

Clark & Smith of Long Run, Ky., were the heaviest buyers, taking twenty-two head for a total of \$3,252.50. Myron Pittman took twelve head for \$752.50; O. H. Knoblanck of Blissful, Mich., took five head for \$491; Frank Wolter, Gessie, Ind., took four head for \$355; Bert Wheeler, Clayton Mich., secured four head for \$350; and Rudolph Knoblanck Riga, Mich., obtained four head for \$271.

The herd was not fitted for the sale, none of the animals had official records and very few were from A. R. O. dams. Mr. Clement informs the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN that he was satisfied with the prices and that the advertising in the breed papers brought results. The seventy-two head were sold in three hours by Colonel D. L. Perry, Columbus, O., and A. Linehan, Swanton, O., with S. T. Wood as pedigree expert.

SERVICE BULLS SCARCE

The first Wisconsin Holstein bull sale of the present season was held November 10th, on the farm of John Hofberger, near Wolf River. The Winnebago County Holstein Breeders Association with the county agent were in charge of the event. There was a good demand for the animals and it seems that there is a shortage of young good bulls ready for service.

The top price was \$150 for a year old animal consigned by C. E. King, of Omro and purchased jointly by H. Bauer and John Hofberger. He was sired by a son of the well-known bull, Johanna Colantha Paul Partheneia a son of Colantha Johanna Champion from the 1,200 lb. cow Caroline Paul Partheneia. Archie Calder of Allen-ville purchased a good young bull consigned by Charles Hughes and Son of Neenah. This bull was by Admiral Walker Hengerveld, a noted show bull and was from a cow that produced over 24 lb. butter in a week from 660 lb. milk.



YOUNG STOCK FOR SALE AT DAIRYMEN'S PRICES

HARRY C. REYNOLDS, SCRANTON, PA.

Herd under Accredited Plan

There were eleven animals sold, the average price being \$92.73. Deducting the price received for a two weeks' old calf the other ten averaged \$99.50.

On November 12th, a similar sale was held on the farm of J. E. Jorgenson of Menasha. There were eight bulls offered and the average price received was \$94.75. The highest price was \$150 which E. A. Eulrich of Vineland paid for an eleven-months-old bull from the herd of Charles Hughes & Son.

GREEN COUNTY FALL SALE

The average price of \$128.50 was realized at the fall sale of the Green County Holstein Breeders, held at Monroe, Wis., November 1st. This is not as high as the average made at the Cheese Day sale of October 3d but is \$7.50 higher than the average made at this year's spring sale. The top price was \$305 which Clarence M. Berg of Woodford paid for Pabst King Canary Sandes, consigned by O. W. Wolfe of Winslow, Ill. This bull was more white than black, an attractive individual, and was a son of King Canary Oak De Kol from Pabst Queen Minnie Sandes, a 30-lb. daughter of King Pontiac Champion. The top price for a female was \$210 received for Tirania Pauline Ormsby, a nine-year-old cow consigned by Roderick & Stuessy of Brodhead, Wis., and purchased by M. M. and O. M. Douglass of the same town. Other purchasers were: Richard Gibbons, Germ Wood, Albert Huber, Russel Trumpy, Herman Gempeler, S. Ubert, Sr., B. S. Burcalow, Alfred Barth, Jacob Altman, Fred Boss, H. G. Van Wagenen, L. L. Hare, all of Monroe, Wis.; Conrad Boss-hardt and Fred H. Hahlen of Brodhead, Wis.; Frank E. Roderick, of Clarno, Wis.; Adam Duerst, Mathias Marty, Jacob B. Hoesly, of Monticello, Wis.; E. P. Wallman, of Orangeville, Wis.; A. E. Meythaler, Woodford, Wis.; A. A. Tollefson & Son of Orfordville, Wis.; Werner Ruchte of Madison, Wis.; Will Marshall, Belleville, Wis.; and W. R. Angle of Dakota and John R. Logan of Seward, Illinois.

ROCK COUNTY FALL SALE

The fall sale of the Rock County Holstein-Friesian Breeders Association was held at Janesville, Wis., October 30th. The sixty-seven head offered brought \$9,700, an average of \$145. The top price was \$310 obtained for the yearling bull Pabst King Iowana Fayne consigned by Pabst Stock Farm and purchased by E. E. Balis of Janesville. The show bull Sir Tritomia Mercedes, consigned by W. J. Ward & Son of Avalon was purchased by Grant S. Rice of Milton, Wis., for \$300. The bulk of the stock was purchased by breeders of Rock County or visitors from northern Illinois. There was a good attendance, there being nearly 500 in the pavilion during the afternoon. J. E. Mack of Ft. Atkinson and Edgar Eells of Monroe were the auctioneers with F. H. Everson in the box.

The animals bringing \$200 or more with the names and addresses of their purchasers are:

Consigned by John H. Pester, Whitewater.	
Belle Segis Pontiac Lass, J. A. Craig, Janesville	\$260
Lady Crescent Segis, J. Ray Beard, Hebron, Ill.	200
Consigned by C. S. Mulks & Son, Whitewater.	
Molly Banostine Walker, T. A. Tollefson	200
Consigned by J. A. Craig, Janesville.	
Evergreen Daisy Gladys, Fred B. McConnell, Woodstock, Ill.	200
Consigned by Pabst Stock Farm, Oconomowoc.	
Pabst King Iowana Fayne, E. E. Balis, Janesville	310
Consigned by E. E. Balis, Janesville.	
Lone Rock Snowflake, J. A. Craig	250
Consigned by Charles Clingan, Cambridge.	
Lilavern Crescent Beauty, F. B. McConnell	210
Consigned by W. J. Ward & Sons, Avalon.	
Sir Tritomia Mercedes, Grant S. Rice, Milton	300
Consigned by G. S. Rice, Milton.	
America Grace De Kol, Frank Milbrandt, Evansville	205
Consigned by Edward H. Toss, Milton.	
Ella Crusoe Netherland Donagen, Coleman & Deneen, Belvidere, Ill.	200

PUREBRED SIRE CAMPAIGN

During the three months ending September 30, 1923, the sixteenth quarter of the Better Sires Better Stock campaign, 469 enrollments were received from eleven states, these being the pledges of farmers who pledged themselves to use only purebred sires on their farms.

The States now having the largest membership are Ohio, with 2,758; Virginia, with 2,227; Kentucky, with 1,508; and Nebraska, with 1,439. Kentucky and Vermont made the largest gains in the last three months. The counties making the best showings in this period were Windsor County, Vermont, and Union County, Kentucky, but Pulaski County, Virginia, is still far in the lead of all counties with a membership of 578 farmers and breeders. During the last quarter 20 new members were added in this county.

Many of the farms of the members of the Better Sires Better Stock campaign may be identified from the highway by a sign, supplied by the department, which bears the words "Purebred Sires Exclusively Used on This Farm." Each sign bears the owner's membership number.

A list of the officials in the various States who have charge of the better-sires activities has been compiled and may be obtained from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Flip—Too bad you had to lose your cow. What was the matter?

Flap—Well, you see, she swallowed several nails, an automobile key, three screws, a strand of fence wire, and several other auto accessories. Then someone twisted her tail, she jumped into high, and ran herself to death.

Sunny Lawn Stock Farm

offers at a very reasonable price a very nice Bull Calf, about evenly marked, sired by

SUSQUEHANNA JUDGE SEGIS LEORALINE

my splendid young herdsire, whose dam and granddam are noted for individuality as well as production.

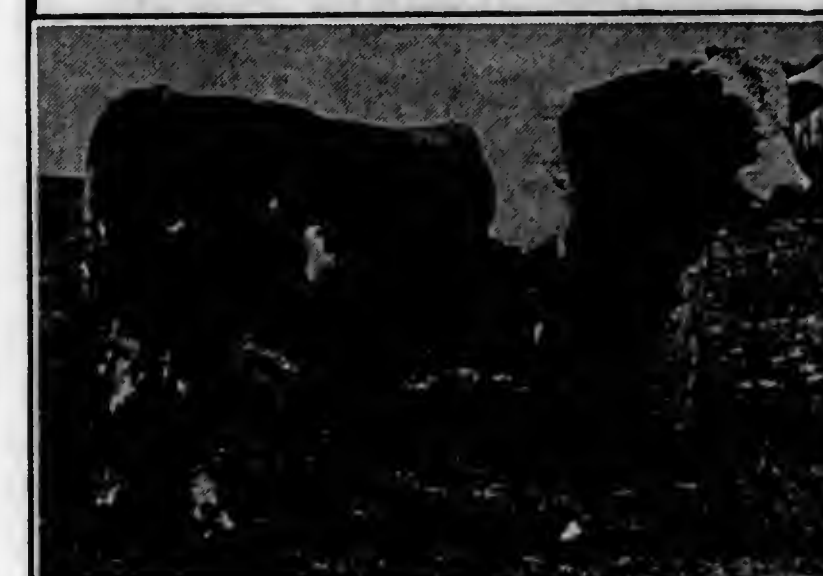
Dam of calf is Jane Lillith Johanna, A.R.O. 419 lb. milk, 15.98 lb. butter in seven days as a yearling. She produced 12,362 lb. milk in ten months in her first lactation period.

This herd, the oldest in Northumberland County, is under State and Federal Supervision and passed the test 100% CLEAN.

Murray A. Miller

R. D. 3 MILTON, PA.

King Rag Apple Plum Copia



IS THE SIRE OF
Harkwin Rag Apple Plum Copia King
OUR HERDSIRE

We have choice females bred to this great young sire

FOR SALE

S. R. ELLSWORTH, Wyoming County
R. D. 5, Meshoppen, Pa.
Herd Under State and Federal Supervision

Snap Them Up!

THREE nice Heifers by a well bred son of Rag Apple Korn-dyke, whose descendants are noted for production.

A fine heifer calf by our young herdsire, Concordia Sir Cream-eile, whose dam is one the best daughters of the 30 lb. sire, Prince Segis Korndyke Jr. and whose sire was by Dutchland Creamelle Korndyke Lad from a 25 lb. three-year-old daughter of King Segis Pontiac Konigen. Prices right.

Orders booked now for sons of Concordia Sir Creamelle. Herd ACCREDITED.

B. C. Roberts

Wyoming Co., Meshoppen, Pa.

Three Times Grand Champion



KING ALCARTRA RAG APPLE POSCH

for three successive years has been Grand Champion male at the Susquehanna County Fair and Susquehanna is the leading Holstein County of Pennsylvania. He heads our Accredited Herd which contains cows that have produced more than 12,000 lb. of milk in a year in C. T. A. work. A son of King would look mighty good at the head of your herd.

A. R. BUSH

Susquehanna County

MONTROSE, PA.

Maple Ridge Farm

HOME OF

**King Rag Apple Plum
Copia and
King Sylvia Korndyke
Tweede**

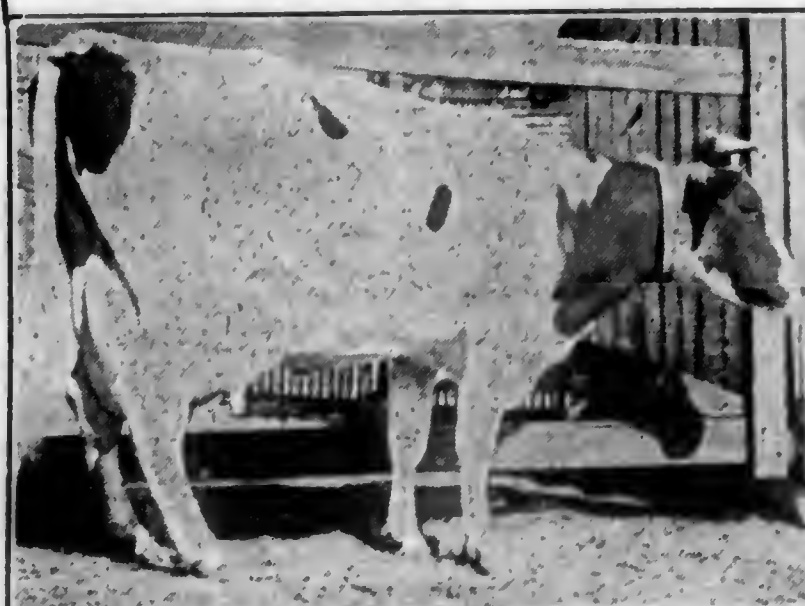
WHEN LOOKING FOR TOP
NOTCH HOLSTEINS COME
AND SEE US!

Under State and Federal Supervision
Last Test Clean

J. S. & F. R. Howard

Susquehanna Co. SPRINGVILLE, PA.

Just One of the Good Ones



DIXIE BELLE KIMBERLIN 2d

Produced 15,000 lb. milk in ten months on twice a day milking, freshening again before the year ended. She is just one of the good ones in my herd which is under State and Federal Supervision and CLEAN.

Let me price you something GOOD.

A. CONRAD SLIFER

Union County, R. D. 3, LEWISBURG, PA.

HOLSTEINS SUPPLY MILK FOR VETERANS

The small but select Holstein herd owned by the Veteran's Mountain Camp at Tupper Lake, New York, is getting considerable advertising by reason of the patients at the camp writing descriptions of the herd and animals to friends in various parts of the country. Many of these letters have been reprinted by local papers circulating in the neighborhood of the recipient.

The camp comprises 1,275 acres near the inlet of Big Tupper Lake. Back of the camp there are about 20,000 acres of state forest. The camp was formerly the mountain home of the late William Barbour, a leading thread manufacturer. It has been developed by the present owners and is one of the greatest tuberculosis sanitariums of the country. Fresh air and the cold winter weather is expected to do wonders for the patients who come from all parts of the country.

IMPROVING BY DRAINAGE

A coming Illinois Holstein breeding establishment is Birchmont Farms at Ingleside. During the past year a number of high-class Holsteins have been purchased and recently five daughters of Changeling Tidy Abbekerk Posch were secured from Henry Hey of Dixon, Illinois. The barn has been remodeled and additional room made for test cows. The improvements do not stop at the barn. A forty-eight acre tract of land that was formerly lake bottom is being drained by a ten-inch main tile with six and eight inch laterals. The main empties into a large well from whence it is pumped into another larger main which empties into a near-by lake. Power for pumping is secured both from a wind mill and a gasoline engine. When the work is completed it is expected that the new field will be the most fertile on the farm.

A DAUGHTER OF SARCASTIC LAD

Juma Longfield Sarcastic is said to be the only surviving daughter of Sarcastic Lad, famous sire and grand champion show bull at the St. Louis World's Fair. Juma Longfield Sarcastic, No. 96060 was born September 25, 1906 and so is well past seventeen years old. She was born in the herd owned by the University of Illinois of which she is still a member. She is famous in her native state as being the dam of Juma Longfield Homestead, a cow that as a four-year-old produced 24,055.5 lb. milk, 1,035.66 lb. butter and was the first Illinois cow to produce a thousand pound of butter in year test.

SPARTA WANTS SALE PAVILION

There is a drive in operation to erect a Sales Pavilion in the town of Sparta, Wisconsin. Semi-annual consignment sales have been held of Holsteins and Guernseys and these have been well patronized. The plan is to operate as a stock company and it is reported that three-fourths of the necessary funds have already been subscribed.

HOLSTEINS FOR GUATEMALA

Three purebred Holstein bulls, nine purebred and two high grade Holsteins as well as purebred Ayrshires and a number of Shorthorn cattle were purchased the first week in November by Benjamin Johnson of Guatemala, Central America. The animals were selected around Richland Center and Lone Rock, Wisconsin. Two of the purebred bulls were purchased from the herd of H. A. Brace & Son, Lone Rock, and are sired by Sir Pietertje Ormsby Korndyke. The other bull was purchased from Glen Keys of Richland Center and was sired by King Inka Ormsby De Kol.

The females included two young cows of Pontiac breeding from the Keys herd; a two-year-old from the Brace herd while the other purebreds were obtained from near-by breeding establishments. A year ago Mr. Johnson purchased purebred Holsteins and Ayrshires from around Richland Center. They proved satisfactory and this time he bought others from the same breeding establishments.

CHEROKEE BULL ASSOCIATION

The Cherokee Holstein Bull Association which operates in part of Marathon County, Wisconsin, owns two well-bred sires. The senior bull, Ormsby Jewel Prince No. 260999 was born February 26, 1918 and weighs around 2,800 lb. He is a son of Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes 37th while his dam who has a year record of 861 lb. of butter is by the same sire and is from a 730 lb. daughter of Sir Piebe Aaggie Hengerveld.

The junior bull is a yearling, is from a cow that made 20 lb. of butter in seven days, a daughter of Long Beach De Kol Korndyke, whose dam is a 1,200 lb. daughter of a 1,080 lb. cow.

The members of the Cherokee Bull Association are: Arland Stahl, Walter Wurthman, William Graumann, C. W. Schilling, Louis Sachse, E. A. Brehm and E. R. Wiersig.

E. A. Brehm is president, Ewald Wiersig, vice president and Louis Sachse secretary. The junior bull will be kept on the farm of Mr. Sachse and Mr. Brehm will keep the senior bull.

WHY TAYLOR CHANGED

Thomas Taylor, who lives near Columbus, Kansas, has been purchasing a few good Holstein cows and calves during the past year and intends to build a good Holstein herd. Thomas and his father, F. S. Taylor, have been extensive wheat growers and have always kept a large herd of beef cattle but they realize that the dairy cow is an efficient machine for turning cheap feed into cash and is capable of paying returns on high-priced feed when it is necessary to buy such feed. Dairy farming builds up and maintains soil fertility. It furnishes immediate and constant returns throughout the year. Winter dairying makes a profit in addition to wheat farming.

What's the use of talking about stable conditions when everyone is looking for the garage?

COMMITTEE RAISES PRICES

The executive committee of the Wisconsin Dairymen's Association have recently passed a resolution that in return for supplies and assistance rendered, each member of a Wisconsin Cow Testing Association be required to take a membership in the Wisconsin Dairymen's Association, fee of \$1.00 for such membership to be collected by the secretary of the local association at the time of its organization or when it makes its first collection from its members.

A second resolution referred to the state Register of Production, raising the present fee of \$1.00 for entry to \$2.00 commencing with all records received after December 31, 1923. The committee say that the present charge of \$1.00 per entry does not cover the publication of the Register to say nothing of the office and clerical expense of checking and entering the record.

HATCH ADDS TO HERD

Professor K. L. Hatch of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture has a nice little Holstein herd on his farm which is located on highway 19 southwest of Madison.

One of the heifers is by a 31 lb. bull and is bred to Pabst Creator Ivy, a son of Creator, from a 34 lb. cow. Another is from a cow that produced 425 lb. butterfat in a year as a two-year-old while enrolled in the Allenton-Kohlville Cow Testing Association and she is a daughter of a cow that made 464 lb. butterfat in association work under farm conditions. The third heifer is from the herd of G. P. Nace at Mount Horeb and her dam produced 415 lb. butterfat in a year in the Cross Plains Cow Testing Association and is again in test and making a record which promises to be considerably larger.

A WORTHWHILE EXTENSION WORKER

The first agricultural extension worker was an Indian. This information is found in the history of the colony of Plymouth and it tells us that the name of this "county agent" was Squanto. If you doubt this item read this extract from the history: "They sowed six acres of barley and peas and set twenty acres of corn, making use of ten bushels which they brought from subterranean storehouses of the Indians. In this work much assistance was rendered them by Squanto, a faithful Indian, who taught them how to plant corn, manure with fish and hill it."

ME TOO, AL!

Former Governor E. C. Stokes of New Jersey is reported to have said recently that buttermilk was his favorite drink because it contained 5% alcohol. This statement was promptly denied by James K. Shields, superintendent of the New Jersey Anti-Saloon League, who says that the League has conducted a careful investigation and could not find any alcohol in buttermilk. Personally we like buttermilk ourselves, don't you?

FROM WHEAT FARMING TO DAIRYING

The William Moroney Estate consists of a number of large farms around Beardsley, Minn., which heretofore have been confined to wheat farming. Owing to market conditions it has been decided by the owners and E. S. Allen, manager of the Moroney Farms to change to dairying and two of the farms have already been stocked with Holsteins. During the past few months Mr. Allen has spent considerable time in dairying districts of Minnesota and Wisconsin getting all the pointers he could on the business and studying market conditions.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT DIRECTORY

The activities of the United States Department of Agriculture are so numerous that it has been necessary to compile a directory which contains a list of the various bureau stations and meat inspection stations; a list of cities where market inspection is done and an alphabetical list of bureau officials in charge of various lines of work as well as any other items of useful information. Copies of this directory may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., at 10 cents each.

BROUGHT IN GOOD CATTLE

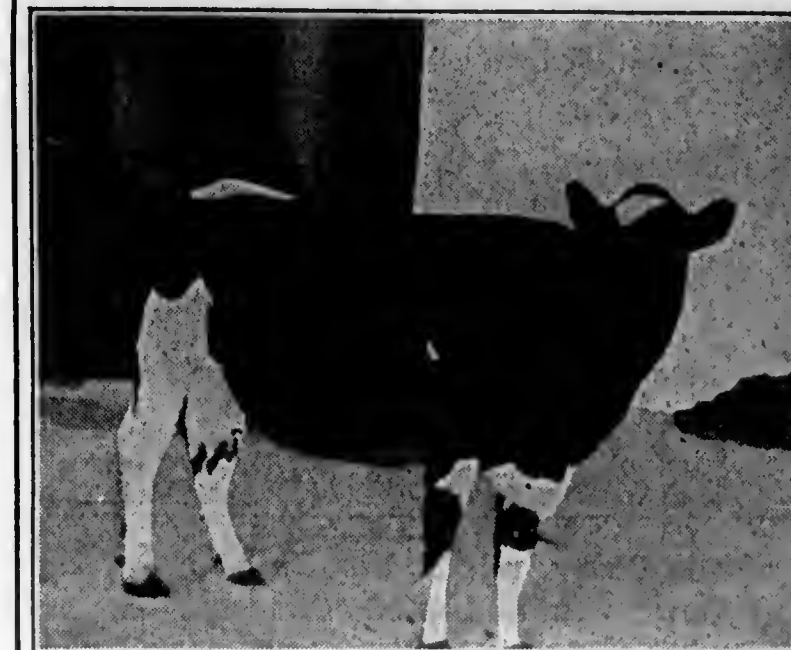
County Agent C. S. Adams and D. S. Brumbach, vice-president of the Berks County Farm Bureau, a short time ago brought a carload of fifteen purebred heifers and cows as well as two grades from Susquehanna County herds all of which were either accredited or under State and Federal Supervision. Messrs. Adams and Brumbach are to be thanked for not going out of their native state for their cattle. Too many of the County Agents have considered it necessary to travel to far distant districts in order to obtain cattle for their patrons when they could have saved considerable money in freight rates by purchasing nearer home. An accredited herd in a Pacific coast state is no better than an accredited herd on the Atlantic coast as far as healthy animals is concerned. Berks County needs more of these good, healthy heavy producing cows.

A RUN OF BAD LUCK

A. C. Temple of Oconto Falls, Wis., had a run of bad luck with his Holsteins. Early in September, some of the animals got through the barn door and fell through the floor. Three of them were killed outright and another died of injuries. A few days later while a party of girls were returning from the fair at Oconto Falls, they met the herd in the road. The driver stepped on the gas instead of on the brake and she killed one cow and injured two others so that they had to be killed. Within a week, Mr. Temple lost seven head.

The farmer girls of Holland wash their faces with whey to improve their complexions.

How Do You Like the Dam of My New Herd Sire?



CORNUCOPIA PLUM JOHANNA 2d

731.06 lb. butter in 305 days. Pennsylvania State record in senior four-year-old class. Her dam made 1,056.78 lb. butter in a year and has five daughters that average 18,723.1 lb. milk, 918.35 lb. butter in long time test.

A. W. DOWNTON

STARRUCCA

PENNA

809 LB. MILK

and 39 lb. butter in seven days is the average of the three nearest female relatives of a yearling Show Bull I have for sale.

Also a Bull out of a 21 lb. heifer and by a 34 lb. sire.

Four yearling heifers from daughters of a 30 lb. bull, sired by a 34 lb. bull and bred to a 35 lb. bull.

A three-year-old heifer and her two daughters all sired by or bred to a 1200 lb. bull.

PRICE \$300

DAVID FALCONER

Scottville

Michigan

King Johanna Cornucopia



Our senior sire, is backed by a combination of producing families. He combines the blood of the Pontiacs, Hengervelds, De Kols, Korndykes, Johannas, Cornucopias and Colanthas, strains famous for production and individuality. Then he heads an Accredited Herd

FRED B. KEENEY

Wyoming County

Laceyville, Pa.

JUST A SAMPLE



of our dairy, which has an average of better than 12,000 lb. milk in yearly Cow Testing Association work. This is for all ages heifers included. Let me supply you wants. Herd ACCREDITED.

Charles Ace

Wyoming Co., Tunkhannock, Pa. R. D. 1.

THEY WILL PLEASE YOU

The daughters of
King Pontiac Alcartra Posch
are bound to please you.

They are of excellent type with straight tops, splendidly shaped udders and teats. They make good in every-day dairy work.

Let me show them to you.

WM. BENNING

Susquehanna Co. KINGSLEY, PA.

Herd under Federal Supervision

STAMPED ALL OVER HIM

Individuality of the highest order and the evidence of large and profitable production are stamped all over our senior herdsire



ALLAMUCHY HENGERSVELD ORMSBY who is by King of the Ormsbys from a 25-lb. two-year-old daughter of Korndyke Abbecker. Our cows are producers, that is demonstrated in official and cow testing association as well as in every day dairy performance. Let me price some good Holsteins to you.

E. W. BRUNDAGE

Susquehanna County Hopbottom, Pa.

THE BUILDING OF A HERD-BOOK

The *Agricultural Press* of North America devoted many pages to the papers read at the World's Dairy Congress during its meetings in Washington, Philadelphia and Syracuse. They seem to have overlooked the International Congress on Cattle Breeding which was held at the Hague, Holland, during September. Representatives from the great cattle breeding countries of the world met to deliberate on cattle breeding problems and to tell how things were done in their own countries. Among the papers read was one entitled, "What Particulars Should Be Registered in a Herd-Book," which was compiled by Dr. E. Van Welden Bañon Rengers, secretary of the Friesian Cattle Herd-Book. It is herewith reproduced:

A herd-book is intended as a means of rendering assistance to breeders having somewhat the same views concerning the direction that ought to be taken to achieve an improvement in a certain breed of cattle.

The establishment and arrangement of a herd-book should thus be preceded by a joining together of a group of breeders all possessing the same breed of cattle and who, at the time of entering into co-operation are imbued with something about the same ideas concerning the desired further development of various characteristics of the breed. In other words, previous to the establishment of a herd-book, a breeding purpose should be decided upon, that purpose having been carried on for a considerable time in a district that has devoted itself to pure breeding, and which may be distinguished by the results achieved; this need not, of necessity, have been consciously present in the mind of each breeder individually. The drawing up of a plan for future breeding activities means that more definite thought will be given to the subject, and may have the result, that the single breeder takes a more definite course in his stockraising.

Though, on the one hand, the fixing of a purpose is a necessary condition for the working of a herd-book, on the other hand, the work of breeding is accompanied by the fact that in the determination of that purpose only a limited tendency may be given to it, especially with respect to duration. By collecting impartial details concerning the factors for fixing the values for breeding among cattle of the herd, after a lapse of a number of generations (not to be fixed in advance), it can be ascertained and determined whether the development of a characteristic included in the purpose of breeding, in the direction (originally) desired, has not resulted in another undesirable characteristic making its appearance. In such a case revision is imperative and the more accurately the impartial particulars of the various characteristics have been registered in the herd-book, the more closely will breeders be able to fix their change of tactics.

A herd-book is a means of rendering assistance to breeders, thus it is a necessary means of assistance to humanity, to raise up to a certain point, the imperfec-

tion of humanity. If everyone was able to view correctly at first all happenings for 100%, and to absorb that 100%, and afterwards to correctly retain that 100% and put it into practice, apart from the circumstances under which reproduction is required, a herd-book would be unnecessary.

Now, however, since generally speaking, among people, thus also amongst breeders, the imperfection of the human memory often makes itself felt, and now that circumstances of economic and other kinds are continually occurring and affecting the working of memory, and the expression thereof, it is of paramount importance for the improvement of the cattle belonging to several persons, that this element should be eliminated, just as, as far as possible, personal observation.

Hence it should never be forgotten that the herd-book should be for the purpose of assisting people who are carrying on the breeding industry, and that the whole arrangement of the herd-book should be based upon this. It is too often considered that a herd-book is indispensable for the improvement of cattle; this is a misconception. Even without a herd-book, a competent individual would be able to improve a breed of cattle; so soon, however, as a number of breeders aim at a somewhat similar purpose, and there consequently arises a trade in cattle among the breeders, a herd-book becomes a necessity.

If it is desired to ascertain what particulars should be registered in a herd-book, the point of view must be adopted of the breeder forming part of a group that is unanimous in its purpose and one must ask oneself what is it that that breeder is desirous of knowing, when he wants to introduce the strain of other herds into his stock—he being, in all probability, aware of the characteristics of his own herd. In the first place certainty will have to be had that the animal belongs to the breed which the herd-book registers, and of which it can assist in promoting an improvement. Racial description with positive and negative characteristics, is imperative in this; experts of the breed are required in order to decide, independently of the views of the owner, whether genuineness of breed is certain. This is easily determined in districts with little or no importation of cattle, where generation after generation of the same cattle have been bred, and the characteristics are certain. This is difficult and is accompanied by the risks of disappointment, down through further generations, in districts where the cattle have to be continually kept up to standard by imports from other districts, where the herds are crossed with the cattle of another breed, or with those brought from elsewhere, and where there are thus no guarantees for the permanence of characteristics, should these be discerned in a definite individual. Hence, in a district without any importation of cattle, a herd-book can be instituted, while in districts with more varied herds, previous to any herd-book registration, a period of weeding out, embracing a number of generations, will have to be

proceeded with, in order that, before registration in the herd-book, security is acquired concerning the fixity of heredity of the distinctive characteristics. In such districts, previously to the institution of a herd-book, resource will have to be had to the instituting of what might be called a selective book; the work that would have to be done in connection with this, may perhaps be done better among smaller groups of breeders.

When the foundation for a herd-book shall have once been laid in this manner, by means of selection and registration of the animals, showing, in sufficient measure, characteristics of breed—characteristics which, in the first stages, in great measure are looked for in exteriors, in a further stage may be found in the descendants—then a succeeding requirement, in consequence of trading in cattle within the breed (having for its purpose an improvement of the breed) will be made; guarantee for the descent by knowledge of father and mother. In order to acquire this security, the obligation rests with the herd-book to register accurately the coverings and births, the registration of these two particulars, independently of each other, gives as great security as possible, the creation of that security is a matter of overwhelming importance.

All pairings, both of the bull and cow, will have to be registered, and this will have to be done in rotation. Such services should be registered at a time when the birth of the calf can be accurately estimated, and should be done at least 3 months before such birth is to be looked forward to.

The herd-book should thus register the complete list of coverings of the male breeding material, and all services of cows; afterwards the registration of births may follow. All coverings should be registered immediately, in the first place, for the purpose of not breaking the sequence of the pairings of the bull, the order of these being one of the greatest guarantees for accurate registration; secondly, because from this can be proven the degree of fecundity of the male animal; thirdly, because the number of births, from the last but one, or earlier services, has not been small in number, sometimes this only amounts to 1 per cent. For the same reasons, all the services of the cow should be registered, in order that from the complete particulars, conclusions may be drawn concerning fertility or otherwise, the causes of which can naturally not be discussed in this paper.

It has already been pointed out that the registration of coverings and births should be made independently of each other. This can be all the better accomplished, by closing the possibility of registration a number of weeks after service shall have been performed. That period will have to be longer than three weeks, and so short that birth shall not be too close at hand. Generally speaking, that period will have to be fixed so that the certificates of service of cattle, of which it is certain that they will remain on the farm, will be registered in time. Since decisions with respect to this are made during the lactation period, the

most suitable period may be taken as being from 4 to 6 months, in no case longer.

The herd-book should thus keep complete lists of the services of the male breeding material and all the coverings of the cows and afterwards the registration of births may follow. From the details concerning pairings, the date of birth can be estimated with fairly great certainty. If a sufficiently large number of details are available, the period of gestation can be determined for each breed. The period of gestation varies according to age, for young animals it is shorter, and longer for the older. There is also a difference between the period of gestation for cow and bull calves. If it be taken that the average of that period be 280 days, then it may be said that the period of gestation for cow-calves, of a certain breed, for the first time of calving, is 277 days, for the second calf 279 days; for older cows 282 days. The average period of gestation for a bull calf is two days longer. If these particulars are available, the date of birth of the calves can be fixed with fairly great certainty and the required controlling measures can be taken for fixing the identity of the calf. Of such calves, in the first place, the actual date of birth, with the names of bull and cow, should be registered. Besides this, there should be a description of the exterior, making any later exchange impossible. The registration of date of birth, descent and description, should take place as soon as possible, at most, within a few days after birth.

For a herd-book, it is of overwhelming importance that there should be a guarantee against any exchange of the animals registered. In this respect the various breeds present all kinds of difficulties. The easiest to describe is an animal belonging to a piebald breed. All that has then to be done is to make an exact division of the exterior, taking care that all parts of the various limbs of the body are given a name, and to write down where the distinguishing marks are to be found, making use of a uniform terminology. For breeds that have various colors, but no, or only few markings, the production of a sketch is the proper course to be adopted. Descriptions are preferred above drawings, because in the world of cattle breeders there are so few Rembrandts and Raphaels; drawings, however, are a necessity when descriptions cannot be given accurately, owing to the lack of distinctive markings distributed over the body. With breeds of one color, outside assistance becomes necessary; by means of marks on the ears, clippings or some such other resource, the animal must be given some distinctive marking for the purpose of being able to fix the identity during the early period of its life, until later, when other means can be made use of (branding the horns, etc.).

TO BE CONTINUED.

"Do you ever speculate?"
"No; I never bought a second-hand car in my life!"



The Test Supervisor's figures show that our sixteen-cow dairy produced 880 lb. milk in a day—an average of 55 lb. for animals of all ages. :-: :-;

If You Like Animals
of This Quality, Visit

W. B. KENNEDY & SON
Bradford Co. Wyalusing, Pa.

A sister to our Junior Sire Berylwood Prince Aaggie Chicago

topped the National Dairy Farm Show Sale held at Syracuse, New York, early in October. She was only six months of age.

A brother—also six months old—tied the Grand Champion Show bull for the second highest price for males.

This shows what the Holstein breeders think of this wonderful producing family.

Come and see our grand young bull, also the rest of our herd.

L. L. ALLIS
Bradford Co., Rummerfield, Pa.

OTHERS LIKE HER



Korndyke Lilith Segis No. 343766

is just a sample of our dairy herd which is headed by The Potentate, whose three nearest dams have seven-day official records averaging: Butter 39.83 lb. Milk 612.9 lb. If you need cows, heifers or a bull calf, we can fill your order any time.

E. D. ELLSWORTH
Susquehanna County, R.D. 4, Meshoppen, Pa.

The Breeder and Dairyman Exchange

Copy must reach us by the 1st or 15th of each month to appear in the current issue.

Advertisements for this department set up without display type or illustration, accepted at the rate of five cents per word, one insertion, minimum of twenty words. Three insertions, ten cents per word. Every word or abbreviation in name and address must be counted as a word.

In all cases, cash must accompany order. Other rates on application.



LIVE STOCK

CHESTER WHITES. All Ages. Either Sex. Prices Right. **SELLERS FARM, RAYLAND, OHIO**
CHESTER WHITE HOGS. Write you wants. **R. L. MUNCK, CANONSBURG, PA.**

SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS—Spring boars, registered. **EDGAR LEWIS, DENVER, IND.**

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REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL, 6 months old. Price \$65. **EVERSOLE FARM, BRISTOL, IND.**

HOLSTEIN BULLS: three dams averaged 103.8 lb. milk one day. \$125. **ALB. KORNAUS, R. 1, Box 122, PULASKI, WIS.**

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULLS—From A. R. O. dams. Soon ready for service. **DAIRYCROFT FARMS, PALESTINE, ARKANSAS.**

WELL BRED REGISTERED HOLSTEIN HEIFER, 14 months old. Due to freshen in July, \$90; Heifer calf, \$40. Herd Accredited. **EMMA B. SHAVER, BELMONT, OHIO.**

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINA PIGS, 2 to 5 months of age, 90 to 165 lb. Best breeding. Registered. Satisfaction guaranteed. **OSCAR L. MILAM, LEXINGTON, TENN.**

BARGAINS IN FAIR WINNERS. All Ages. All Sexes. Choice selections of September pigs. Singly, in pairs or trios. **SEIFERT BROS., THIENSVILLE, WIS.**

FOR SALE—Entire herd of 35 purebred and 50 grade Holsteins with A. R. O. and C. T. A. records. Herd under government supervision. **S-B STOCK FARMS, SPARKS, MARYLAND.**

BIG TYPE CHESTER WHITES, World's Grand Champion Bloodlines. Pigs, \$10 each. Prepaid. **GEO. F. GRIFFIE, NEWVILLE, R. No. 3, PA.**

BERKSHIRES of popular blood lines and large type. Pigs of Real Type breeding. **M. E. GELATT, MGR., LAWNFIELD FARMS, KENNETT SQUARE, PA.**

DUROCS OF NATIONAL CHAMPIONS at low cost; Boars, 150 to 300 lb., \$20 to \$35. I ship anything you wish on approval. Write. **OSCAR BLOMGREN, GLENWOOD CITY, WIS.**

CHOICE weanling pigs from our reliable Poland-China herd, priced from Twenty to Forty Dollars. Write for literature. **COX & CHAFF, KEITHSBURG, ILLINOIS.**

FOR SALE—Entire herd Holsteins, seven milking, aged two to seven years; three yearling heifers; four heifer calves; one herdsire A. R. O. backing. **ALONZO JACKSON, LAGRANGE, OHIO.**

HOLSTEIN HEIFER and bull calves. Purebred, registered and high grade. Splendid individuals and breedings. Delivered to you, \$25 and up. Your inquiry will be given our best attention. **BROWNROFT FARMS, MCGRAW, N. Y.**

REGISTERED BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS of Liberator, Designer, Yankee and Giant breeding. Spring Boars and Gilts, \$18 to \$22.50. Bred sows of good breeding at bargain prices. **C. M. BALSLEY, R. R. 1, WITT, ILL.**

YOU NEED HEALTHY HOLSTEINS that combine type and everyday production with noted blood lines. Our Accredited Herd is strong on Glista, Pontiac, Segis and the Model families. Our prices are reasonable. Write to-day to **MAPLE GROVE STOCK FARM, F. JONES, MGR., CENTERVILLE, PA., R. No. 4.**

Please mention THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN when writing to our advertisers

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HAWTHORNE PARK KENNELS Pedigreed White Collie Puppies.

MRS. JAY UPTON, SANDY CREEK, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Coon, Skunk, Mink, Fox, Wolf and Rabbit Hounds. **C. L. DENTON, RAMSEY, ILLINOIS.**

SHEPHERD PUPS—Guaranteed from heel working stock. **FAIR OAK FARM, NORWOOD, MINN.**

GET MY LIST of Bird Dogs and Hounds before you buy—all ages. Priced right. **M. L. Kilpatrick, Bartlett, Tenn.**

WHITE COLLIE PUPPIES. Pedigrees furnished. Males \$25. Females \$20. **HIGHRIDGE POULTRY FARM, CERESCO, NEBR.**

COLLIE PUPS: good ones, \$5.00 and \$3.00; Airedale Pups; Full blood, \$7.50 and \$5.00. **ALPHE CHERRY, ST. PAUL, IND.**

FOR SALE—Female Newfoundland pups \$25. Male or female St. Bernards \$50 each. All A. K. C. Stock. **R. H. MARTIN, GREENSBURG, IND.**

GERMAN POLICE PUPPIES, thoroughbred, 2 months' old. Males, \$50; Females, \$35. **PATRICIA SMITH, SKIDMORE COLLEGE, SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.**



WHITE COLLIE PUPS—The most beautiful specimens the dog world can offer. Useful and intelligent. **COMRADE KENNELS, DEPT. B, GALION, OHIO.**

SEEDS, BULBS, VINES, ETC.

ABRUZZI SEED RYE—Only \$1.75 bushel. **HENDERSON SEED CO., HENDERSONVILLE, N. C.**

KLONDYKE STRAWBERRY PLANTS—50c. per 100; \$4 per 1,000, delivered. **D. F. DYKES, NOBLE, LA.**

IRIS AND PEONIES. Best varieties. Pure Bee's Honey. Write for prices. **WILLIAM H. TOPPIN, MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.**

FOR SALE—Double yellow daffodil bulbs, 2 dozen, 40 cents; \$1.15 per 100. **LILLIAN SEYBERT, EAST BRADY, PA.**

FRUIT TREES—The most complete line of fruit and ornamental trees offered in the Southwest. Free catalog. Express paid. **CONSOLIDATED NURSERIES, HOUSTON, TEXAS.**

THREE YEAR GRAPE VINES FOR FALL PLANTING—Agawans, Concord, Moore's Early, Golden Packington, Niagara, Campbell's Early, Delaware, Lindley, Woodruff, Brighton, Clinton, Moore's Diamond, Eaton, Packington, Salem, Worden, Wyoming. Send for catalog of vines, small fruits and nursery stock. **WARREN SHINN, WOODBURY, N. J.**



POULTRY

COCKERELS \$1.50, ANCONAS. **MRS. MARK OVERFIELD, MESHOPPEN, PA., R. No. 3.**

NON-SITTING STRAIN Rhode Island Reds. Cockerels and breeders now ready. **T. A. BEEKMAN, CLOVER HILL, N. J.**

FANCY POULTRY FOR SALE—30 varieties, catalog free. **HERMAN BLUMER, BERGER, MISSOURI.**

S. C. BUFF LEGHORN COCKERELS. Choice stock \$2 and up. Shipped on approval. **WARD WALES, PLEASANT VALLEY, IOWA.**

WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS. Selected Stock guaranteed to be right. Shipped on approval. **Address F. M. REYNOLDS, FACTORYVILLE, PA.**

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, LINE BRED AND bred-to-day. Poorman Strain. Good utility, \$2.50; fancy, \$5.00. **CALVIN C. ZILLES, HIGHLAND, ILL., R. R. 1.**

BLACK LEGHORNS—Cockerels, pullets \$2 up. Ten yearling hens and \$5 Cockerel, \$20. "Real Egg Machines." Also 278 Reds. **ELIHU WHITE, LANESBORO, MASS.**

MISCELLANEOUS—WANTED

WANTED—One hundred Pennsylvania agents. Rare opportunity. Marvellous new specific for rheum. Every sale makes a permanent customer. Write to-day for terms. **W. A. DEARING, HARDIN, MO.**

MISCELLANEOUS—FOR SALE

REEFER'S MORE EGG TONIC—Four one dollar boxes for one dollar to introduce it. **R. H. WILLIAMS, MILLWOOD, PA.**

SMOKING TOBACCO—10 lb. Best Kentucky Burley, \$5; 10 lb. best Tenn. Red, \$3.50; 10 lb. smoking, \$2.75, prepaid. **FARMERS' ASS'N, DUKEDOM, TENN.**

LUMBER AND SHINGLES—at reduced prices. Farmers' trade our specialty. Best quality. **Robert Emerson Company, Box 1156-E, Tacoma, Wash.**

OLD KENTUCKY HOMESPUN TOBACCO 3 years old. Smoking or chewing, 1 lb. 65c; 5 lb. \$2.50; 10 lb. \$4.00. Postpaid. One pound can granulated, \$1.00. **S. U. WOOLDRIDGE, HOPKINSVILLE, KY.**

SWEET MILD HAVANA blended cigars, straight or belly shape, \$4 per 100 delivered. Satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded if goods are returned. Order to-day. **A. RAMIREZ & CO., P. O. Box 998, TAMPA, FLA. (Established, 1907.)**

MAKE-EM-LAY HEN TONIC. The greatest of all Egg Makers. Make-Em-Lay is put up in \$1 packages, each package containing 110 tablets. One tablet dissolved in one quart of water to every 10 hens. It will make them lay. Special introductory offer, 50c; only two packages to a customer. **THE LAHORE CO., P. O. Box 210, RHINELANDER, WIS.**

SOUTH CAROLINA BEANS, \$1.50 Bushel Hamper. South Carolina Cucumbers, \$1.50 Bushel Hamper. Famous South Carolina Cantaloupes, \$1.50 per Standard Crate, 45 loaves to crate. **F. O. B. Blackville. Cash with order. THE GROCERY SHOP, BLACKVILLE, S. C.**

TO AVOID INBREEDING I must sell my Herdsire King Mutual Korndyke 8th Born October 3, 1918

A WISE YOUTH

A small boy had been vaccinated, and after the operation the doctor prepared to bandage the sore arm, but the boy objected.

"Put it on the other arm, Doctor."
 "Why so," said the physician, "I want to put the bandage on your sore arm, so the boys at school won't hit you on it."
 "Put it on the other arm, Doc," reiterated the small boy; "you don't know the fellows at our school."

The extension director was peeved. The common breeders and dairymen were so ignorant and they kept on asking him questions about how the money was being spent and why the Holstein business did not show any beneficial results from the expenditure. He finally flared "You don't deserve to have the high officials of the extension department come and spend their time with you."

"I don't deserve rheumatism either" a voice shouted in the background, "but I've got it."

The old prophet Nahum is supposed to have written or uttered his prophecy more than 2,600 years ago, yet some of his utterances are applicable to the present day "The chariots shall rage in the streets, they shall justle one against another in the broad ways; they shall seem like torches, they shall run like the lightnings."

It costs \$1.20 to \$2.80 to produce a ton of bituminous coal, and \$1.23 to produce a bushel of wheat. The coal sells at the mines for about \$5.50 a ton. The wheat sells at the farms for about 85 cents a bushel.—*Omaha Bee.*

A FINE CHANCE

Wanted—Pipe organist, who can also fill the position of auto mechanic or stenographer and typist or building custodian or undertaker; a good steady position—*Classified Ad in Oakland (Cal.) Tribune.*

To Avoid Inbreeding

I must sell my Herdsire

King Mutual Korndyke 8th

Born October 3, 1918

He is the only bull in the East, and I think, in the World, with a 1,313-lb. year record dam, a 1,200-lb. granddam and a 1,200-lb. year record sister.

His individuality will please you, he is gentle to handle, is light-colored and sires light-colored calves.

I am retaining his daughters. He has about fifty. This is your opportunity to secure a proven sire of splendid quality and breeding. Will take females in deal. *Send for pedigree*

S. W. RUSSELL

Herkimer Co.

Poland, N. Y.

THE FIRST PURE FOOD LAW

The first pure food law was passed by a Pennsylvania legislature in 1895 says James Foust, director of the Bureau of Foods of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. The federal government and many of the other states followed with similar laws until to-day only a few states have not enacted fundamental food laws. Twenty-five years ago thirty percent of our staple groceries were either adulterated or misbranded or both. Today we believe that less than one percent of the staples are in this class.

During October there were seventy-nine prosecutions of the act which protects the public against the purchase of milk and cream containing less than the required amounts of fats and solids.

PREPOTENT COLLEGE SIRE

For a number of years Emblagaard Tritomia Homestead headed the herd owned by the University of Illinois furnishing a good example of the influence of a prepotent, transmitting sire. In the University herd records of the milk and butterfat produced by the various cows have been kept for many years. These records show that the daughters of Emblagaard Tritomia Homestead were greater producers than their dams as they exceeded the average production of their mothers by 3,907 lb. milk and approximately 200 lb. butter.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

To remove spots from linen so they will not return—use a pair of scissors.

Cooking odors are easily destroyed by applying a coat of rubber on your kitchen stove.

Grass stains can be avoided by wearing green clothing.

To keep the dog from barking—shoot him.

Good tough inner tubes for your car can be made by cooking a batch of regular bulk macaroni.—*Pennsylvania Farmer.*

HEADS ILLINOIS HERD

A double grandson of Dutchland Creamelle Colantha Lad, grand champion at the 1921 National Dairy Show, has been purchased by H. B. Utley & Son of Downers Grove, Illinois. His daughters at Belmont Farms will be tested as soon as they freshen. He is now a two-year-old and his present owners had a good opportunity to look over his offspring before they purchased him.

PEARL STAYS ON THE JOB

Pearl Longfeld De Kol, the foundation cow of the herd owned by E. C. Wippermann near Sheboygan, Wisconsin, recently gave birth to a fine heifer calf. Pearl is past sixteen years of age but she and her baby are pictures of health. Pearl was the first Wisconsin cow to produce 28,000 lb. of milk in a year and she heads the greatest three generation Holstein group of her state in the 365 day division.

A Place to Find

high-class, heavy producing and healthy Holsteins. Our senior sire is Grand Champion Segis 2d, a double grandson of King Segis Champion, his dam being the great Belle Segis Champion, a 37 lb. four-year-old. His four nearest dams average 32.61 lb. of butter in seven days.

His daughters are fine individuals, good sized and are heavy producers, milking around 70 to 85 lb. per day with first and second calf.

Our herd containing 120 head are under State and Federal Supervision. VISITORS ALWAYS WELCOME.

L. N. Mack & Son
 and Floyd E. Mack
 Susquehanna Co., Montrose, Pa.

If You Want Fresh Cows, Springers, Heifers or Young Bulls

BRED IN THE PURPLE, you can secure them in Susquehanna and Wyoming Counties, Pennsylvania, from the following breeders and dairymen whose establishments are within easy driving distance of Tunkhannock or Montrose. You are invited to inspect these herds and make your own selection.

Chas. Ace.....Tunkhannock
 Wm. Benning.....Kingsley
 A. L. Howell & Son..Thompson
 Claude A. Brown..Tunkhannock
 E. W. Brundage....Hopbottom
 A. R. Bush.....Montrose
 E. D. Ellsworth....Meshoppen
 S. R. Ellsworth....Meshoppen
 L. N. Mack & Son...Montrose
 Floyd E. Mack.....Montrose
 Maple Ridge Farm..Springville
 B. C. Roberts.....Meshoppen
 A. E. Robinson.....Montrose
 Robert Springer...Factoryville
 Raymond Strickland.Nicholson
 Clarence H. Titus.Tunkhannock

REASONABLE

A Scotch scientist says there never was any Adam or Eve. There is ground for the suspicion that the human race was founded by Cain.

Just for Fun

He had called on her twice a week for six months, but had not proposed. "Ethel," he said, as they were taking a moonlight stroll one evening, "I am—er going to ask you an important question."

"Oh, George!" she exclaimed, "this is so sudden. Why, I—"

"What I want to ask you is this," he interrupted. "What date have you and your mother decided upon for our wedding?"

"Does your new girl know anything about automobiles?"

"I should say not. She asked me last night if I cooled the engine by stripping the gears."

A speaker on conditions in the great wheat growing districts said that many times, the entire energies of the farmer and his family seemed to be concentrated on the growing of wheat to the exclusion of everything else and that in some cases, there was not even a garden. While we doubt the statement, we are reminded of an old story.

Two neighbors were confiding their troubles to each other over the backyard fence that separated their premises.

"You know," said Mrs. Stiggins, "that my husband is a carpenter?"

"Yes."

"Well, I give you my word that all our upstairs rooms are unfinished, and the roof leaks whenever it rains and I can't get Hugh to do a thing to 'em!"

"You're not any worse off than I am," said Mrs. Muggins. "You know my husband used to be a fireman on a locomotive?"

"Yes."

"Well, just as true as I stand here, I always have to get up in the morning and make the fire!"

HER SURE TEST

A bright little city girl married a hustling young farm boy and started right in to learn all the mysteries of farm house-keeping.

As he came in to supper one evening, she exclaimed: "Why Jim! I didn't know we had any ducks, but I found three duck eggs among those you brought in to-day."

"Duck eggs!" said Jim. "How do you know they were?"

"Oh, I put them in water and these three floated."

Be Reasonable

YOU would not expect your Holsteins to produce the maximum yield of butterfat if you did not provide them with a proper balanced ration.

Is It Reasonable

to expect your soil to produce a maximum yield from year to year without the same attention and feeding?

Your Soil Needs A Balanced Ration

For every element taken from the soil by growing plants a like amount must be returned thru the agencies of manures, fertilizers, legumes, etc.

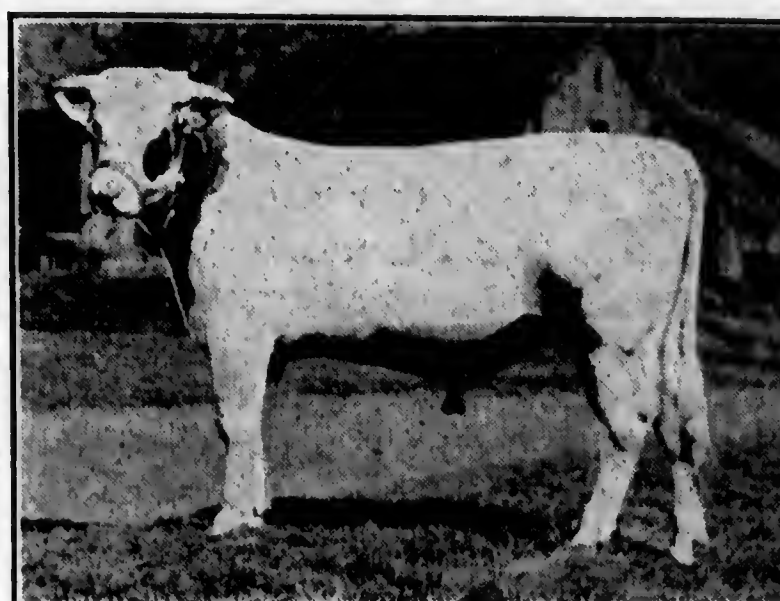
Baynes' Soil Improver

will help you settle your soil problems and will be sent to any address in the United States for 25 cents a year or 5 years for \$1.00 with the valuable 74 page booklet "FEEDING DAIRY COWS" as a premium.

ADDRESS

BAYNES' SOIL IMPROVER,
327 So. LaSalle St., Dept. H Chicago, Illinois

OUR HERDSIRE IS BY



DUTCHLAND KONIGEN CREAMELLE BOY
a son of King Segis Pontiac Konigen and Dutchland Creamelle Colantha Vale 881.21 lb. butter, 21,701.5 lb. milk in a year—her dam 27,625 lb. milk in a year—her dam 29,591.4 lb. milk while her dam was the first cow to average 100 lb. milk a day for 100 days.
We offer a few nice heifer calves of this wonderful family. *Herd under State and Federal Supervision.*

VALLEY VIEW FARM
O. P. Walker & Sons, Props.
Susquehanna Co. Thompson, Pa.

K P A P Prilly

A two-year-old daughter of our senior sire

King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje

freshening as a two-year-old produced 23 lb. of butter in seven days milking 60 lb. a day FROM ONLY TWO QUARTERS. What would she have done from FOUR? Come and see her Daddy and her sisters and brothers.

You will want to own one.

A. E. Robinson
Susquehanna Co. Montrose, Pa.

Bred to Sire Producers

Hillside Ormsby Lad Pietje, born March 29, 1923. Sire, King Pontiac Maple Knoll Ormsby, by King of the Pontiacs from a 33.16 lb. daughter of King Korndyke Hengerveld Ormsby. Dam, Hillside Rhododendron 35.14 lb. butter in seven days. For thirty days she averaged 92 lb. of milk testing 4.27% fat making 147.95 lb. butter, a state record when made. She is a beautiful individual and a tremendous producer. Her son is bound to sire producers. You need this bull to head your herd.

Hillside and Springbrook Farms
Trucksville Pennsylvania

Introducing Our Herdsire



KING PIETJE AAGGIE PONTIAC

a son of King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje, the well-known son of King Segis Pontiac Alcartra and the former world's champion 35-lb. four-year-old, Fairmont Zerma Segis Pietje.

His dam, Aaggie Cornucopia Pauline Girl 2d, is a 31.79 lb. maternal great-granddaughter of Aaggie Cornucopia Pauline.

He is being bred to granddaughters of the great King Model.

Our Herd Is Under State and Federal Supervision

ROBERT I. SPRINGER
Susquehanna Co., R. D. 1 Factoryville, Pa.

The Grand Old Sire



King Pontiac Alcartra Wayne

Stands at the head of my herd which is under State and Federal Supervision.

His daughters are tremendous producers as well as good individuals and have made a number of remarkable records, one junior three-year-old producing 1,030.4 lb. butter, 21,552.2 lb. milk in 330 days. Come and see the individuality of my animals and you will want to buy some of them.

HARRY A. RICE
Sullivan County Wheelerville, Pa.

For Twenty Years

I have been

BREEDING HOLSTEINS,

and, being a dairy farmer, have always had to keep in mind that the true value of Holsteins is based on their ability to return a profit over the cost of their feed and care. Naturally, I have developed a good herd, at the head of which stands

King Artis Waconda,

whose dam is a 30-lb. cow that made a world's record as a three-year-old for butter production in yearly work.

I am pricing his young stock reasonably.



SAM T. WITMER
Dauphin County, Union Deposit, Pa.

Interesting Egyptian Discovery

A monument to a lord of Ancient Egypt was discovered recently and the hieroglyphic inscriptions record that part of his wealth consisted of 260 donkeys, 564 sheep, 2,234 goats, 835 horned and 220 HORNLESS CATTLE.

The milk and butterfat producing capacity of Hornless Holsteins, although demonstrated many times previously, was established definitely November, 1916, when the great KEYSTONE BEAUTY PLUM JOHANNA finished her second wonderful year record making a WORLD'S RECORD in her class. Calving as a senior four year-old she produced, in strictly official test, 25,787.5 lb. milk, 1,294.71 lb. butter in 365 days with an average test of 4.02% fat. No other heifer has ever equalled this production in strictly official work.

The blood of KEYSTONE BEAUTY PLUM JOHANNA is intensified in the present ORIGIN HERD. LET ME PRICE A HORNLESS BULL TO YOU.

George E. Stevenson
727 Connell Bldg. Scranton, Pa.

Please mention THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN when writing to our advertisers

Wm. D. Lenker—Dr. Jesse L. Lenker



KING MEAD SEGIS INKA

has the right to sire producers. Close up in his pedigree occur the names of a number of famous cows, including Three former World Champions:

Pietertje Maid Ormsby;

Maker of two World's Records for 30 day Butter Production:

Pontiac Clothilde De Kol 2d.

First cow to produce 1,000 lb. butterfat in a year, first to make a 30-lb. official seven-day butter record at three successive freshenings and the first cow to make 37 lb. butter in 7 day official test:

Aaggie Cornucopia Pauline,

The first 30 lb. heifer and the first cow to make 34 lb. butter in seven days.

The herds headed by King Mead Segis Inka are Accredited.

Let us price you one of his sons.

Lenkerbrook Dairy Farms

R. D. 4

Harrisburg, Pa.

EVERBREEZE FARM

announces the purchase of the noted proven Holstein sire



KING HENGERVELD HARTJE

whose daughters enjoy a splendid reputation for size and type as well as LARGE and PERSISTENT PRODUCTION.

One daughter of King made a World's Record for Butter Production in Long Time Test; we believe others will equal her when given the opportunity. During the coming year we plan to tell you more about our herdsire and our herd which is Accredited.

GEORGE LIGHTBODY

Lackawanna County

Dalton, Penna.

THE BLOOD OF WORLD CHAMPIONS

Is STRONGLY in EVIDENCE at SILVERWOOD



KING PONTIAC ALCARTRA PIETJE

is our senior herdsire. He was from Fairmont Zerma Segis Pietje, 35.61 lb. butter in 7 days as a junior four-year-old. World's Record when made. His sire, King Segis Pontiac Alcartra, was from a heifer that made World's Records for butter production for periods of 7 days, 30 days and 365 days while he was by a son of a cow that made World's Butter Records for 7 days, 30 days and for a full year.

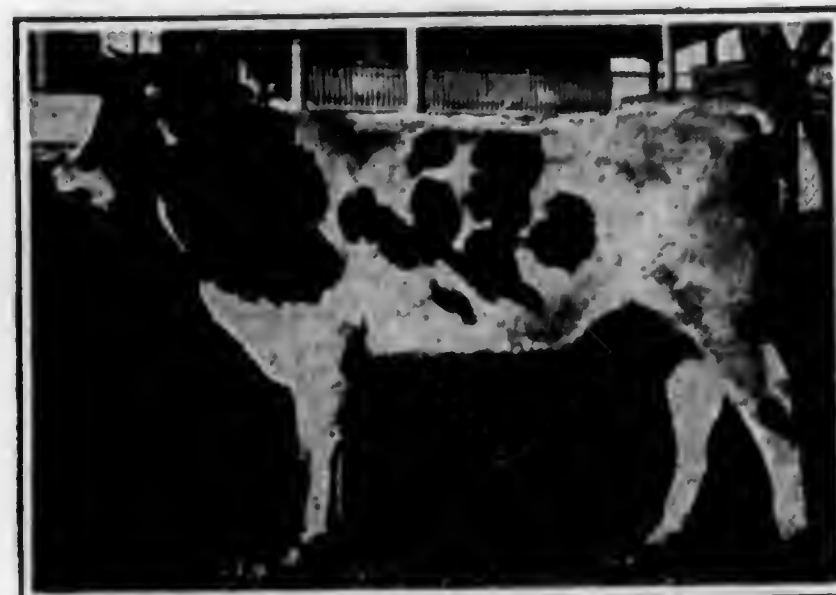
A daughter of our bull recently produced 23 lb. of butter in 7 days as a two-year-old from only 2 quarters and she milked 60 lb. a day. Daughters and Sons of King have won high honors in the show ring. Let us price one to you? Our herd is under State and Federal Supervision.

Silverwood Stock Farm, H. S. Brown & Sons, Props.

Susquehanna County, THOMPSON, PA.

Special Inducement

Two daughters of The Potentate, whose dam is a 40-lb. daughter of a 43-lb. cow. Due to freshen in the spring by



King Ormsby Veeman Korndyke

whose seven nearest dams have seven-day records averaging 30.89 lb. butter.

PRICE \$200 FOR THE PAIR

I also offer a nice daughter of Napol Sir Keystone Beauty whose dam made 1,294 lb. butter in a year in strictly official test as a four-year-old. She is due right away and is bound to please you. Price \$250.

CLARENCE H. TITUS

Wyoming County

Tunkhannock Pa. R. D. 2

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Vol. II

HARRISBURG, PA., DECEMBER 8, 1923

No. 23

Published Semi-Monthly. Price, 75c.

SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE
AND EXPERIMENT STATION
PENNA. STATE COLLEGE
STATE COLLEGE, PA.



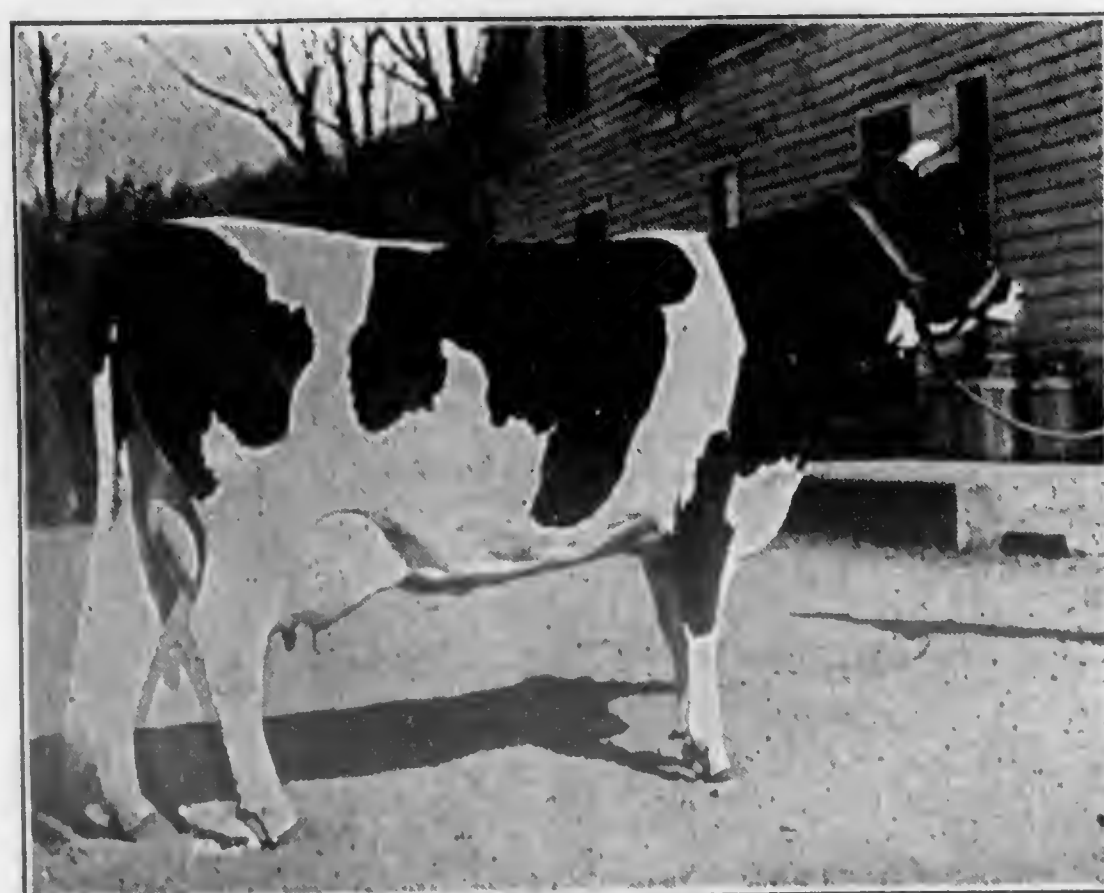
THE BARN AND PART OF THE HERD AT THE POLK STATE SCHOOL, PENNSYLVANIA'S LARGEST HOLSTEIN BREEDING ESTABLISHMENT.

Published in the Interest of Breeders and Dairymen Everywhere



Entered as second-class matter April 8, 1923, at the post office at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, under the act of March 3, 1879.

Type Plus Production



Another of the handsome young cows in Dennington Herd. She is K P B K FLORA HARTOG POHLCREST and she has official records of 27.7 lb. butter in a week, 111.63 lb. butter in 30 days. She is one of the many good granddaughters of King of the Pontiacs.



Cows like her, possessing exquisite type and tremendous producing capacity, are being mated with our herdsire, ONACO SIR LUCILLE JOLIE BEAUTY, whose dam and sire's dam were both World Champions for Year Butter Production. This pair of great cows averaged 1,233.93 lb. butter, 24,808.85 lb. milk in a year as four-year-old heifers, the dam's average test being 3.94% fat, and the sire's dam 4.02%.

In seven-day test EACH of these cows produced 665.5 lb. milk, the dam making 33.29 lb. butter and the sire's dam 32.88 lb.

THE RESULTS ARE BOUND TO PLEASE YOU?

We have just a few young bulls that we are pricing very low, especially when you consider their Quality and Breeding. Their dams are choice individuals, large, healthy cows that are persistent producers and give a big flow of milk with a satisfactory fat test. These are the only kind we keep in the Dennington Herd. Come and look them over or write today for prices and descriptions.

Herd Under State and Federal Supervision

DENNINGTON STOCK FARM

SCRANTON

J. J. JERMYN, Owner

PENNSYLVANIA

Please mention THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN when writing to our advertisers

BALED SHAVINGS

The best BEDDING for cows
Write for delivered price in Car Lots
Oscar Smith & Son, Albany, N.Y.

The Knowledge of Records

Cattle, and men are pre-requisite
in a Box Man. You'll find all your
requirements filled in
Alden DONALD T. GRAVES
New York

If You Want Fresh Cows, Springers, Heifers or Young Bulls

BRED IN THE PURPLE, you can secure them in Susquehanna and Wyoming Counties, Pennsylvania, from the following breeders and dairymen whose establishments are within easy driving distance of Tunkhannock, Thompson, or Montrose. You are invited to inspect these herds and make your own selection.

Chas. Ace.....Tunkhannock
Wm. Benning.....Kingsley
A. L. Howell & Son..Thompson
Claude A. Brown.Tunkhannock
H. S. Brown & Son..Thompson
E. W. Brundage....Hopbottom
A. R. Bush.....Montrose
E. D. Ellsworth....Meshoppen
S. R. Ellsworth....Meshoppen
L. N. Mack & Son...Montrose
Floyd E. Mack.....Montrose
Maple Ridge Farm..Springville
B. C. Roberts.....Meshoppen
A. E. Robinson.....Montrose
Robert Springer...Factoryville
Raymond Strickland.Nicholson
Clarence H. Titus.Tunkhannock
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Be Reasonable

YOU would not expect your Holsteins to produce the maximum yield of butterfat if you did not provide them with a proper balanced ration.

Is It Reasonable

to expect your soil to produce a maximum yield from year to year without the same attention and feeding?

Your Soil Needs A Balanced Ration

For every element taken from the soil by growing plants a like amount must be returned thru the agencies of manures, fertilizers, legumes, etc.

Baynes' Soil Improver

will help you settle your soil problems and will be sent to any address in the United States for 25 cents a year or 5 years for \$1.00 with the valuable 74 page booklet "FEEDING DAIRY COWS" as a premium.

ADDRESS

BAYNES' SOIL IMPROVER,
327 So. LaSalle St., Dept. H Chicago, Illinois

A Ton and a Half of Pork from One Litter in 180 Days

Produced by a Big Type Poland-China Sow

FULL INFORMATION FREE. WRITE TODAY FOR BOOKLETS TO

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keeps you informed on all things of interest in Big Type Poland-Chinas. \$1.00 for 1 year; 3 years for \$2.00. National Record records your Poland-Chinas.

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\$10.00**

No Dues. No Assessments. Saves half in recording fees.

A Profitable Business—
Combine the cow and sow products. By actual test Big Type Poland-Chinas produce more pork than any other breed of hogs.

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Business Builders!

Breeder and Dairyman ads. are Business Builders because the readers of this journal are men who milk cows for a living, who buy bulls to head their herds, purebred and grades, and who, desiring to increase the producing capacity and improve the individuality of the animals they own, are in the market for purebred Holsteins.

To get in touch with this large and rapidly increasing market at a very low cost, just tell us your problems. We'll do the rest.

The Holstein Breeder & Dairyman
Box 110, Harrisburg, Pa.

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The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

VOL. II

HARRISBURG, PA., DECEMBER 8, 1923

NO. 23

The Polk State School Herd

An Accredited Herd of Three Hundred Purebred Holsteins

LOCATED at Polk, Venango County Pennsylvania is the largest herd of Holsteins in Pennsylvania and one of the largest accredited dairy herds in the entire United States. This herd has not been built up by the expenditure of large sums of money. With the exception of the herdsires, the entire herd, consisting of more than 300 animals, has been bred and developed in the herd owned by the Polk State School.

The Polk State School is an institution whose functions are to provide suitable training for children of western Pennsylvania who, by reason of mental deficiency, are unable to make good use of the instruction which would be given them in the common schools of the state; and also to provide manual training and suitable employment for older children who, by reason of mental deficiency, are unable to take care of themselves.

There are more than 2,000 inmates of this school together with the teachers and the necessary attendants and care takers.

Nearly all the boys and girls live in cottages scat-

while the garden products were valued at \$9,026.88. The value of the hogs sold or slaughtered amounted to \$7,109.04 and the poultry and eggs produced were valued at \$7,788.83, a total of \$84,085.22. The inventory of the livestock on hand showed a valuation of \$67,652.70, the 269 head of Holsteins being valued at \$46,555.00, an average price of \$173.06. At that time there were 1,009 inmates employed in various industries, 56 working on the farm and garden.

The herd was established in April, 1899, by the purchase of six choice cows and a herd bull from Edgar Huidekoper of Meadville, Penna., whose cele-



JENNY WREN NETHERLAND 2d, No. 265255.
23.91 lb. butter, 607.6 lb. milk in seven days as a junior four-year-old. A daughter of King Champion Jannek.

brated herd was then at the zenith of its glory. Mr. Huidekoper owned a large herd, which won many prizes at the greatest fairs of the years previous. He was one of the leading Holstein importers, and was instrumental in bringing many good animals from Holland to this country.

The six cows selected were:

Rhoebe Maid	.....No. 38807
Melina Vernon	.....No. 38808
Verbena Viola	.....No. 38812
Gudula Vernon	.....No. 38813
Jenny Wren 6th	.....No. 38817
Boukina 3d	.....No. 38818

They were all sired by Pietertje King No. 13400. He was a son of the imported cow, Peterina No. 2960 in the Holstein Herd-Book and he was sired by the imported bull, Pietertje 2d's Holland King No. 9843 H. F. H. B., a son of the famous Pietertje 2d. This cow made a well authenticated record of 30,318½ lb. milk in a year, a performance which was verified by dairy authorities, breed experts and disinterested



ALMA JANNEK VALLONIA 2d, No. 392043.
28.23 lb. butter, 626 lb. milk in seven days. A daughter of King Korndyke Segis Inka.

tered around the extensive grounds. The children are given a liberal, general education as far as is possible and are trained so that they will be able to make their own living when they leave the institution. Most of the training for the girls is in the line of general housework with sewing and laundry work. There is a tailor shop, shoe shop, carpenter shop and rooms for various other manual occupations and the work on the farm is largely carried on by the boys. During the fiscal year ending May 31, 1922, the report of the steward showed that the farm products, if sold in the wholesale market, would have brought \$60,160.47

public officials as well as business and professional men.

The sire selected with these six females to form the foundation of a herd, was Monk Netherland Fay No. 2547, a son of Sophia Netherland and Lady Fay's Monk. At the time the herd was started the Institution was practically in its infancy. The then Board of Trustees were of the opinion that all public institutions maintaining a herd of cattle should breed purebred stock and, after a careful consideration of the



MELINA VERNON DE KOL, 4th, No. 348497.
31.60 lb. butter, 700.3 lb. milk in seven days, 124.94 lb. butter,
2,783.5 lb. milk in thirty days. A daughter of King
Champion Jannek.

merits of the various dairy breeds, decided in favor of Holstein-Friesians.

A few years later Mr. Huidekoper decided to retire from the Holstein business. The Board of Trustees purchased from him twenty-six additional cows which were added to the growing herd. During the succeeding years to 1913 ten other registered Holsteins were purchased but since 1913 the only purchases made have been bulls for herdsires.

During 1916 it was found that some of the animals in the herd were afflicted with tuberculosis. A vigorous campaign was started to eradicate the trouble but it was nearly three years before the disease was stamped out, during which time 105 animals were destroyed, including a number of cows with large official and herd records. Since that time the periodical tests have given the herd a clean bill of health and now it is federally accredited.

From the earliest days records have been kept of the production of the animals. During the year 1922, thirty-six cows and heifers each produced over 10,000 lb. of milk and during the month of May, 1922, the 140 cows and heifers milking, averaged 4,567 lb. milk daily. In other words, the cows averaged 32.2 lb. milk a day, a splendid showing considering that the herd is operated primarily to produce milk and cream used in the institution and is so handled that the aggregate monthly production shows very little fluctuation. The average daily production of milk during the year ending May 31, 1922, was 3,308 lb.

A number of official records were made during that year. Three cows each produced 31 lb. butter or more, thirty-one cows made records to exceed 21 lb. butter in seven days, seven cows exceeded 600 lb. of milk in a week and two cows exceeded 700 lb. The steward renders a biennial report and we do not have access to the figures relating to the fiscal year that ended last May, but No. 4, the latest test bulletin issued by Super-

intendent Gardner, which bears the date of Nov. 10, 1923, showed that Melina Vernon De Kol 4th, a six-year-old, has produced 700.3 lb. milk, 31.6 lb. butter in seven days, tested twenty-eight days after freshening and that she was tested for thirty days during which she produced 124.94 lb. butter with an average test of 3.59% and an average daily milk production of 92.7 lb. for the month.

All milk produced is used by the institution, from 500 to 750 lb. being fed daily to the calves which are raised on milk and calf gruel. The male calves are sold for breeding purposes or slaughtered for veal. Some of the surplus females have been snapped up by other state institutions, who are glad to secure stock of proven merit at reasonable prices. We emphasize the words "Stock of Proven Merit" for Mr. G. L. Weaver, who has been steward of the institution for many years, says that the production and breeding records of the herd have been unbroken from the day the first six cows were received, away back in April, 1899, or practically a quarter of a century.

The method of keeping production records is interesting. Daily milk sheets are placed in the barn on which is recorded the morning and evening production of all the milkers. Then a loose-leaf monthly record book is kept and also two-year production record. In addition there is an individual cow record which gives the animals name and number; when she was fresh; the name and number of her dam and her record; the name and number of the sire and his dam's record; the amount of milk given during the testing period; the average test; the amount of butterfat produced; the market price of the milk or butterfat; the value of the product during the testing period; the amount of food consumed during the testing period and the value of that food, pasture, roughage or grain.



JANNEK FAY KORNDYKE, No. 529467
at 4 years, 15 days, milk 574.9 lb., butter 24.78 lb. in seven days,
2,175 lb. milk, 102.29 lb. butter in thirty days. A daughter
of King Pontiac Dean Korndyke and Polk Jannek Fay,
31.03 lb. butter, 720 lb. milk.

The value of the food consumed is charged against the cow and the value of her product is credited to her so it can be seen whether she is a winning or losing proposition as well as her returns for a dollar expended for feed, and the feed cost per pound of feed and per hundred pound of milk. The breeding records are partly duplicated on this sheet and all particulars of interest are recorded so that the managers have a complete history of the animal. The official records are kept on forms very similar to those in general use among breeders in the eastern United States.

With so large a herd it is only natural that the grain needed is purchased in carload lots and milled and mixed as required. Dry cows receive a grain ration composed of equal parts of bran, oats, corn meal and oil meal which is fed at the rate of about 16 lb. daily to cows weighing from 1,500 to 1,600 lb. The cows on test receive a ration composed of:

- 3 parts bran
- 2 parts oats
- 2 parts corn meal
- 2 parts oil meal
- 4 parts gluten
- 2 parts cotton seed meal;

together with beets or beet pulp and molasses.

The cows in milk receive one pound of grain feed to every three pound of milk they produce and this mixture consists of:

- 200 lb. bran
- 300 lb. gluten
- 300 lb. corn meal
- 100 lb. oil meal
- 100 lb. cotton seed meal.

In early September of this year Mr. Weaver reported that the Polk herd numbered 329 purebred Holsteins consisting of 155 cows, 6 bulls and 168 head of young stock. The estimated value of the dairy buildings and equipment was \$65,000 and the herd at that time was estimated to be worth \$38,000 or an average of \$115.50 a slight scaling down from the figures of 18 months ago.

The herdsires are King Champion Jannek, King Pontiac Dean Korndyke and Brookside Waldorf Prince Abbekerk.

King Champion Jannek No. 72882 is the senior herd sire. This bull now has 78 officially tested daughters



JANNEK DEAN LADY KORNDYKE No. 485377.
22.64 lb. butter, 538.3 lb. milk in seven days as a junior four-year-old. A daughter of King Pontiac Dean Korndyke.

of which two have each made over 31 lb. butter in seven days. One of his daughters is Melina Vernon De Kol 4th of whom we have already spoken. Another daughter is Polk Jannek Fay, 720 lb. milk, 31.02 lb. butter in a week and 3,136.4 lb. milk, 127.23 lb. butter in thirty days. The seven day milk record of this cow stood at the head of the Pennsylvania mature class for four years. Her thirty day milk record was the second highest in the state when made and her thirty day butter record was the third highest. In addition, as a five-year-old she is credited with 27.31

lb. butter, 675.1 lb. milk in seven days and 112.03 lb. butter, 2,645.1 lb. milk in thirty days. Her seven and thirty day milk records each occupied fifth position in the mature cow list at time of making.

King Champion Jannek has the distinction of having Century Sires for his three nearest sires. His own sire is King Pontiac Champion, the well-known son of King of the Pontiacs from the 31 lb. cow, Maid Mutual De Kol. The daughters of King Pon-



KING CHAMPION JANNEK,
sire and grandsire of some of the best producers and individuals
in the herd.

tiac Champion have made wonderful records. The dam of King Champion Jannek was Jannek Albina De Kol 4th with a record made as a four-year-old of 23.65 lb. butter, 569.6 lb. milk in a week. She was a very handsome cow, was from the 22 lb. cow, Jannek Albina De Kol and was sired by Aaggie Cornucopia Johanna Lad, the best known son of Aaggie Cornucopia Pauline, former world's champion.

King Pontiac Dean Korndyke has thirteen officially tested daughters and as far as we know only two of these were tested as four-year-olds. His list includes Jannek Fay Korndyke 24.78 lb. butter in seven days tested at four years, fifteen days old. She averaged over 80 lb. milk per day. Another daughter also tested as a junior four-year-old made 22.64 lb. butter in a week and she averaged 77 lb. milk a day. This bull is a son of the King of the Pontiacs from Princess Korndyke Beryl De Kol 27.96 lb. butter, 552.2 lb. milk in seven days as a junior four-year-old, a maternal sister to Duchess Hengerveld Korndyke, a cow that made 1129.23 lb. butter in a year as a senior three-year-old, world's record when made, and then, as a five-year-old, produced 1,227.46 lb. butter in a year. King Pontiac Dean Korndyke is full brother to King Pontiac Beryl Korndyke, whose daughters have made wonderful official records during the past year at Middleton Farms.

The junior sire is Brookside Waldorf Prince Abbekerk, whose daughters are not yet in milk. His dam, Vinnie Abbekerk 2d, as a senior two-year-old produced 25.65 lb. butter in seven days averaging 70 lb. milk a day and made 100.78 lb. butter in thirty days. She is a daughter of Spring Farm King Pontiac and Vinnie Abbekerk 26.68 lb. butter in seven days as a three-year-old, a daughter of Tidy Abbekerk Prince. Brookside Waldorf Prince Abbekerk was sired by Sir Pontiac Waldorf Pietje, the well-known son of Lady Waldorf Pietje 36.31 lb. butter, 736.7 lb. milk in seven days as a four-year-old, a cow that made

32 lb. as a three-year-old, 36 lb. as a four-year-old and 35.39 lb. as a five-year-old and is dam of a 36 lb. four-year-old.

The buildings, grounds and farm of the Polk State School occupy 2,014 acres. Of this amount there are 1,000 acres of tillable land and about 150 acres of pasture land. The school together with its inmates and attendants form practically a small town which has a greater population than has some of the small towns in Venango County.

The Polk State School is doing a great and necessary work in caring for the boys and girls who by reason of retarded mental development would be unable to make full use of the usual public school instruction. They are also doing a great work in the building of a high-class, big producing herd of purebred Holstein-Friesians. Very little money was expended in founding the herd. Every animal in the herd, with the exception of the herdsire, is a descendant of Pietertje King, the sire of the first six cows purchased. The

blood of the Netherland, Clothilde and Pontiac Korn-dyke strains has been brought in through herdsires and this large herd of well over 300 animals is closely related and so is uniform in type. The mature cows average between 1,500 and 1,600 lb., so that they are above the average size of the Holsteins as found throughout the country. The few pictures shown indicate that the type of these animals is very uniform. Note particularly the long rump, straight top-lines and deep barrels.

Holsteins, on account of their vigor and large producing capacity, have always been favored by public institutions, many of which have seen the added advantage of keeping only purebred stock. These public institutions have always been leaders in the race for sanitation and health. Nearly all such institutions are under State and Federal Supervision from a health standpoint and many of them, like the herd of the Polk State School, are federally accredited.

Mineral Deficiency in Dairy Rations

By DIRECTOR E. B. FORBES, *Pennsylvania State College*

VETERINARIANS recognize mineral deficiency of the ration as a cause of disease in cattle.

There is plausible ground for inference that lack of mineral nutrients is a factor in the cause of the nutritive depletion of the overtaxed milk cow.

The informal observations of successful practical dairymen sustain the idea that under certain conditions of soil and climate milk cows suffer, in important ways, on account of insufficiency of mineral nutriment.

There is informal evidence that, under favorable conditions as to soil and climate, but with forced feeding, as in 365-day tests of milk production, cows may suffer from mineral depletion.

The use of mineral supplements, such as bone flour, under certain unfavorable conditions of practice, is thought by many successful dairymen to be beneficial.

Under favorable conditions the cow normally loses calcium while she is fresh and gains calcium late in the period of lactation and while she is dry.

Extensive laboratory studies have not shown that the use of mineral supplements is beneficial, though we concede that it may be. In metabolism experiments the cow is peculiarly unresponsive to increase of mineral nutrients, either by change of normal feeds, or by the feeding of mineral supplements. There is a fair question, however, as to the extent to which these results of mineral balance experiments, on a laboratory basis, apply under conditions of practice.

Fresh forage is more favorable to calcium storage than is dry hay; and hay cured in cocks, under caps or covers, is more favorable than is hay cured in direct exposure to the sun.

The difference between winter roughage and fresh, green forage, then, in the light of our present incomplete understanding, seems to be a secondary factor in the complex which causes fresh cows on winter rations to draw on their mineral reserves for calcium, the most important causes being the exaggerated impulse of the

improved cow to secrete milk in her limited ability to assimilate calcium. The ultimate cause of this limited ability to assimilate calcium has not been determined.

The results of investigation emphasize the necessity of a dry, resting period. The feeding during this time should be sufficiently liberal to permit the building up of extensive reserves of nutriment which shall protect the vitality of the cow and permit the full expression of her capacity to produce milk during the following period of lactation.

The primary opportunity for building up the nutrient reserves of the cow is during her growth as a heifer. Dairymen have debated the question as to the wisdom of liberal feeding during this period, with the preponderance of sentiment in the affirmative. The facts as to the mineral metabolism of the cow suggest the great desirability of making the most of the storage or constructive possibilities of the animal at this time.

We have found that a practical way to feed mineral nutrients to cows is to allow free access to a mixture of one part salt to four parts of bone flour. The special steam bone of the gelatine manufacturers is more agreeable to handle, and more acceptable in a dairy barn, and may be safer to feed than is fertilizer bone.

"When I was in India," said the bore, "I saw a tiger come down to the water where some women were washing clothes. It was a very fierce tiger, but one woman, with great presence of mind, splashed water in its face—and it slunk away."

"Gentlemen," said a man in an arm chair, "I can vouch for the truth of that. After the incident I was coming down to the water. I met this tiger, and, as is my habit, stroked its whiskers. Gentlemen, those whiskers were wet."

Argentina and Price Fixing

ARGENTINA has had cattle price-fixing laws which have been in operation for some time, but these were suspended by the President, October 27th, and will be suspended for at least six months. These laws were written in the interest of the producers, and their purpose was to fix the price of commercial beef cattle. The large packing firms doing business in the Argentine, practically all financed by American and English capital, claimed that under these laws and existing trade conditions they were unable to do business. The price fixing legislation was advocated and practically forced by organizations of ranchmen and cattle owners, but when they found that they were unable to market their stock they protested, and the laws were suspended by decree of the president.

Value of Minerals in Dairy Rations

By PROFESSOR OSCAR ERF, *Ohio State University*

NUMEROUS tests and continual observation over a period of twenty-five years have well established the fact that minerals are of great importance in the metabolism of the dairy cow. The chemical action of the mineral salts assists in the digestion and assimilation of the proteins, carbohydrates, fats, and crude fibers.

A cow producing only an average amount of milk requires no minerals except those in her feed unless the quality of the feed is very poor. Grains, grasses, hays, beets or beet pulps, and by-products of grain, such as bran, linseed meal, vacuum-dried distillers' grain, and peanut meal are usually high in mineral constituents of a highly digestible character.

Hays cut when quite young or just before blooming, as a rule, contain the greatest amount of minerals. Hays not properly cured lose many of their mineral salts—45 per cent of the mineral salts can be washed out of alfalfa hay by heavy rains, and 25 per cent can be washed out of clover hay.

The variety of the beet has much to do with the percentage of minerals which it contains. The little red beet is higher in ash than the larger beets and is better for milk production than the sugar beet. Carrots fed in limited quantities are of benefit in supplying minerals.

As a rule concentrates are low in minerals, and owing to this, high-producing cows are not able to obtain a sufficient amount of minerals from their feed without overbalancing the other constituents. The higher the production the greater the amount of mineral salts that must be added to the ration.

Care must be taken in determining the proper minerals, the amount to be fed to each cow, and the method of feeding. Minerals should not be fed in a concentrated form but should be sprinkled over moist hays, silage, or grain feeds. Mr. Monroe, of the Ohio Agricultural Station, has found that a small quantity of lime sprinkled over the silage forms calcium lactate, which is desirable for milk production. Even the salt, to be of the greatest benefit, should be mixed with the feed.

The following minerals have been used to the greatest extent and with the best results: Calcium phosphate, calcium carbonate, magnesium sulphate, sodium, sodium

phosphate, iodide of potassium, sulphur præcipitatum, black sulphide of antimony, arsenates, iron sulphates, bromides, and sodium chloride. Bone meal and hardwood ashes have been found to give the best results of any minerals with the exception, of course, of salt. As the production increases it is often advisable to reinforce these with sulphur, potassium iodide, and other minerals.

The effect of minerals in the dairy ration is not directly evident in the increased flow of milk. The improvement in the physical condition of the animal is more apparent, and due to this the milk flow is eventually increased. Minerals also seem to have a very important effect upon the unborn calf, undoubtedly due to the improved physical condition of the mother. If judgment is used in feeding minerals, the tendency is for the calves to be strong and vigorous.

To obtain the best results, the feeder must study the individual cow, and his ability to feed and care for that cow determines to a very great extent whether she will produce nearly her maximum amount of milk over a period of years or her lifetime.

The Attendance at National Dairy Show

THE attendance at the National Dairy Show, held recently at Syracuse, was rather disappointing.

While we do not have the exact figures, we understand that they were somewhere around 78,000, quite a little below the guaranteed 100,000. At St. Paul, last year, the figures were around 85,000. It is a little hard to explain why the attendance was not greater. We have not studied the statistics concerning the other dairy breeds but we know that the Holsteins shown at Syracuse came from points more widely separated than did the cattle shown at either of the two St. Paul exhibitions. The exhibits of dairy machinery were something wonderful, and we believe surpassed anything previously seen in exhibitions of this kind. The dairy authorities in the various states as well as the agricultural press, and, to a considerable extent, the great daily and weekly newspapers called attention to the show and advised their readers to attend. Special trains were run from many parts of the eastern states to Syracuse and the railroads conceded reduced rates. The foreign visitors attending the World's Dairy Congress helped swell the attendance.

But the fact remains that the people did not turn out. There are fairs in Pennsylvania where the one-day attendance is greater than the total attendance during the entire time of the National Dairy Show. Perhaps one of the reasons that the show was not a greater success was that it followed too closely the New York State Fair held upon the same grounds, and that many people felt that they could not afford to spend the time and money taking in the two events. This, of course, is and will be true of every National Dairy Show as long as the show has no home of its own and is held upon grounds upon which a somewhat similar exposition has been held one or two months previously.

From the standpoint of Holsteins the National Dairy Show was, as it should be, the greatest show of the year, although the absence of Wisconsin Holsteins detracted

considerably from its value. There are a number of critical judges who believe that the greatest Holstein female exhibited during the past show season was not at Syracuse, and some have even gone so far as to say that the best show bull of the 1923 season was also absent. The size of our country acts somewhat as a handicap to a truly national show, yet we have a remarkably successful event of this kind in the International Livestock Show which is staged early in December of each year in Chicago. We offer no suggestions now but hope to see the time come when a National Dairy Show can vie with the Chicago International Livestock Show as a successful international cattle exposition.

Timothy versus Alfalfa in Dairy Cow Rations

By EDWARD B. MEIGS

Physiologist, U. S. Dairy Division

IT has been shown in numerous experiments that the calcium balance is likely to be negative in milking animals, and more so, the less the quantity of calcium in the food and the larger the milk yield. Recent experiments have shown, however, that calcium assimilation is influenced not only by the quantity of calcium in the food but also by such factors as the vitamin content of the diet and exposure of the animals concerned to sunlight. It will be a matter of great difficulty to work out the quantitative effects of such factors as those on calcium assimilation, but it is nevertheless desirable that information should be obtained regarding the adequacy of various diets used in practice to meet the calcium requirements of farm animals and human beings, and regarding the physiological effects of calcium deficiencies. Experiments to determine the physiological effects on dairy cows of rations with different calcium contents, but otherwise nearly similar, have therefore been initiated at the Beltsville station of the United States Department of Agriculture, and have now been in progress for about three years.

The rations used have been of three kinds, in all three of which a grain mixture composed of maize meal, wheat bran, linseed meal, and cottonseed meal has been used. Ration A consisted of the grain mixture combined with alfalfa hay as the chief roughage; ration B, of the grain mixture combined with timothy hay; ration C, was the same as ration B, except that ground limestone was added to the grain. The grain mixture used in rations B and C contained more cottonseed and linseed meal and less maize meal and wheat bran than that used in ration A in order to compensate for the low protein content of timothy hay. The three rations contained about equal proportions of protein and decidedly more than is called for by any of the feeding standards.

It has been the plan to feed all the cows as much as they could eat without suffering from digestive attacks, and to keep detailed records of the food eaten, of the milk and fat yield, of the changes in body weights, and of the general reproductive history.

All the cows ate decidedly more than they required according to any feeding standards, and they have all shown a considerable tendency to increase in body

weight during their lactation periods and to become fat under the experimental conditions. Those on rations B and C consumed a much larger surplus in total digestible nutrients above their requirements than those on ration A, but did not gain weight any faster.

The cows on ration A gave very satisfactory milk yields. Those on ration B dropped off milk yield with the progress of lactation about twice as fast as those on ration A, while the milk of those on ration C was intermediate. The feeding of ration B has interfered greatly with the processes of reproduction. The cows which received this ration were usually bred many times unsuccessfully, and often did not become pregnant either until after the ration was changed or until after they had gone dry spontaneously. Reproduction has been much more nearly normal on ration C than on ration B, and still more satisfactory on ration A than on ration C.

The results indicate that rations in which timothy hay constitutes the chief roughage are deficient for dairy cows not only in calcium but also in some other unknown material which is plentifully present in alfalfa hay.

Why People Leave the Farm

THE drift of population from the farms to the cities is due in part to inability to make a decent living on the farm and in part to the fact that the Nation has been willing to pay higher wages relatively for workers in the industries in the various sorts than for workers who produce food, says Secretary of Agriculture, Henry C. Wallace, in his annual report.

As long as the unfavorable ratio between agriculture and urban occupations continues an abnormal movement from the farms is not only to be expected but desired. It is one of the ways by which normal balance between agriculture and industry in time may be restored.

From the national viewpoint, however, this movement is to be deplored both because of the conditions which seem to make it necessary and because it is draining from the country such a large percentage of the more intelligent and ambitious young farmers. Agriculture always produces a large surplus population, and under normal conditions feeds into the cities large numbers of the less intelligent, who because of this are not well adapted to modern farming, which requires intelligence of a high order, but are better off in the cities which provide them supervised work. It also sends many young men of superior intelligence who seek wider opportunities than exist in the country. In the past both classes have gone to the cities without detriment to either the urban centers or the open country, but conditions which have prevailed for the past three or four years have made drafts upon the best the country produces altogether heavier than is good for either the country or the Nation.

Estimates indicate that the net change in population from the farm to the town in 1922 was around 1,200,000. This drift is country wide. In 1920, 4.7% of the habitable farm houses were vacant, in 1921 this has grown to 5.7% and to 7.3% in 1922.

During the year ending February, 1920, it is estimated that 22,000 workers net left the New York farms; in 1921, 24,000 net. For the year ending February, 1922, this number had decreased to 3,000, the explanation being that the unemployment in the cities during 1921 caused many persons to move to the farms. For the year ending February 1, 1923, this movement had swung back, and the net movement to the cities was 26,000. It is reasonable to believe that a similar movement from the farms to the cities is general throughout the country, although reliable figures such as have been quoted with reference to New York are not available for other States. Perhaps the movement has not been so large in some other States as in Michigan and New York, which are so highly industrial.

Federal Extension Work in Rural Districts

APPROXIMATELY 4,670 persons are employed in the coöperative extension service in agriculture and home economics carried on by the Federal Department of Agriculture in coöperating with the State Agricultural Colleges. About 2,100 counties in United States have agricultural agents, 840 have home demonstration agents and 160 have agents working exclusively with boys and girls.

In addition, 800 specialists in different phases of agriculture and home economics are employed to aid the county extension workers and to give advice and assistance in special and emergency situations. It is estimated that farms and farm homes adopted not less than 4,000,000 improved practices through the efforts of the extension workers during 1922, of which at least 924,000 were brought about through home-demonstration work. The total enrollment in boys' and girls' club work during 1922 was approximately 600,000, and 358,000 reports meeting all requirements were received. The total value of all products reported produced by club members was approximately \$8,650,000. There was an increase during the year in the number of negro extension agents employed. There are now 294 negro field agents, and substantial progress in the work of these agents is reported.

The exhibits prepared to illustrate the department's work and the best agricultural practices have proved their value by the great increase in the demand for them from fairs, expositions, conventions, farmers' weeks at State colleges, and from various other sources. A conservative estimate places the number of persons who viewed these exhibits in 1922-23 at 8,836,000 and the number of exhibitions at 114. Specially designed exhibits have been used to further the eradication of tuberculosis in livestock, the prevention and control of forest fires, the desirability of good roads, the maintenance of good health in farm animals, and for various other purposes. These exhibits represent the best information to be had on each subject. The increase in the demand for them shows that they are being appreciated. There was a 26% increase in the number of persons viewing them and an increase of 63% in the number of exhibitions.

Motion picture work of the Department of Agriculture has grown notably in the past twelve months.

The motion picture office and laboratory now occupy a modern fire proof building. More people are being reached by the films. Each user is asked to report the number of people to whom he shows them. The audience, as actually reported for 1922, was 1,937,570; as actually reported for 1923, 4,460,077. Allowance should be made for possible exaggeration, but this consideration is balanced by the fact that many users failed to report their showings. In addition, there are no figures available in regard to the exact size of the audiences reached by the department films that have been bought by coöperating or outside institutions. As such purchased films outnumber the films owned and circulated by the department, and as many of the purchasers are known to be actively and continually circulating the films to large audiences, figures on this circulation probably would compare favorably with the figures reported to the department.

Many favorable comments have been written by film users, who claim that the films have a remarkable effect in attracting large crowds to meetings, stimulating interest in the subjects under discussion, giving clear conceptions of unfamiliar ideas, and furnishing inspirational impetus to campaigns for community betterment.

Virginia Testing Association Records Broken

THE herd of seven purebred Holstein Cows owned by H. L. Butler & Sons, finished their year in the Culpeper Virginia Cow Testing Association with the distinction of having broken both the high cow and high herd records for Virginia Cow Testing Associations. Prilly Hartog 2d, 286,407, a purebred Holstein finished her cow testing year with 23,673 lb. milk and 785.6 lb. butterfat. The herd averaged 15,083 lb. milk and 519.34 lb. butterfat. This is the first herd entered in Virginia Cow Testing Association work to average either over 15,000 lb. milk or 500 lb. butterfat. The fact of unusual distinction about this herd is that it has been developed from Calf Club work. Several years ago Mr. Butler's sons were enrolled in the Culpeper County Calf Club. The County Agent, B. P. Williams purchased a car load of purebred Holstein calves to be distributed to the calf club members. Two of these calves went to Mr. Butler's boys. These calves developed so well and showed so much promise that they located and bought other half sisters to these heifers. From this start has been developed this unusual high producing herd.

"The strength of a nation depends on the health and strength of its individual members. It matters not how wealthy a nation may become, how large its cities, how vast its armies and navies. If the health of its people is on the decline it will rapidly perish and decay."—Benjamin Disraeli, Prime Minister of England.

Did you ever think of a cow testing association as a labor saving device? Well it is, for it shows how to make ten cows do the work of fifteen.

CLUB ACTIVITIES

CALENDAR OF HOLSTEIN DOINGS

December 18, Boston, Mass.—New England States Holstein Association Annual Meeting.

January 9, 1924—St. Paul, Minn., Minnesota Holstein Breeders Meeting.

January 22-25.—Harrisburg, Pa., Pennsylvania Farm Products Show.

January 23.—Harrisburg, Pa., Pennsylvania Federation Holstein-Friesian Clubs Annual banquet.

January 24.—Harrisburg, Pa., Pennsylvania Federation Holstein-Friesian Clubs Annual Meeting.

HOLSTEIN SIGN ERECTED

On November 3d the Adams County Holstein-Friesian Cattle Club erected a sign advertising Holstein milk, near Easton, Wis., on State Trunk Highway 13. The sign is placed 250 feet from the highway in order to avoid obstructing the view of passing motorists. The sign was erected by a committee of members.

At a meeting on the same day, the members voted to send a delegation to the February meeting of the State Association which will be held at Eau Claire.

TO ELIMINATE THE SCRUB SIRE

The Cumberland Valley Holstein Association held a special meeting at Chambersburg, Pa., November 6th, and adopted a resolution which was presented by the Franklin County Extension Association, to the effect that the Holstein Association will stage a campaign to rid Guilford Township of every scrub or poorly bred purebred bull at present in it. A committee was appointed consisting of S. Blaine Lehman, chairman, M. M. Kauffman, and D. E. Witherspoon, and will appear before the Chamber of Commerce in about two weeks and ask their help in putting on this campaign. The campaign proper will start January 2d in connection with the County Corn Show.

FAVOR A COUNTY AGENT

At a recent meeting of the St. Croix County Holstein Breeders' Association at a community picnic, a resolution was passed asking the County Board to employ a county agricultural agent, and the reason given was that they believed a good man would more than save his salary in helping keep alive the various farm organizations which are doing much good in the way of coöperation.

At its recent session the St. Croix County Board by a majority of one, voted to discontinue the office of county agent, and the reason is reported to be more personal than practical. It is believed that a new county agent will be employed.

VOTE TO FORM CLOSED AREA

The Clarks County Holstein Club met November 8th at the courthouse at Neilsville, Wis., for the annual meeting. There was a good attendance and President E. R. Wonser of Granton called the meeting to order. A general discussion of the area plan of tuberculosis eradication was staged and a resolution adopted asking the County Board to make the county a closed area for outside stock. The association made arrangements to pay \$175 out of the treasury for calf club donations at the last county fair.

Dr. Keis, of Owen; John Wuethrich, of Greenwood; Henry Williams and E. R. Wonser, of Granton, were elected delegates to the state convention to be held in Eau Claire in February. Dr. Keis was elected president and Arthur Imig, secretary-treasurer.

PIEDMONT DAIRY ASSOCIATION ORGANIZED

At Greenwood, South Carolina, the Piedmont Dairy Association has been organized and the following officers elected: R. P. Blake, president; Horace Warner, secretary; R. J. Cartledge, Sr., treasurer; directors, C. L. Wells, W. H. Nicholson and the officers named.

C. W. Wells and W. L. Phillips were elected as a committee to see that Holsteins were represented at the 1924 Piedmont Fair and the Greenwood Spring Dairy Show. Similar committees were elected for the other breeds.

The association will offer liberal prizes for dairy calf club contests at the next fair. Any boy or girl between the ages of ten and eighteen, who owns or will own a good dairy calf, grade or purebred, will be eligible to compete.

A BIG TIME COMING IN MINNESOTA

The Minnesota Holstein Breeder's Association will hold its annual meeting at University Farm, St. Paul, Minn., Wednesday, January 9, 1924, in connection with the annual Farmers' and Homemakers' Week Short Course which the University of Minnesota will give January 7 to 12 inclusive. Officers will be elected and a working campaign for 1924 considered. Never before has so much interest been taken in Minnesota in dairy cattle production. This will be the tenth year that farmers' and homemakers' week has been celebrated at University Farm. Classroom work, lectures and demonstrations in all phases of agricultural production will be given. Two speakers and instructors of national reputation, Miss Martha Van Rensselaer of Cornell University and Mrs. Mary Schenck Woolman of Boston, have been engaged to give lectures on subjects of vital interest to farmers' wives. Dean H. L. Russell of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture, Dr. C. E. Ladd of Cornell University, and Prof S. C. Salmon of the Kansas Agricultural College will assist the Minnesota faculty in the program of instruction planned for the week.

PENNSYLVANIA DIRECTORS MEET

The directors of the Pennsylvania Federation of Holstein-Friesian Clubs met in the Committee Room of the Penn Harris Hotel, Harrisburg, November 27. Those present were President John A. Bell, Jr., Coraopolis; Treasurer Frank Keen, West Chester; and Directors James M. Paxton, Houston; H. E. Robertson, York; Dr. L. M. Thompson, Montrose; Ivo V. Otto, Carlisle; John Shirk, Lancaster; Sam T. Witmer, Union Deposit; and H. C. Reinhold, East Petersburg. Secretary W. Hugh Jones was unable to be present owing to illness so Dr. Thompson took notes of the proceedings.

The purpose of the meeting was to plan for the coming annual meeting of the association. It was decided to hold the meeting on Thursday, January 24, and also to hold the annual banquet on the preceding evening, all present being unanimous on this point. Director Otto and G. H. Truckell were appointed a committee to make the necessary banquet arrangements.

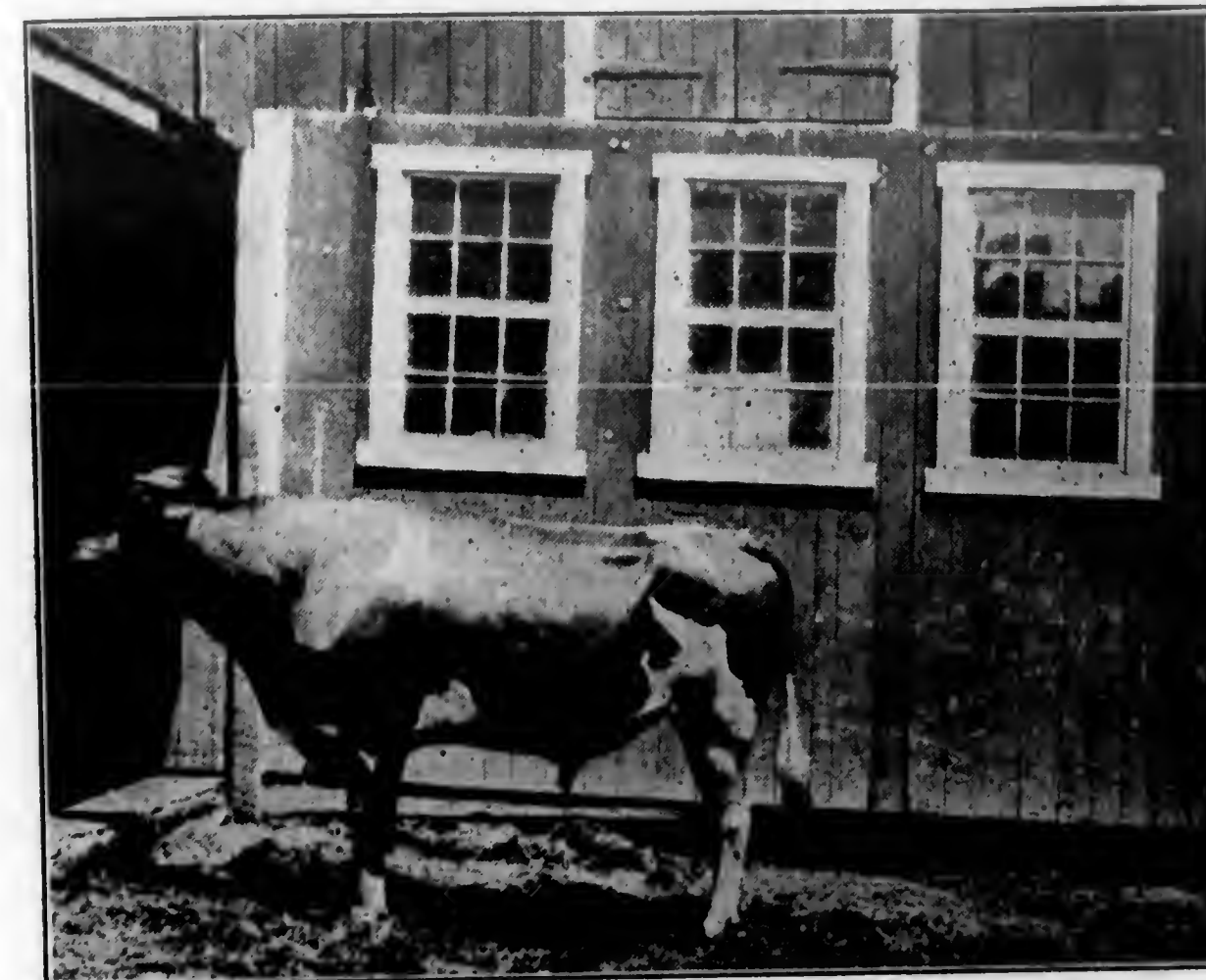
President Bell expressed himself as being greatly pleased with having so many of the directors present, several of them coming from considerable distance and at a busy time of the year. He stated that the Holstein breeders were regaining their usual optimism and also that this spirit was greatly in evidence at the meeting.

Miles Horst of the *National Stockman and Farmer*, gave a brief talk on breed representation at the Pennsylvania Farm Products Show, which will be held at Harrisburg, January 22-25, 1924. The various dairy breeds are expected to be represented by choice animals. Directors Otto and Robertson, who formed part of the committee to secure Holstein representation made brief reports which met with the hearty approval of the president and other directors.

A REAL GOOD JUDGE

Murray A. Miller, proprietor of the Sunny Lawn Stock Farm at Milton, Pa., reports that his high-class bull, Susquehanna Judge Segis Leoraline, is siring some very handsome young stock. The Judge, as his owner calls him, has a right to sire handsome individuals, for his dam, Wolfspring Leoraline, was one of the handsomest cows ever seen in Northumberland County. She is a daughter of Leoraline Pontiac, another great individual that produced 31.44 lb. butter, 592.5 lb. milk in seven days. Leoraline Pontiac has a full sister that produced 30.37 lb. butter in a week as a senior four-year-old, and her dam, Leora Netherland De Kol Colanhus, has a 25.17-lb. seven-day butter record and has three daughters that have each exceeded 25 lb. butter in a week. Wolfspring Leoraline was sired by Oakland Sethje Mooie, whose dam, Sethje Mooie, is a 32.55-lb. daughter of a 30.75-lb. cow.

Susquehanna Judge Segis Leoraline is sired by Sir Yankee Segis, who was by the same sire as Fancher Farm Maxie, 46.84 lb. butter in a week as a senior four-year-old, the highest



SUSQUEHANNA JUDGE SEGIS LEORALINE
Owned by Murray A. Miller of Sunny Lawn Stock Farm, Milton, Pa.

record reported by the current volume of the Blue Book. The dam of Sir Yankee Segis has a seven-day record of 31.78 lb. butter, and as a senior two-year-old is credited with 28.67 lb. butter in a week, averaging practically 70 lb. milk a day. Sir Yankee Segis combines strains of breeding noted for great production, as he is a grandson of King Segis, his sire was a grandson of Paul Beets De Kol, and his dam was by Dutchland Colantha Sir Inka, who besides being noted for the records made by his daughters, was one of the very best sons of Colantha Johanna Lad.

The Miller herd has an enviable reputation for production, and heifers in this herd have produced over 70 lb. milk a day in general dairy work. The herd, which has been established longer than any other herd in Northumberland County, is under State and Federal supervision, and the first test gave it a clean bill of health.

THIS TELLS THE WHOLE STORY

I am pleased to announce that the Holstein-Friesian cow Princess Aaggie Polkadot De Kol No. 37204 has just closed a long-time test, and is credited with 34,070.5 lb. milk containing 1,119.83 lb. fat in 365 days. She freshened at the age of 6 years, 4 months, 28 days. Her sire is Aaggie Concordia Grahamholm Lad No. 139433, her dam is Polkadot Lottie De Kol No. 221363. She was bred and is now owned by Dr. H. P. Fischer, Shakopee, Minn. At the age of 3 years, 8 months, 2 days, she is credited with 591.3 lb. milk containing 19.663 lb. fat in seven days, and 2,579.0 lb. milk containing 79.543 lb. fat in thirty days. Next, at the age of 4 years, 6 months, 26 days, her best 7-day official production is 808.2 lb. milk containing 27.687 lb. fat; while in thirty days she is credited with 3,423.6 lb. milk containing 115.090 lb. fat. Continued on long-time test she is credited with 31,600.7 lb. milk containing 1,052.49 lb. fat in 365 days. For the

lactation period just completed, her best 7-day official production is 868.8 lb. milk containing 26.509 lb. fat; and in thirty days she is credited with 3,016.6 lb. milk containing 103.645 lb. fat. In addition to a 30-day strictly official test, she had eleven other test periods consisting of one 10-day test and ten 2-day tests, of which two were retests. Eleven different supervisors were employed in the conduct of the test. Her 365-day fat production of 1,119.83 lb. equivalent to 1,399.78 lb. butter on the 80 per cent basis, gives her 12th place among cow producing above 1,000 lb. fat; and while the number of 1,000 lb. cows is not increased, it gives Princess Aaggie Polkadot De Kol the honor of being the fourth Holstein-Friesian cow to twice produce above 1,000 lb. fat.

Nov. 22, 1923. MALCOLM H. GARDNER, Supt. of A. R. Delavan Wis.

SHOW COW AND PRODUCER

Korndyke Lilith Segis No. 343766 is one of the many good cows owned by E. D. Ellsworth of Meshoppen, Pennsylvania, and he has several of her daughters. As her picture shows she is a cow of tremendous capacity, straight on the back, deep of chest with a large barrel, square udder and well placed teats. She is a cow that anyone would be proud to own and Mr. Ellsworth says, she is just as good as she is handsome.

Korndyke Lilith Segis was born December 11, 1915. She is a daughter of Prince Segis Korndyke Jr., who has many



KORNDYKE LILITH SEGIS No. 343766
owned and bred by E. D. Ellsworth, Craige Hill Farm, Meshoppen, Penna.

good daughters scattered through Susquehanna and Wyoming Counties. He was from Beauty Rauwerd De Kol, a 30 lb. daughter of Pietertje Hengerveld's Count De Kol and his sire was Prince Segis Korndyke, a bull with a long list of good record daughters, a son of Sir Korndyke Manor De Kol and A & G Inka McKinley, who was also the dam of King Segis.

The dam of Korndyke Lilith Segis is Dichter Lilith Bellade. This cow, also a product of the Ellsworth herd, has a long time record of 15,691.9 lb. milk, 648.50 lb. butter made in 357 days as a five-year-old. She was sired by Dichter Calamity De Kol, a son of Pledge Spofford Calamity Paul and her dam was Bellade Lilith De Kol a granddaughter of Lilith Pauline De Kol's Count.

IDAHO COW MAKES 30,000 LB. IN YEAR

Idaho Segis Lily No. 420869 has been credited by Superintendent Gardner with a production of 30,015.2 lb. milk and 953.118 lb. butterfat equivalent to 1,191.39 lb. butter in the year. She began this test when four years, eight months and ten days old. Idaho Segis Lily is the highest record cow for milk production owned by a state agricultural college and is the first college cow to make 30,000 lb. milk in a year. She is the highest record college senior four-year-old for both milk and butterfat production. She is the milk champion of Idaho displacing her famous stablemate, Idaho Violet Posch

Ormsby, 26,812.5 lb. Idaho Segis Lily is the forty-ninth cow to produce 30,000 lb. milk in a year.

This great Idaho heifer has made a number of state records. As a junior three-year-old, she produced 19,366.2 lb. milk 760.73 lb. butter in a year and as a senior four-year-old she made 608.1 lb. milk, 30.08 lb. butter in seven days, 2,689.2 lb. milk, 123.66 lb. butter in thirty days, all of which were state records at the time of making.

Idaho Segis Lily was sired by King Segis Matador Walker, said to be the oldest son of Matador Segis Walker. His dam, Segis Pietertje Clothilde Stella, is a daughter of King Segis 10th and is credited with a seven day official record of 17.10 lb. butter, 330.2 lb. milk made as a yearling heifer, she being only one year, eight months, and twenty-two days old when she freshened. The dam of the new record maker is Idaho Lily Butter Girl De Kol. She has a record of 20,995.7 lb. milk, 893.9 butter and F. W. Atkinson head of the University department of animal husbandry says that she recently freshened weighing over a ton and that they expect she will make another great year record.

Idaho Segis Lily is the result of three generations of breeding in the University of Idaho herd which was established in 1911. She is the fifth animal of the college herd, which contains only nineteen milkers to produce 1,000 lb. butter in 365 days and complete the record during the past year. All these five animals were bred and developed in the University herd.

BUILDING AN ACCREDITED HERD

Mr. W. B. Hustead is the organizing genius behind the Hustead Farms which are located near Uniontown, Pennsylvania. Mr. Hustead is interested in the soft coal and coke business and with his two brothers owns a coal mine. He says there is no money in the coal business at the present time so he is interesting himself in Holsteins.

The Hustead establishment consists of three farms. On one of these they keep Jerseys, another is a poultry farm and on the third and largest they have a small and select Holstein herd which is gradually being increased. The superintendent of the farms is C. A. Spencer, who is well-known to Holstein men in northern Pennsylvania and southern New York. The Holstein cattle are under the care of R. Bruce Williams, formerly of Lynn, Pennsylvania. The Holsteins at the Hustead Farms have been purchased from accredited herds and the new herd will be accredited as soon as it is possible to take the necessary steps. Mr. Hustead believes that it is impossible to increase or even maintain the producing and earning of a herd unless that herd is in perfect health.

While Mr. Hustead is now in "comfortable" circumstances he has had to work for his money and in earlier years put

in many a long day's work and received in payment, sometimes 50 cents a day and sometimes 25 cents a day. This early training is partly responsible for his insistence that he receives full value for the money he is investing in purebred Holsteins.

Incidentally both Mr. Hustead and Mr. Spencer have paid their subscription to the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN for a five



SUPERINTENDENT C. A. SPENCER, AND W. B. HUSTEAD of the Hustead Farms, Uniontown, Penna., and Harry Truckell of THE BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN, after looking over some of the good Holsteins in Susquehanna County.

year period and, at the present time, hold the record in that respect, more proof that they know a good thing when they see one and are not afraid to spend money when they get full value for it.

NEW TREASURER OF DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE

Chester Young of Napanock, Ulster County, was elected treasurer of the Dairymen's League Coöperative Association, Inc., recently by the Board of Directors. Mr. Young takes place of Bruce Kilpatrick of Yonkers. Mr. Kilpatrick will continue to act as office manager at the offices, 120 West Forty-second St., New York. He served as a director of the old Dairymen's League and of the present organization since 1919. He is not a member of the directorate, but Mr. Young has been a director for many years.

Mr. Young is a director of the association representing District No. 5, which embraces the counties of Ulster, Greene, Schoharie, Albany, Schenectady, Montgomery and Fulton. He graduated from Cornell University in 1898 with the degree of B.S.

Another explanation of the modern child's manners is that too many woodsheds have been converted into garages.

SPOTTED COWS and SPOTTED SOWS



The best combination on earth from both points of view—beautiful to look on—profitable to the uttermost.

Every feature of the spotted cow may be learned from THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN. Likewise, every feature of the old fashioned Spotted Poland China sow may be learned from the *Spotted Poland China Journal*, 600 Wulsin Building, Indianapolis, Indiana, Fred L. Obenchain, Managing Director. One year, \$1.00; three years, \$2.00. The same address brings you all the information in regard to recording the old-fashioned Spotted Poland China Breed in the National Spotted Poland China Register formed during the fall of 1913; incorporated under the laws of Indiana early in 1914.

The assets of the Association to-day are around forty-five thousand dollars. They do not owe one single dollar. They have a publicity department for the benefit of their breeders free to all members. They give a twenty-four hour service to all members. They give a twenty-four hour service to all members. They give a twenty-four hour service to all members.

of recording pedigrees. They appropriate all of their profit for prices in county, district, state and national shows, so far as we have been able to ascertain, this is the only swine record in the United States that has done a greater business in 1921 than they did in the year 1920. In 1922 their gain over 1920 was 53%. Their membership fee is \$5.00. Write for full particulars. Address The National Spotted Poland-China Record, FRED L. OBENCHAIN, Secy.-Treas., 600 Wulsin Bldg., Indianapolis, Indiana.

NURSES LEARN VALUE OF HOLSTEIN MILK

Wednesday, November 21, the graduating classes of nurses of the Harrisburg and Polyclinic Hospitals, Harrisburg, Penna., paid a visit to the Lenkerbrook Farms near that city to inspect the accredited herds of Wm. D. and Jesse L. Lenker. The nurses were accompanied by several of the physicians of each hospital.

After a leisurely inspection of the cattle, the young ladies listened to talks by Mr. H. C. Reynolds and Dr. Jesse L. Lenker. Mr. Reynolds spoke on the value of certified milk as a food on account of its purity and cleanliness and pointed out why such milk was worth more and also why it cost more to produce and thus necessarily had to bring a higher price. Dr. Lenker told of the precautions taken to insure freedom from disease and contamination and explained what was necessary before a herd was accredited. He also gave the young ladies particulars concerning the pedigrees of the big producing cows in the Lenkerbrook Dairy and explained in detail the pedigree of King Mead Segis Inka, the handsome five-year-old Holstein herdsire.

The Lenkerbrook herds consist of both Holsteins and Guernseys and cows of both breeds have made creditable records both in dairy and in test work. The milk produced is mixed before it is bottled and sold. Dr. Lenker said, however, that many leading physicians believe that milk produced



Taken at Lenkerbrook, November 12th, when the graduating classes of nurses of the Harrisburg and Polyclinic Hospitals inspected the accredited herds of Wm. D. and Dr. Jesse L. Lenker.

by Holsteins is better for the feeding of infants and invalids than is milk produced by cows of any other breed. In the Lenkerbrook herd they had found it practically impossible to raise the Guernsey calves on the milk of their mothers and so all the calves were fed Holstein milk. Holsteins apparently had superior vigor and it was very much easier to raise a Holstein calf than it was a Guernsey calf. The size of the fat globules in the Holstein milk and the composition of the milk more closely approximates the milk of the human mother than does the milk of any other breed of cattle. Dr. Lenker described in medical terms, terms that the young ladies were used to hearing, the different digestive disorders of young children caused by improper and injudicious feeding and said that the stock raiser had practically the same troubles when rearing his charges. A three days old Holstein calf, vigorous and active, as only a Holstein calf can be, illustrated the truth of the doctor's remarks and pointed a moral all of his own.

The party then looked over the milk house and its machinery while Dr. Lenker explained how the milk was handled from the time it was taken from the cow until it was delivered to the home.

The students could not fail to be impressed with the extra value of certified milk as well as the benefits of Holstein milk as a food. The bright eyes and ruddy cheeks of the Lenker children, particularly of the twin boys, David and Jesse, bear evidence of its value. The visitors then adjourned to the farm house where they were regaled by the Mesdames Lenker with pumpkin pie, coffee with Holstein cream, Holstein certified milk and black and white ice cream.

ANOTHER BIG YEAR RECORD

I am pleased to announce that the Holstein-Friesian cow Bessie Snowball De Kol, No. 301028, has just closed a long-time test and is credited with 28,966.0 lb. milk containing 1,024.04 lb. fat, thus showing an average of 3.54 per cent fat in the milk. She freshened at the age of 7 years, 11 months. Her sire is Billy Snowball, No. 103220; her dam is Bessie Kantje De Kol 2d, No. 104127. She was bred by Mr. F. B. Stabler, Brodhead, Wis., and is now owned by Mr. Fred Hartsook, Lankershim, Cal. Her best 7-day official production is 719.6 lb. milk containing 32.295 lb. fat; while in 30 days, she is credited with 2,987.5 lb. milk containing 126.402 lb. fat. At the age of 6 years, she is credited with 605.5 lb. milk containing 24.380 lb. fat in 7 days; and she is also credited with 27,616.8 lb. milk containing 897.51 lb. fat in 365 days. During the test just completed, in addition to a 32-day strictly official test, she had 14 other test periods of which 2 were retests. Eleven different supervisors were employed in the conduct of the test. Her 365-day production of 1,024.04 lb. fat equivalent to 1,280.05 lb. butter on the 80 per cent basis, gives Bessie Snowball De Kol 53d place among cows producing above 1,000 lb. fat, she being the 72d Holstein cow to gain the honor of producing above 1,000 lb. fat in 365 days.—Malcolm H. Gardner, Supt. of A. R. Delavan, Wis., Dec. 4, 1923.

Stumps was shaving himself when he made a slight cut on the end of his nose. He called to his wife for sticking plaster and was told to look in her sewing basket.

At the office every one who entered his sanctum smiled. Considerably annoyed, he asked his partner if there was anything wrong with his appearance. "Should say there is," was the reply. "What's on your nose?" "Sticking plaster."

"No," said the other; "it is the label from a spool of cotton and it says: 'Warranted 300 yards.'"

"What is the definition of a kiss?" asked the teacher of a girl student.

"I should say it was a noun—both common and proper."

"When I marry," said the girl, "I am not going to marry a man who drinks, smokes, plays cards, or who belongs to a club. Still, I want him to have a good time." "Where?" he asked.

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The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Published in the interest of the breeder and dairyman everywhere.

HOWARD C. REYNOLDS, *Managing Editor*
G. H. TRUCKELL, *Associate Editor*

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December 8, 1923

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman was established for the purpose of promoting the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle and to protect the interests of the men who breed purebred cattle, basing the value of the cattle on their ability to produce and reproduce.

We stand for progressive yet conservative administration of the National Association. We stand for Honest Records, Honest Advertising, and Honest Sales. We will at all times endeavor to promote any interests that have for their purpose the advancement of the Holstein cow, the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, and the breed and breeders generally.

The Latest Extension Project

IN the beginning it was "You Need a Man to Sell Your Bulls." With this rallying cry, Aitken, Pollock and others toured the country, meeting gatherings of Holstein owners in the great Holstein states in their famous whirlwind state-paid-secretary campaign. Many breeders signed for memberships at \$5.00 each. These memberships were counted by the then president and extension director as equivalent to members yet it is a well-known fact that one New York State breeder was counted just 110 times and others 10, 25, and 50 times.

The promises made or inferred by these campaign "orators" were not fulfilled. It was still left to the breeders to find a market for their Surplus Cattle including their bulls. History tells us that the money collected from the breeders on these campaigns was not equal in amount to the sums taken from the Association Treasury for the salaries and expenses of the men who were putting on the campaigns.

The monies that were taken from the Association Treasury to pay the expense of Aitken and his organizers came originally from the pockets of the breeders and dairymen and were used in this instance to get more money out of their pockets to put another gang of organizers in the field. For what purpose?

The next great scheme was the "Bill Board Plan." Holstein owners, whose grazing herds advertised the breed to every passerby, were urged to erect gigantic bill boards which were supposed to create a desire on the part of the beholder to either own purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle or drink Holstein milk.

The advocates of the Bill Boards were continuously telling the Holstein breeders of the wonderful results derived from similar advertising by manufacturers of

cigarettes, chewing gum, lip sticks, face powder, elastics and pink hosiery.

Evidently this class of advertising appealed very keenly to those who were promoting the Bill Board Advertising Project.

But somehow or the other the billboard scheme failed to prove the success its originators promised. Someone suggested that it was necessary to coin a trade name and then spend thousands of dollars in advertising that trade name. Someone told them that the Royal Baking Powder Company had been offered a million dollars a letter for the trade name "Royal" used in connection with baking powder, so the bright minds of the extension department, after lengthy cogitation, hit upon the name of "White Nectar."

Nectar, according to the old Greek Poet Homer, was a red wine drunk by the Gods upon Mt. Olympus. Just how it is planned to link this fabulous beverage with milk produced by up-to-date Holstein cows we are unable to say at this writing. Whether the coining of the trade name and the spending of thousands of dollars to advertise that trade name is going to help the Holstein business, and whether the whole proceedings will be worth as much to the owners of purebred Holsteins as they will have to pay to support the originators, we must leave time to tell but, as Patrick Henry once observed, "We can only judge the future by the past."

What a blessing it would be to the Holstein industry if the pay of these "originators" was cut off and the breeders' time, attention and money could be devoted to the development of their herds and the production of milk.

Secretary Wallace on the Dairy Industry

THE prices of dairy products did not suffer so much from the drastic deflation following the post-war period as did other farm products. Butter, cheese, and milk have sold at prices remunerative to farmers. Butter is now higher than the general price level. Cheap feed in western butter districts, and high prices and some curtailment of production in milk districts have enabled the dairy farmer to weather the storm with less adversity than those farmers producing commodities a part of which must be exported.

The price of milk cows is still below the general price level but showed an advance during the past year. The average price of milk cows rose from \$51.62 to \$56.13. During no month of 1922 did veal calves sell for as much as in September 1923.

Minerals and Milking Cows

PAPERS full of valuable information were read at the various sessions of the recent World's Dairy Congress. Each one had some bearing on one or more of the many phases of the dairy industry, but not all were of equal importance to cattle owners. Among those in which owners of purebred Holsteins are likely to be interested were the papers on feeding minerals to milking cows. The ability, and even habit of the

dairy cow, when under heavy feed and in full flow, to draw upon her body for part of the minerals contained in her milk, is known to every man who has handled heavy producers. The fact that the Holstein cow produces so much more milk than do cows of other breeds and that the minerals constitute part of the solids-not-fat and are not present in the butterfat, makes this question of even more importance to the owner of Holsteins than it is to the owner of other breeds of cattle.

We, therefore, in this issue reprint the abstracts of addresses given by three prominent dairy authorities, Professor Oscar Erf, of the Ohio State University; Dr. Edward B. Meigs, of the United States Dairy Division, and Director E. B. Forbes, of the Pennsylvania State College. These papers composed by these distinguished scientists carry truths and suggestions that may help owners of purebred cattle and the adding of suitable mineral foods to the everyday dairy ration may result in healthier cows and more vigorous calves.

The Farm the Greatest of All Factories

IT is hard for the mind to grasp the importance or the magnitude of the agricultural industry, it is so much greater than any other industry in this country. Perhaps the following comparisons, taken from Compton's Pictured Encyclopedia, may help you to demonstrate that the American farm is by far the greatest of all American factories.

The annual production of apples, oranges, and peaches in the United States equals the value of one year's production of iron ore, plus \$200,000,000.

The annual output of poultry, eggs, and honey equals the entire yearly production of all of America's oil wells, plus \$250,000,000.

The livestock supplied by the farms in one year equals the annual output of automobiles and farm implements, plus \$350,000,000.

The value of the yearly crop of corn and wheat equals the total yearly earnings of America's railroads, plus \$750,000,000.

The remainder of the farmers' yearly production equals the yearly output of coal and all mineral products not mentioned above.

Campaign to Eradicate Tuberculosis

RAPID advances during the past year were made in the coöperative campaign to eradicate bovine tuberculosis reports Secretary of Agriculture Henry C. Wallace in his review of the activities of his department during 1923.

An increase of 76 per cent was made in the number of herds of cattle officially accredited as free from tuberculosis. At the close of the fiscal year there were 28,536 such herds, comprising 615,156 cattle, and there were under supervision more than 400,000 herds containing nearly four and a half million cattle. Unfilled applications for testing nearly a million additional cattle were on file.

The plan of eradicating tuberculosis from circumscribed areas, with the county as the unit, has met with marked success. Fifty additional counties were freed during the year, raising the total to 81. Arrange-

ments have been made to accord special facilities for shipping cattle from counties known as "modified accredited areas" without the usual quarantine restrictions. In the course of the year's work the tuberculin test was applied to nearly three and a half million cattle. Those found diseased were slaughtered under inspection, as a rule, and indemnity was paid to the owners. Larger financial support is being provided by States and counties, and the work is growing in favor with cattle owners.

Ancient Butter Laws

IN AN address before the Eighth Annual Convention of the International Milk Dealers' Association one of the speakers, Mr. Henry N. Woolman, pointed out that laws to prevent adulteration of milk and its products were of ancient origin. There were even regulations against coloring winter butter to make it look like butter produced in the pasture months.

In France as early as 1396 an ordinance of the Provost of Paris dated November 25th of that year forbade the coloring of butter with "saucy flowers," other flowers, herbs and drugs. Old butter, likewise, was not to be mixed with new, but the sale was to be separate under penalty of confiscation and fine.

In 1412 the ancient laws of the merchant butter sellers and fruiterers of Paris confirmed the above provisions as to butter, and further forbade the sale of butter in the same shop in which fish were sold. There was a further provision that no butter should be sold by spicers, chandlers, apothecaries or other persons carrying on an "offensive" trade.

"And he gave it for his opinion that whoever could make two ears of corn or two blades of grass to grow upon a spot of ground where only one grew before, would be better deserving of mankind and do more essential service to his country than the whole race of politicians put together."—Dean Swift.

Six per cent of the farms in Pennsylvania are equipped with electric light and power. One-fourth of the farms in the state now have one or more silos and there are now 15,427 farm tractors in use or 3,000 more than there were during 1922.



STABLES CROWDED. MUST SELL A BUNCH OF GOOD HEIFERS FROM BIG PRODUCING COWS. SEVENTY-FIVE HEAD TO SELECT FROM.

WM. S. GRIMM, YORK CO. R. D. 1 Red Lion, Pa.

Why Pay Tribute?

WHEN traveling through the country we often find a man who wants to buy a herdsire but is at a loss to know where he can find just what he is looking for. Generally he sends several hundred miles away for a bull that he has never seen and furthermore, he does not know what kind of individuals any of the bull's ancestors were. He does not know what type of udder the dam or her dam have, he knows nothing about the individuality of the daughters of the sire, in short, he is buying a cat in a bag. When the bull arrives we often find a disappointed man who realizes, too late, that he has bought a lot of high record pedigree and not much bull.

If the man is in a section where purebreds are bred and raised, no doubt he could have done much better to have bought his bull near home.

Not long ago we saw a bull which was bought for quite a long price from a prominent breeder several hundred miles away, the sire is a well-advertised bull but the dam we had never heard of, and upon looking up her breeding discovered that she and practically all of her ancestors were bred and had been owned a short distance from the home of the purchaser of the bull. They were well-bred cattle, but as they had always lived in the herd of a plain breeder and dairyman they were unknown outside their immediate vicinity. If the man who bought the bull had looked around in his own section or had read the advertisements of some of the plain breeders and dairymen, he could have bought just as good a bull for one-fourth the price that he paid for the animal and in the end would have been just as well off.

He forgot that the Holstein cow has gained her popularity through her ability to produce dairy products cheaper than any other breed and wanted to buy a bull who represented the "popular" strains of breeding, such popularity being based on forced records and fictitious prices.

When the cattle fancier who keeps cattle for play things wants a few cows to take out on the show circuit or to make high records, where does he buy them? If you care to look into the matter you will find that he usually buys them of some plain breeder and dairyman who breeds cattle for size, type, health and profitable production. He knows that if a cow does not pay her way in a plain breeder and dairyman's herd that she goes to the butcher, but if she is owned by a rich "play breeder" she is fattened up and slipped over to some one else. He knows very well that after stock has been forced for all they can do that their constitution is weakened and as a result they are undesirable for show animals or further record making, and therefore, he goes where he can find real honest-to-goodness Holsteins with all their natural capacity for production and profit-making unimpaired.

Now Mr. Breeder and Dairyman, can you afford to run the risk of getting a bull from a herd where profit, production, health and every other essential to real dairy cattle are sacrificed for high records and also put a lot of extra money in those so-called breeder's pockets for a herdsire, when they have to buy plain breeder's and dairyman's cattle to keep going?

If you do not live where Holsteins are plentiful, read the advertisements of the men who breed and milk cows for a living and if possible go see the bull before you buy him and in the end you will be a long way ahead of where you will be if you buy fancy breeding by mail.

Yours for the good of the Breed,

J. RUSSELL HOWARD.

Stalls and Stanchions

THE size and arrangement of cow stalls have become nearly standardized in general practice, except in respect to a few details. The usual width of a stall is 3½ feet between centers of stall partitions, but it may vary from 3 to 4 feet. The length of the cow platform is usually from 4½ to 5 feet, depending upon the size of the animals to be accommodated. Sometimes a very large Holstein-Friesian cow needs a platform a little longer. As there are cows of different sizes in the same breed, it is a common practice to vary the length of the platform from one end of the row of stalls to the other. For Jerseys, this variation is from 4 feet 4 inches at one end to 4 feet 8 inches at the other; and for Holsteins from 4 feet 8 inches to 5 feet. The length of the cow platform is measured from the inside of the stanchion curb to the edge of the manure gutter. Manufacturers of cow-stable equipment have adjustable devices which permit moving the stanchion supports either forward or backward to accommodate various sizes of cows. The reason for varying the length of the platform or using these aligning devices is to keep the cows lined at the gutter when standing, so that the manure will fall in the gutter and not on the platform where they have to lie down.

To a certain extent the desired result is accomplished, but cows will usually become soiled even in a stall of this kind and will, of course, need to be groomed before milking.

Comfort for the cow is important. The old-fashioned rigid wooden stanchion in which the cow was pilloried a portion of each day for a considerable part of the year has been replaced by the swinging stanchion, which gives the cow more freedom and allows her to rest in a natural position. Such stanchions may be obtained in either steel or wood. The former is considered more sanitary, but has the disadvantage of being cold for the cow's neck unless the surrounding air is amply warm. A wooden lining to the steel stanchion may be used to overcome this objection.—*Farmers Bulletin No. 1342.*

Replacing Cows in the Herd

By W. B. NEVENS

ONE of the discouraging and usually certain losses involved in milk production is the depletion of the milking herd through accident, failure to breed, or disease. It is sometimes a serious problem whether to maintain the normal quota of the herd by simply purchasing cows of milking age or by rearing the heifer calves from the best cows in the herd.

When cows are replaced by the purchase of others, the labor required in caring for the calves is reduced to a minimum since they are sold at an early age.

Under certain conditions, such as inadequate barn facilities for raising calves, limited pasture, and high prices for whole milk, the purchase of cows may be the more feasible method for maintaining the desired number in the herd.

The danger, however, of introducing disease into the herd is greatly increased by the purchase of animals. Especially is this true in the case of tuberculosis and contagious abortion. The possibility of introducing tuberculosis may largely be obviated by purchasing animals from herds in which the tuberculin test is applied at regular intervals under supervision of the United States Department of Agriculture. A still greater degree of certainty is assured through purchase from "accredited" herds, that is, those in which no animals have been found to react to the tuberculin test during three or more consecutive tests applied under Federal supervision.

A further difficulty in purchasing cows on the open market is that records of previous production are usually lacking, so that judgment as to their productive ability has to be based on physical appearance alone. Since conformation is not always a reliable index of the value of dairy cows some cows are sure to prove disappointing.

When the heifers are reared to replace the cows, there is, as a rule, less opportunity for the introduction of disease, although if they are fed on unpasteurized skim milk or whey from a creamery or cheese factory, there is a chance that they may become infected with diseases from other herds. The skim milk or whey should be thoroughly pasteurized at the factory before being returned to the farm.

When a bull capable of transmitting high milk-producing qualities is used, the rearing of the heifer calves from the best cows is usually an economical and certain method of securing high-producing animals to replace the aged cows. One of the greatest advantages in rearing such calves is that it is possible not only to maintain the standard of quality in the herd, but to gradually increase its production.

Little Eleanor gazed long and thoughtfully at the young man who was calling on her grown-up sister Kate. "May I climb up on your knee, Mr. Brown?"

"Yes, of course, dear," smiled the young man who wanted to make a hit with the family. "Want to pull my hair, eh?"

"No, I want to see if I can find that word."

"Word? What word?"

"I heard our Kate say this morning that if ever a man had the word 'idiot' written all over his face it was you."

The teacher was reading to her class and when she came to the word "unaware," asked if any one knew the meaning. One little girl timidly raised her hand and offered the following definition:

"It's what you put on first and take off last."

Apples keep best at a uniform temperature. A few degrees above freezing in a place where it is possible to get a frequent change of air and where the air is fairly moist but not too damp.

THE STORY OF HOLLYWOOD LILITH PALMYRA ABBEKERK, No. 400491

Latest record, 365 days; milk, 31,858.8 lb.; fat, 1,206.79 lb.; average test, 3.79% fat, equivalent to 1,508.48 lb. butter.

First Cow over 30,000 lb. Milk in Southern California.
First Cow over 1,200 lb. Butter in Southern California.
First Cow over 1,425 lb. Butter in California.
First Cow over 1,450 lb. Butter on Pacific Coast.
First Cow over 1,500 lb. Butter West of Missouri River.
Third Cow over 1,500 lb. Butter in United States Registry.

Second Highest Butter Record in United States.
Third Highest Record Under the A. R. S. O. rules of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America.

Owned by Los Angeles County Farm, Hondo, California.
Wm. R. Harriman, Superintendent; Frank Moore, Herdsman; William B. Mitchell, Feeder and Milker.

Breeder: Hollywood Farm, Washington.

Cow was owned for a short time by Carnation Stock Farms, and was purchased by Superintendent Harriman at California Guaranty Sale, Sacramento, April, 1921.

Freshened, October 21, 1922.

Age: 5 years, 10 months, 27 days.

Semi-official Test begun, October 24, 1922.

Forty-four-Day Official Test period begun October 27, 1922.

SEVEN-DAY RECORDS		
Days from Calving	Lb. Milk	Lb. Butter
18	786.3	38.637
72	839.9	37.495
72	844.4 ("Not Selected" Period)	
112	720.9	36.051

Thirty-Day Official Test: 3,054.4 lb. Milk; 156.32 lb. Butter.

During the first month she was milked by an inexperienced man who had not previously handled purebred or high-producing cattle. Owing to errors in feeding, on her thirty-fifth day on test she dropped to 86 lb. per day; but three days later, under the care of William B. Mitchell, who milked her during the entire remaining portion of the test, she again got above 90 lb. and from that time on she increased regularly until January, when she made her best day's milk on Official Test, 125.3 lb.

In addition to the 44 day strictly official period she had 12 other test periods, of which four were not less than seven days in length, two of which were retests. Eleven different supervisors were employed in the conduct of official tests for 105 days out of the 365. At the close of the test she was milking 58 lb. daily. For 209 days she averaged 100 lb. of milk per day, and in 214 days completed the production of 1,000 lb. butter.

FEEDING SCHEDULE

During the first thirty days she was fed up to 26 pounds of grain per day, but her average feed during the year was as follows:

Feed	Pounds per Day
Basic Grain Mixture	16
Cotton Seed Meal	2
Rolled or Fine-Ground Oats	2
Mangels, sliced	80
Corn Silage	25
Molasses and Beet Pulp, wet	10
Alfalfa Hay	At will

Basic Grain Mixture consisted of 150 lb. Wheat Bran, 150 lb. Rolled Oats, 100 lb. Coconut Meal, 100 lb. Ground Corn (replaced by Rolled Barley in summer), 10 lb. Salt, 5 lb. Steamed Bone Meal. During the last five months of the test Cotton Seed Meal was replaced by alternating Soy Bean Meal and Linseed Oil Meal. Green Alfalfa was also substituted for Mangels after June 1st.

Weight of cow previous to freshening 1830 lb.
Weight of cow two weeks after freshening 1680 lb.
Weight of cow on completion of test 1620 lb.

This cow has a wonderful appetite and digestive ability, always appearing quite ravenous at feeding time. No pasture

was available, but she was quite active at all times during the day in the rather restricted space allowed her. Her eyes were always bright and alert, hide loose and flexible, and she did not show any signs of being forced. Was in excellent health throughout the year.

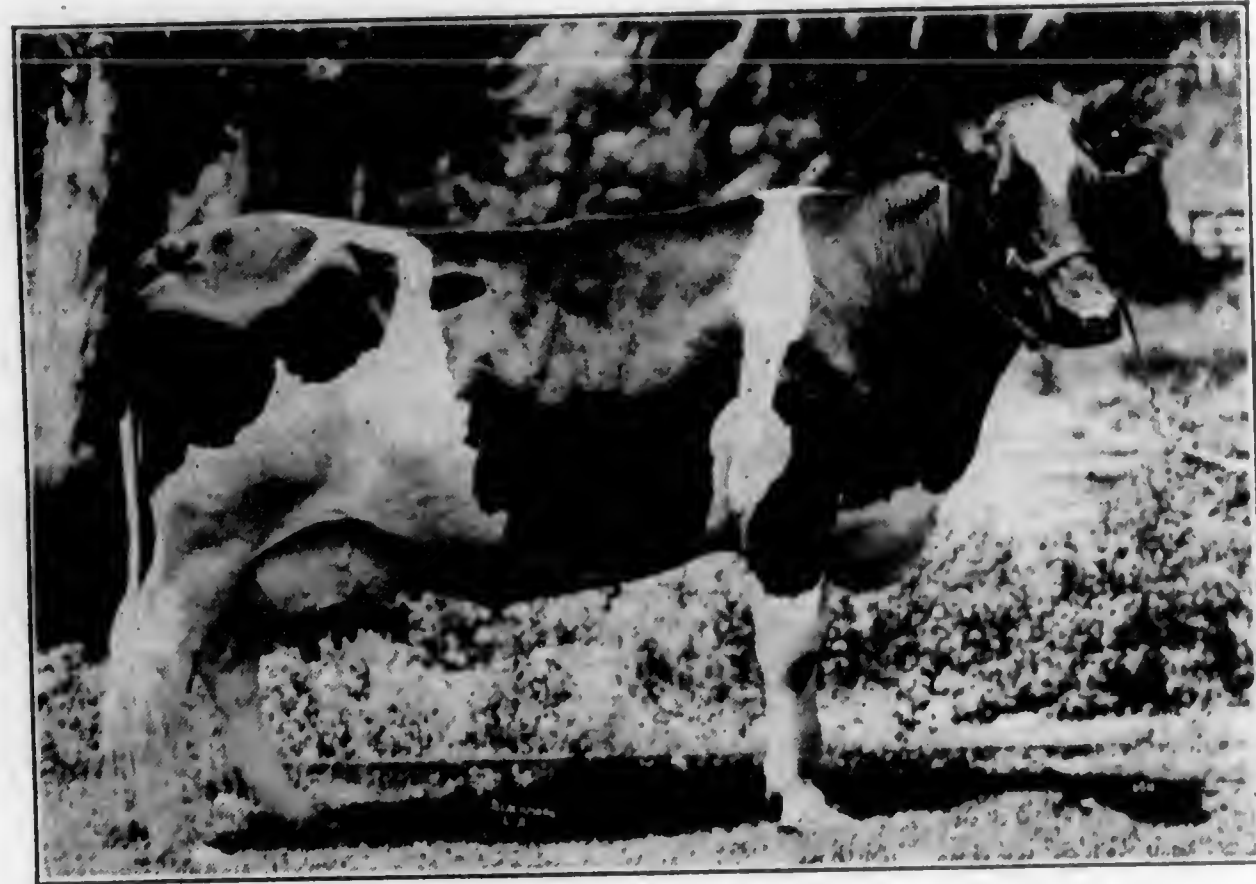
PREVIOUS RECORDS				
Age at making Yr. Mo. Da.	Days	Lb. Milk	Lb. Butter	
2 6 29	7	477.9	19.84	
3 6 27	7	540.3	22.89	
3 6 27	365	21,606.8	883.70	

(Shipped from Seattle to Los Angeles, went through public sale at Sacramento. Carried twin calves 191 days.)

4 9 12	7	785.7	30.448	
4 9 12	30	2,902.7	125.052	
4 9 12	305	22,245.1	982.052	

(Carrying calf 178 days. Pacific Coast Records for both Milk and Butter.)

The 305-day record last quoted was the second-highest record in the senior four-year-old class at that time and was made following the birth of twin calves. She was dry 51 days



HOLLYWOOD LILITH PALMYRA ABBEKERK
31,858.8 lb. milk, 1,508.48 lb. butter in a year. Owned by Los Angeles County Farm, Hondo, California.

preceding this record and 67 days between this and her 1500-pound record, just completed.

She shows most excellent dairy type for such a large cow and has splendid width and depth indicating great strength. Her mammary system is excellent and she has large, branching milk veins running well forward, with three milk wells on each side.

BREEDING

Five of her nearest dams are thirty-pound cows. She completes three direct generations of thirty-pound cows. Her seven nearest sires all have thirty-pound daughters to the total of 32. Her dam is a double granddaughter of Korndyke Abbecker, the famous old herdsire of Allamuchy Farms, through his highest-record daughter who has 35.38 lb. butter and 713 lb milk in 7-day test. Korndyke Abbecker is a son of Pontiac Korndyke from a daughter of Hengerveld De Kol, thus being three-quarter brother to King of the Pontiacs. He is also well-known as the sire of Paul Calamo Korndyke, the greatest show-ring winner of the breed. The second dam, Pieterje Korndyke Abbecker, is the founder of what Mr. Stimson of Hollywood Farms states is the greatest family developed in that wonderful herd, transmitting high-production without fail through the female line for four generations. This line is also noted for yearly production, the three direct generations just referred to averaging 1,104.09 lb. butter in yearly test, this includes two four-year-old records. Hollywood and her three nearest dams average 1,097.36 lb. butter in year work.

On the sire's side her ancestry is no less rich in the great ones of the breed. Her sire is Hollywood Lilith Palmyra whose two years of service in the Hollywood Farms brought

him two senior four-year-old daughters making over 29,000 lb. milk each, two World-Record breakers, and six daughters that have made 30 to 36 lb. butter in 7-day test as three-year-olds and four-year-olds. Two of his daughters have made over 38.6 lb. butter in a week and two of his daughters have over 808 lb. milk averaging 824 lb. We know of no other sire with two daughters averaging as high as this. One daughter made over 31,000 lb. milk, three over 29,000 lb. averaging 30,237, and five over 25,000 averaging 28,518 lb. milk. He is by a good transmitting son of King Fayne Segis, sire of many good producers and himself a son of King Segis from a former World's Champion cow. Hollywood Lilith Palmyra is from the 32-pound cow Lilith Queen Pauline, whose yearly record is 1,077 lb. butter from over 26,000 lb. milk.

PROGENY

Her first calf was a daughter by Hollywood Homestead Veeman that made a 19-lb. two-year-old record, and in 305 days made 673 lb. butter from 15,682 lb. milk. This heifer came back with 24-lb. as a three-year-old and promises to continue in the footsteps of her famous dam.

Her second calf was a bull by Judge Segis and is now in service at Hollywood Farms.

At third calving she had a bull and a heifer, sired by Matador Segis Walker. Unfortunately, this royally bred bull died and the freemartin heifer failed to breed.

At last calving she presented her present owners with a bull now known as King Palmyra Mead, whose three nearest dams average 1,113 lb. butter and seven dams average 1,081 lb. butter, including four four-year-old records. He will be used as Herdsire at the County Farm following his sire, King Korndyke Pontiac Mead, the well-known son of King Korndyke Pontiac 20th. He was from De Kol of Valley Mead 2d, a former world-record holder and State Fair winner. Great things are expected of this bull, combining as he does the great De Kol of Valley Mead strain developed by Morris & Sons with the best of Eastern and Washington breeding. Every individual in his five-generation pedigree has been a good individual—an outstanding producer—and a transmitter of high-production.

BALANCED OR UNBALANCED RATIONS

At the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station, twenty cows were divided into two lots. Lot No. 1 was fed a balanced ration. Lot No. 2 were fed an unbalanced ration. During the preliminary period both lots were fed a balanced ration. All the cows were in good physical condition at the start of the experiment which was conducted for 131 days. The rations were:

Lot No. 1		
Corn silage	30 lb.	
Clover hay	8 lb.	
Gluten feed	4 3/4 lb.	
Ground corn	3 1/2 lb.	
Nutritive ratio 1:6.		

Lot No. 2		
Corn silage	30 lb.	
Timothy hay	5 lb.	
Clover hay	3 lb.	
Ground corn	8 lb.	
Nutritive ratio 1:11.		

All the cows on ration No. 2, lost greatly in flesh during the test and the subsequent production was reduced. The cows in lot No. 1, receiving the balanced ration, produced approximately one-third more than did the animals in lot No. 2, receiving the unbalanced ration. The figures are given below.

Amount of Milk and Butterfat Produced by Each Lot and Difference per Cow per Day.

Pounds Milk		Pounds Butterfat	
	Lot 1	Lot 2	Difference
Preliminary	2,384.7	2,279.3	105.4
131 days	39,392.0	26,839.8	12,552.2
Pounds Difference Per Cow Per Day			
Preliminary	77.58	83.48	-5.90
131 days	1,257.29	897.73	359.56

Cow Testing Association Reports

ILLINOIS HOLSTEINS PRODUCE

Leading all the cows enrolled in the nineteen Illinois Cow Testing Associations during the month of October is a purebred Holstein owned at the Rock River Farm of Byron, Ogle County, the high-class establishment owned by Mr. and Mrs. Medill McCormick. This cow is credited with 2,236 lb. of milk, 101.5 lb. butter. A grade Holstein, owned by Geo. Kruger of Jo Daviess Association, No. 4, is second with 1,652 lb. milk, 85.9 lb. fat and a purebred of the R. W. Stewart herd of Hebron, is third with 1,698 lb. milk, 84.9 lb. fat. Black and White cows, either purebred or grade, led thirteen of the nineteen associations.

The seven biggest producers for the month in the entire state are Black and Whites, four of them being owned by Rock River Farm.

The ten highest average herds consist of Black and White cattle, the leading herd, consisting of six cows, is owned by Geo. Mohram, of Whiteside County and averages 1,253 lb. milk, 51.9 lb. fat. It is interesting to note that the next three herds are all from Jo Daviess County. A. D. Machamer has five grade Holsteins with an average of 1,458 lb. milk, 46.4 lb. fat. Frank Flack has ten purebred and grade Holsteins with an average of 1,381 lb. milk, 45 lb. fat, while eleven grade Holsteins owned by J. E. Streicher average 1,170 lb. milk, 44.8 lb. fat. The eighty-six cows of the Rock River Dairy average 1,184 lb. milk, 42.8 lb. fat.

Professor C. S. Rhode, who has charge of Cow Testing Association work in Illinois, reports J. E. Streicher is reaping the benefit of good care of his grade Holsteins. Last summer his cows were kept in the cool, darkened stable during the day where they were fed silage and

they were turned to pasture at night, thus escaping the heat of the sun and the torture of flies. His cows, several of which were heifers with their first calves, freshened in good condition and now he is being rewarded with the largest production and the largest profit he has ever had since he kept records on his herd.

WISCONSIN COW TESTING

No less than 137 Wisconsin testers report the work in their association during the month of October. Of the association leaders 85 were Black and White animals, 30 being purebreds and 55 grades.

The leading producer is a purebred Holstein in the Eau Claire Association, No. 3. She is owned by Robert L. Ray, of Eau Claire and is credited with 100.7 lb. fat. The Ray herd leads for average production, this twelve cow dairy averaging 56.1 lb. fat, 1,777 lb. milk. A purebred owned by J. Wuethrich, of Greenwood, is second with 98.5 lb. fat and another purebred Holstein owned by Ben Peacock, of the Muskego-Vernon Association is third with 88.5 lb. fat.

PROMINENT IN MINNESOTA

The average production of the 383 cows tested in the Mower County, Minn., Testing Association for October was 633 lb. milk, 24.69 lb. butterfat. The leader was a grade Holstein owned by Enoch Bulson, her production being 1,860 lb. milk, 81.8 lb. butterfat.

Blue Earth County ranked first in all the associations in Minnesota during September with 714 lb. milk and 27 lb. butterfat. Mower County was second with 590 lb. milk, 23.3 lb. butterfat average for the 385 cows tested.

PUREBRED LEADS IN MONTANA

Three hundred and thirteen cows were tested in the Flathead, Mont., County Testing Association for the month of October. Their average production was 620 lb. milk, 25.4 lb. butterfat. The leader was Johanna Posch Belle Fayne, owned by W. H. Veolker, of Kalispell, she producing 2,372 lb. milk, 75.9 lb. fat. Next to her was Josie, a grade Holstein, owned by F. X. Grossweiler, also of Kalispell, with 1,659 lb. milk, 54.7 lb. butterfat to her credit. Her stablemate, Fanny, was third with 1,349 lb. milk, 54 lb. butterfat. There are thirty-three herds in the association.

PENNSYLVANIA COW TESTING

R. M. Dwyer, tester of the Torrey-Berlin Association reports that the average yield for the animals in all the association herds during the past testing year was 7,776 lb. milk and 32.4 lb. butterfat. The purebred Holstein herd owned by Chas. O. Blake, Honesdale, has the highest record for milk, the animals averaging 12,030 lb. milk, 403 lb. butterfat. One cow in this herd, Mollie, produced 17,581 lb. milk, 592.6 lb. butterfat which is the highest record reported.

During October, nineteen Pennsylvania cow testing associations report 5,916 cows tested of which 530 produced more than 40 lb. fat. This is better than 10%. In this list 102 cows exceeded 50 lb. fat and 238 produced more than 1,200 lb. milk.

The highest individual record for milk was 2,523 lb. made by a registered Holstein owned by H. E. Robertson, of York, and enrolled in the York Valley Association. Second place was held by a registered Holstein owned by C. J. Koller, Solebury, and enrolled in the Middle Bucks County Association. She produced

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HAMPSHIRE RECORD ASSOCIATION

E. C. STONE, Secretary

Dept. 35

409 Wisconsin Ave., Peoria, Ill.

2,226 lb. milk, and 75.7 lb. fat, the second highest fat production reported.

The highest ten cows average was 57.6 lb. butterfat made in the Cumberland County Association; second honors went to the Torrey-Berlin Association with an average of 56.9 lb. fat and third place went to the Edinboro Association of Erie County with an average of 56.8 lb.

A purebred Holstein owned by M. V. Brubaker, of the Goodville Association has produced 10,408 lb. milk in six months. L. W. Martin, the Association tester reports that, at the close of the first half of the association year all members have been retained and two additional ones taken on.

MURPHY AND ROBERTSON DIVIDE HONORS

Of the 272 cows tested in twenty-six herds in the York Valley Testing Association during October, only four produced more than 50 lb. butterfat and thirteen exceeded 1,200 lb. milk. Finnerne, a registered Holstein, in the herd of H. E. Robertson, York, Pa., was the only cow to exceed 2,000 lb. milk in the month. She is credited with 2,361 lb. milk and 68.5 lb. butterfat, which is second highest fat production. The leader for butterfat and second for milk was Mary, another purebred black and white, she having produced 1,968 lb. milk, 72.8 lb. butterfat. Her owner is J. S. Murphy of Woodbine. Mr. Robertson had three cows in the list of the ten highest producers; Mr. Murphy had one and W. S. Grimm, of Red Lion had one, Ella, her production being 1,428 lb. milk, 45.7 lb. fat.

A NICE AVERAGE IN MICHIGAN

Fourteen grade and purebred Holsteins in the herd of Irving Jessop, enrolled in the Genesee County, Michigan, Testing Association had the high herd average for October. They averaged 1,080.3 lb. milk, 38.04 lb. fat. A purebred Holstein in the herd of Mortimer Carter was the leader for butterfat with 1,401 lb. milk, 65.8 lb. fat to her credit.

HOLSTEIN HEADS CHAUTAUQUA

A five-year-old grade Holstein in the herd of E. W. Cady, of Clymer, New York, and enrolled in the Chautauqua County Testing Association, was the leader for fat production with 66.4 lb. A seven-year-old grade Holstein in the same herd produced 1,919 lb. milk in the month of October.

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THE BUILDING OF A HERD-BOOK

By DR. E. VAN WELDEREN BARON RENGERS, secretary of the Friesian Cattle Herd-Book.

(Continued from page 803.)

The animal has been born, it is present at a known place, father and mother are known, the herd-book should now be able to show, reliably, what further happens to it. For this it is required that it should always be known where the animal is, hence, the herd-book will, at all times, have to be posted, concerning the transfer of ownership of the one or other breeding animal. Sales may never be registered before the new owner shall have ascertained that the marks given by the herd-book are to be found on the animal and thus that its identity is established.

Registration of the symptoms that must give an opportunity of forming an opinion concerning the development of an animal, is not yet general. It is also a question whether such registration is desirable, for milk-breeds and meat-cattle, opinions regarding the answering of this question may vary. The taking of measurements to determine the definite stages of development is accompanied by the objection that besides those particulars, would also have to be registered under what circumstances the animal had been kept, and what food it had been given—both matters that can only be determined with difficulty in unimpeachable accuracy. Nevertheless, and this is especially so with meat-cattle, the rapidity of development is a matter of importance, and with the yard-stick and tape measure the rate of development at certain periods will have to be ascertained.

As the animal becomes older the time for reproduction arrives.

With respect to particulars concerning pairings, I would refer to what has been said concerning this in the preceding pages, the same applies to births.

With the birth of the calf also comes the period of the production of the desired products. To confine ourselves to the milk breeds. What should be registered regarding milk products can be said in very few words: the actual yields observed at definite periods. The various opinions concerning how the control of milk should be carried out will be dealt with by another section of this Congress. In this paper a lance can only be broken for the non-calculated, but actual particulars concerning the production of an animal. Sufficient methods exist for determining this accurately, by the application of methods of setting to work that economically possible, and, when once, during the lactation period, a number of actual yields have been ascertained, then no calculation or deduction whatever should interfere with the details found.

Appreciation should not find any place in a herd-book, as little as any method for facilitating comparisons among the animals, as then the herd-book would be encroaching upon the sphere of the breeders, and would become a guide, rather than a means of rendering assistance.

If an animal has calved on several oc-

casions and it may be taken that it is full grown, then the value of the animal, for breeding in a certain breed, should be determined by a description of same.

We have now arrived at the point where opinions differ most, the point that also has a disagreeable side and which, in practice, presents the most difficulties. With the herd-book rests the obligation of analysing the full grown animal, of which the characteristics are determined, into factors and to characterise those factors, remembering at the same time that, in the end, the animal as a whole is the predominant factor.

Beginning with this work, the first thing that will have to be proceeded to, will be the giving of a description of the type of animal.

At the commencement of this paper, it was taken for granted that every herd-book has a more or less fixed breeding purpose, that, therefore, an ideal animal with well described characterised characteristics is held out to breeders. All the animals of the earth, however, are more or less removed from the ideal, and it is the degree of this that should be laid down by a description, firstly of the animal as a whole; secondly, of its various characteristics. How is this to be accomplished, and by whom? How are we to acquire as many impartial details as possible, beside the partial details that are inevitable upon this point?

Starting out from the view that firstly the animal itself, as a whole, must be considered, the first duty of a herd-book is to possess a sharp photograph of the animal. Then, as supplementing the photograph, a description of the type as this is inserted in the Danish herd-books by the State experts, thus a description by experts, not by the parties interested, just as everything appearing in a herd-book should really come from independent outsiders and not from the breeders themselves. The description of the type will have to be supplemented with a description of the distinctive parts and this is accompanied by the great difficulty of making that description so that it will be of value later. For this purpose, general resource is had to a scale of points. Figures and letters, however, should not be inserted in a herd-book.

The only value of these is to compel the person giving the description to judge certain given parts closely, in the proportion that it is considered they should bear to each other, and simultaneously, to be able to classify easily, approved animals. They are not of any value for a correct insight into later characteristics of an animal, while it too often occurs that a similar number of points are allotted to entirely different animals, or parts. Descriptions, by competent breeding experts, must therefore be much more highly estimated than any allotment of points, and the thing is how to find such experts, a still greater matter being to obtain a good description from such experts, that will place the light and shade in the proper places.

Points or figures in a herd-book have the great disadvantage of making it an easy matter to look up characteristics. Since, however, the work of breeding is

not a thing that can be done quickly and may not be done so, the principle of making the particulars of herd-books superficial is wrong, nor should these be made too easily accessible. A first-class breeder will want to see complete milk report, a less competent fellow breeder will ask for the calculated results. Points can be seen at a glance, a close description compels an accurate examination of what is stated.

Hence points and figures should be eliminated from the descriptions, well chosen words and appreciations should be inserted.

Where figures may be given, is by the taking for measurements. A number of measurements of the full-grown animal is of much importance for the checking up of the description.

These further offer an opportunity of determining an error in dimensions (e. g. slight depth or width of chest, too thin legs) and to select the animals which in this connection must be watched with positive and negative interest.

If the description of the animal is made when it is full grown, amplifications of that description will be able to be inserted later in the herd-book, revised descriptions, however, generally speaking, will prove to be unnecessary.

Besides with the registration of the offspring, the calculation of the yields, and finally the stating of the condition of health, will have to be proceeded with.

The animal will have to be examined regularly, with respect to the occurrence of diseases or deviations that would make it less valuable from the breeding point of view.

In the foregoing the importance of regularity in reproduction has already been referred to, besides this, continual control must be exercised concerning deviations among the calves, infectious abortions, sterility, which matters, upon the grounds of a veterinary examination will have to be registered. Besides this, at fixed periods, an examination will have to be instituted for undesirable diseases and the occurrence or otherwise of these, will have to be registered. This, however, is also a subject that may only just be referred to here, the right of examination belonging to another section.

If finally, death, and the cause of death, be registered, the herd-book will contain a number of particulars that can be of great service to those seeking information and the making use of which may contribute considerably to diminishing the great risks attaching to breeding.

ILLINOIS BUYING FREELY

F. A. Nace of Iola, Wis., recently sold thirteen purebred Holstein heifers, seven cows and a herd sire to Edwin Hatenberg of Burlington, Ill. The Nace herd is federally accredited and was considered one of the best producing herds in Waupaca County.

In Brittany the family cow actually "commutes" across canals in flat-bottomed boats, morning and night, to and from the most favorable of grazing grounds.

STUDENTS COMPETE AT PORTLAND

Five teams competed in an animal husbandry students' judging competition at the Pacific International. The Washington State College scored 3,407.5 out of a possible 4,500 points and won first. The University of Idaho was second with 3,345 points, the University of California third with 3,277.5 points, the University of British Columbia was fourth, and the Oregon Agricultural College fifth.

The winning team consisted of C. L. Wallmark, J. A. Porter, and Lloyd Gunstone. The coach was J. C. Knott. The prize was the Western Dairy Instructors' Association plaque. Wallmark was high man of the contest with a total score of 1,203.75. Wallmark was the best Holstein judge and Porter was in third place. The Washington team stood first on Holstein judging with a score of 888.75, and was also high on Jerseys with 966.25. It was awarded a silver cup given by the Holstein-Friesian Association of America for its showing on the Black and White breed. Under the rules a student can win only one medal, and the silver medal given for Holstein judging was awarded to Clarence Fales of the Idaho team, who was second highest man in Holstein judging.

PLAYING THE GAME

Life is a gamble. From the congested tumult of the bustling metropolis to the peaceful fields and shadowy lanes of the farm homestead, every man holds his God-given right to pursue his own happiness and prosperity. He is restrained only by the mandates of civilization, enacted for the security of his fellow men, and by his own character and ability. But he is a gambler, nevertheless, for he is not invested with the power to still the demolishing winds of storm, to divert the torrential force of flood nor to quench the leveling ravages of fire.

The farmer especially is a gambler. Rain, hail, drought and frost constantly endanger his prosperity and progress. But these are not the fundamental reasons for any continued economic troubles that he may suffer. These latter difficulties are his own. They are peculiar to his own industry. Such maladjustment as there may be between his farming and other industry can be brought into alignment only by his own sane thought, his own self reliance and his own constructive energies. Politics will not solve economic wrongs within an industry; neither will "professional leaders" or self-appointed "friends" of the farmer do so.—*American Swineherd.*

A new process to retard the deterioration of butter by churning it in an atmosphere of pure carbon dioxide has been developed in Holland.

Germany used nearly twice as much butter as margarine before the war, but since the war butter and margarine have practically changed places.

"Berkshires on Every Farm"

The Berkshire World

Devoted to the best interests of the swine industry, particularly the hog that won **Grand Championship** over all breeds in the dressed carcass classes at the late International.

Easy feeders, meat of unsurpassed quality, profitable. The Berkshire hog and the Holstein cow are the best farm animals today.

Full of practical information. All the news of the American Berkshire Association. Every number is worth more than a year's subscription to any farmer or swine breeder.

\$1 gets it for a year.
A good investment.
Subscribe today.

Write for free booklet entitled

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The Frost
Publishing Company

Springfield, Ill.

The Stock He Sires



Crestmont Duchess Ormsby

IS A DAUGHTER OF MY HERDSIRE

King Pontiac Alcartra Wayne.

Her 305 day record of 18,243.1 lb. milk, 806.65 lb. butter made as a junior three-year-old is not only a state record, but is also the highest record made by a heifer in her class in the whole Eastern United States.

Harry A. Rice, Wheelersville, Pa.
SULLIVAN COUNTY

Just the Bull You Want

HE WAS BORN

FEBRUARY 27, 1922

His sire is King Wandaga Friend, a son of Wandaga from an A.R.O. cow with 711.7 lb. milk, 31.67 lb. butter.

His dam recently made 473.5 lb. milk, 21.63 lb. butter in seven days as a junior four-year-old. She is from our old foundation cow and is by King Pontiac Abbekerk Jewel 2d, whose daughters are the best young things in our **ACCREDITED HERD**.

Let Us Tell You More About Him.

L. L. ALLIS

Bradford County Rummerfeld, Pa.

A Pair for \$450

Two daughters of Napol Sir Keystone Beauty, son of Keystone Beauty Plum Johanna, 1294.71 lb. butter in a year in strict official test as a four-year-old.

They are Titusdale Keystone Beauty 458629, a six-year-old, and Titusdale Pauline Beauty 538707, a five-year-old. Both cows freshened late last summer and are not yet bred. Both are from A.R.O. dams.

Herd under State and Federal Supervision, has passed two clean tests and has never had a reactor.

CLARENCE H. TITUS

Wyoming County

Tunkhannock, Pa.

R. D. 2

CHOICE SIRE WITH RECORD BACKING

From the standpoint of record backing one of the greatest bulls in the eastern states is King Mutual Korndyke 8th, the five-year-old sire heading the herd of Solon W. Russell, Poland, New York. The dam and sire's dam of King Mutual Korndyke 8th have records that average 34.41 lb. butter, 562 lb. milk for seven days, and year records averaging 1,256.96 lb. butter, 24,198.65 lb. milk. In addition to this he is brother to the four-year-old, Rose King Mutual Wayne, with a year record of 1,223.7 lb. butter and 24,608.8 lb. milk.

The dam of King Mutual Korndyke 8th is Oakdale Burke De Kol, a cow with a long list of remarkable records. As a five-year-old cow she produced 32.08 lb. butter in seven days, averaging practically 90 lb. milk a day. For the full year she is credited with a record of 1,313.29 lb. butter, 26,246.9 lb. milk. As a junior three-year-old she made 901.38 lb. butter in a year, which was the fifth highest in the class the year it was made, while her five-year-old year butter record won third prize from the association the year of making. She is a daughter of Williams Farm Flossie De Kol, with a year record of 846.93 lb. butter, a 31.5-lb. seven-day record with more than 600 lb. milk, and four tested daughters, two of which have exceeded 30 lb. butter in a week and 1,000 lb. butter in a year.

King Mutual Korndyke, the sire of Mr. Russell's herd bull, has a good list of daughters that have made records both in official and long-time tests. He was by King Pontiac Segis Korndyke, a son of King Segis De Kol Korndyke, from a 30-lb. daughter of Pietertje Hengerveld's Count De Kol. King Mutual Korndyke was from the world's champion two-year-old, Finnerne Mutual Payne, whose year record of better than 1,200 lb. butter still stands at the head of her class. At her next lactation period she made 36.73 lb. butter in seven days as a three-year-old. She was by King Hengerveld Aaggie Payne, who has ten 30-lb. daughters and three daughters that have each produced over 1,000 lb. butter in a year, all tested as heifers.

King Mutual Korndyke 8th is a very handsome bull. In coloring he is more white than black, which characteristic, as well as his choice type and conformation, he is transmitting to his offspring. He has around fifty daughters at the present time, and Mr. Russell informs us that he intends to keep all that are now in the Russell herd. This splendidly bred bull will have to be disposed of to avoid inbreeding, and it is to be hoped that he will go to a home where his worth will be appreciated.

KENTUCKY BUYING HOLSTEINS

The Van Allmen Dairy Company, of Louisville, Ky., recently purchased nineteen head of purebred cows and heifers from members of the Holstein Club of Stratford, Wis. The average price was \$109.47 per head.

WASHINGTON DAIRY NOTES

By LINCOLN R. LOUNSBURY

Sanberg Brothers of Brady, Grays Harbor County, purchased a purebred Holstein bull calf from C. F. Brittain. This calf was from a half sister to Segis Pietertje Prospect.

An effort is being made between the retail dealers of South Bend and Raymond and the farmers to establish a uniform price of 12 cents per quart for retail milk. One meeting was held and another has been scheduled.

The Snohomish County Cow Testing Association reports the sale of two calves through their sales organization. One of these calves was from Class A and brought \$25 at nine days old; the other was a Class B calf and sold for \$20. At the present time there are a number of orders on file which cannot be filled. Mr. Ed. Hoem reports the sale of a purebred Holstein bull calf to farmers in Douglas County, while the Valley Gem Farms sold a purebred bull calf in Snohomish County.

During the month fifty dairymen of Whatcom County were assisted in the balancing of rations for dairy stock by County Agent H. B. Carroll. Balancing rations is an important step in reducing the cost of dairying.

Harold Simonds, Franklin County Agent, reports that Mr. Boldman of Pasco, purchased two heifers from the D. C. Barclay herd of Holsteins near Pullman, and is planning to semi-officially test them during their first lactation period.

Directors of the Grays Harbor County Cow Testing Association have fixed the price for calves by purebred sires and from association cows as follows: From cows with records of 300 to 350 pounds of butterfat, \$12.00; from 350 to 400 pounds, \$15.00, and above 400 pounds butterfat, special prices, depending upon the breeding.

County Agent Fred Martin of Wahkiakum, reports that Abram Sotka of Eden, purchased a purebred Holstein bull of the Carnation Stock Farm to head his high-grade Holstein herd.

Thurston County dairymen are still pushing ahead. Not satisfied with the record of placing 101 purebred animals in dairy herds during the year from October to October, County Agent E. B. Stookey reports the placing of five bulls during the past month. Lee Kagley of Lacy, sold two registered 18-months-old Holstein bulls, one to Fred Schultze, South Union, and the other to J. W. Spender of Fir Tree.

If a dog barks at night in Japan the owner is arrested and sentenced to work a fixed time for the neighbors whose slumbers may have been disturbed.

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA BUYS NEW HERDSIRE

To head its Holstein dairy herd at University Farm, the University of Minnesota, through O. G. Schaefer of the dairy husbandry division, has purchased of Miner Anderson, a dairyman of Willmar, Minn., the Holstein bull, Silver Bow Walker Homestead No. 117609.

This bull was born February 24, 1916, and is a son of Piebe Laura Ollie Homestead King No. 110474, sire of May Walker Ollie Homestead, 31,610.6 lb. milk, 1,523.23 lb. butter in twelve months, the United States champion for production of butter in year test.

The dam of the University's new bull is Silver Bow Albina Walker No. 186997, with an official record of 21,299.4 lb. milk, 917.58 lb. butter in a year. She has a three-year-old daughter who produced more than 21,000 lb. milk and 947 lb. butter in a year. The dam of Silver Bow Walker Homestead is a maternal sister of Silver Bow Pontiac Segis, a cow with a reported year record of 30,009.4 lb. milk, 1,212.98 lb. butter.

The University's new Holstein herd leader is a paternal brother to the senior yearling heifer and the four-year-old cow that were placed first in their respective classes at the National Dairy Show this year. He has two-year-old grade daughters producing as high as 50 lb. milk a day. He is half white and half black and weighs around 2,500 lb. For the past two years he was grand champion at the Kandiychi County, Minn., Fair, and he also won the grand championship at the Kerkhoven Fair this year.

To show the type of stock the bull is siring, and also to be in position to begin keeping official records at an earlier date, thus making a distinct saving of time, the University has also purchased a daughter of this bull born last March.

AUTOMATIC PLOWING

A machine built by Darrel B. Lucas, a graduate student of the Department of Agricultural Engineering at the Iowa State College, is designed to plow without an operator. The motor and transmission are mounted on two large wheels, one of which guides the plow while the other runs on the unplowed land. Instead of two plows as in the usual manner, one plow is attached behind the wheels and another in front in such a way that while the plow behind the driving wheels is in the soil, the plow in front of the wheels is held in the air clear of the ground. Instead of turning when the machine reaches the end of the field, it merely reverses direction and plows back along the furrow it has just made. The plow point that was in the soil when the machine came down the field is now carried in the air ahead of the drive wheels and the plow point that was ahead of the wheels is now lowered into the soil and does the plowing. The mould-boards of both the plows are turned toward the same side so that the furrow-slices will be thrown in the same direction and this eliminates back-fur-

rows and dead furrows. An arm running above the frame of the machine and extending down in front of the plow, is so arranged that when it strikes a fence it pushes a shift lever which loosens one drive pulley and tightens another, causing the machine to start off in the opposite direction.

It is necessary, of course, to move the machine the width of one furrow if the direction is changed. This is accomplished by applying power to the furrow wheel while the land wheel is stationary, until the furrow wheel has advanced a set number of degrees ahead of the land wheel. The power then drives the land wheel until it is on an even line with the furrow wheel then they both move off at the same rate of speed down the furrow made in the previous trip across the field.

Mr. Lucas made the machine under the supervision of Professor J. P. Davidson head of the Department of Agricultural Engineering. Mr. Davidson says, "This machine shows that we are not at a standstill in the development of farm machinery. This plow might be made in small units that would be relatively inexpensive and it could be used twenty-four hours a day during the plowing season, thus getting a lot of plowing done in a short time with a small machine."

The main frame of the original plow, which also serves as a support for the motor, was made by cutting down a mower frame to the desired width; drive wheels were obtained from harvesting machines, and plow bottoms, beams and castor wheels were taken from sulky plows.

The machine has never been offered for sale but the original plow has gone through tests which H. C. Phillips, in the *Iowa Agriculturist* says, "prove that the principles underlying its operation are sound and practical." The invention revolutionizes the work of plowing which up to the present time is the slowest and most expensive single operation in the preparation of a seed bed. Prof. Bonsteel of the United States Bureau of Soils is responsible for the statement that, "With the single exception of the disc plow, the operation of plowing is, with the exception of a few minor improvements and developments, practically the same as it was in the dim recesses of the history of the human race."

Mr. Lucas in his thesis "Automatic Plows" which he submitted for the degree of Master of Science, points out that the farmers of the United States spend \$625,000,000 every year for plowing, of which amount \$150,000,000 is for operating expenses. If automatic plows can be used on fields suitable for their operation, he estimates that nearly one-fourth of this operating expense can be saved. The simplicity of the original machine shows that a real step forward has been made in the field of automatic farm machinery.

Only that business succeeds which is founded upon honesty and is conducted upon straightforward business principles.

Handsome, Well Grown, Nicely Marked Bull Calf

Born November 14, 1923. Price \$90

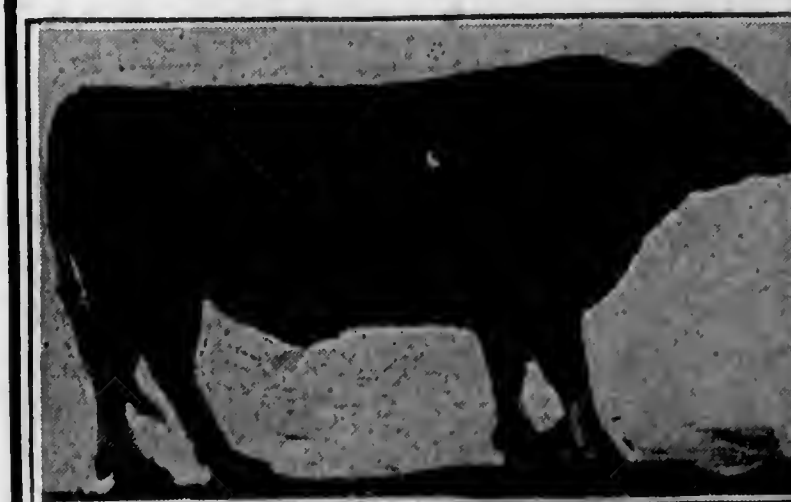
SIRE:—LOTHIAN DE KOL KORNDYKE, whose daughters stood 1st and 2d for Milk and 2d and 3d for Butter in the junior two-year-old class of the Dairyman's Division for the full year, Season 1922-23.

DAM:—ORANGE KORNDYKE SEGIS, 23.43 lb. butter, 565.4 lb. milk in 7 days, 18,102.1 lb. milk, 705.7 lb. butter in TEN MONTHS. FOUR successive years she has averaged 14,901.5 lb. milk, 469.20 lb. butterfat in Cow Testing Association work, making an average annual profit of \$182.92. She is a daughter of ORMSBY KORNDYKE LAD.

IVO V. OTTO

Cumberland County, R. D. 6 Carlisle, Pa.
Herd under State and Federal Supervision.

Wm. D. Lenker—Dr. J. L. Lenker



King Mead Segis Inka

is siring splendid stock. He has the right to. Back of him are many great sires and former World Champion cows. The herds he heads are **ACCREDITED**. We have a very nice son of this bull on hand now. LET US PRICE HIM TO YOU.

Lenkerbrook Dairy Farms

R. D. 4 Harrisburg, Pa.

Model Darius King Segis,

our junior sire, is a son of Clara Clothilde Lyons.

639.8 lb. milk in 7 days

2,658.4 " " " 30 "

4,872.8 " " " 60 "

7,183.0 " " " 90 "

20,771.2 lb. milk, 723.40 lb.

butter in 305 days as a two-year-old.

Herd accredited.

FRED B. KEENEY

Wyoming Co., Laceyville, Pa.

KEENEY'S PETS PRODUCE

An average of 5,800 lb. milk per animal has been produced in six months by the seventy-six cows and heifers of the Essex County herd of purebred Holsteins owned by the Overbrook Hospital. The dairy has produced for the hospital more than 200,000 quarts of milk in six months and the value of this amounts to more than the entire cost of this herd.

Mark Keeney, dairy superintendent, expects the dairy to average 12,000 lb. per cow for the year which is believed to be the best herd record ever made in New Jersey by a large dairy.

The Overbrook dairy is also earning a revenue for the county derived from the sale of purebred bull calves and surplus heifer calves. Six animals have been purchased by Sussex County; three by Essex County; and three have gone to Burlington County while a number of others have gone into other parts of the state. Early in November the New Jersey State Agricultural College purchased two choice heifer calves from the Hospital for the college herd.

WELL-DESIGNED DAIRY BARN HAS ADVERTISING VALUE

A well-designed attractive dairy barn has an appreciable advertising value, especially when the owner derives a portion of his income from the sale of surplus animals. The cost of a new barn, however, should not go beyond the point where the interest on the investment, plus depreciation, will become an excessive overhead loan.

Some of the other factors to consider in building are climate, topography, drainage, location relative to other buildings, size and stage of the dairyman's business, fire risk, materials available for construction, and local regulations covering the production, handling and disposal of milk. *Farmers' Bulletin 1342*, Dairy Barn Construction, answers many of the questions suggested above. It gives correct principles of construction of dairy barns; plans of one and two story buildings; and details of the construction of windows, ventilating flues, cow stalls, floors, and drainage systems.

This bulletin may be obtained, while the supply lasts, upon application to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

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Who thinks of things to do for you—extra things that are not expected but which help a heap toward making your sale successful. Write for one of our Folders on Successful Auctions and How to Promote Them.

GLENN R. MEAD
The Live-Wire Auctioneer
EAST AURORA, N. Y.

PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

Dec. 11—Seven Valleys, Pa., John M. Rudisill Dispersal.
Dec. 11—Aurora, Ill., Coldstream Farm Dispersal, E. E. Gray, Plano, Ill., Mgr.
Dec. 12—Tacoma Park, D. C., Washington Sanitarium Herd Dispersal.
Dec. 13—East Aurora, N. Y., Wm. Williamson & Son Dispersal, R. Austin Backus, Mgr.
Dec. 14—Napoleon, Ohio, Henry County Holstein Association Consignment Sale.
Dec. 26—Northfield, Minn., A. F. Wendlandt & Son Dispersal, Twin City Pedigree and Service Co., Mgrs.
Jan. 9—Columbus, Wis., Dispersal of Avalon Farm Herd.

THREE DAY SALE AT FOND DU LAC

The three days sale of the Holstein Breeders Sale Company held at Fond du Lac, Wis., on November 7-8-9, resulted in 175 animals being sold for a total of \$17,622.50 or an average of \$101 per head. The middle day was the best, eighty head being sold for an average of \$115 while on the first day forty-one head were sold for an average of \$112. There were about 300 in attendance the first day, nearly 500 on the second day; but on the third day there was a poor attendance and bidding was slow. Many of the animals went to Central Wisconsin although R. C. Judd of St. Charles, Ill., purchased several head.

The top price was \$250 which Champion Prince Clothilde, consigned by C. M. Corcoran brought on the first day. His purchaser was S. A. Smith of Oakfield. On the first day Barbara Priscilla of the S. C. Kintz herd at Red Granite, which was dispersed in the sale, was sold for \$200 to Chas. Weisser of the same place. On the second day, the top price was \$240 obtained for Youdell Violet Polkadot, consigned by Robert Byrnes of Fond du Lac and purchased by C. W. Keyes also of Fond du Lac. W. J. Gillette & Son of Rosendale consigned eighteen head which averaged \$126.

BY WATER FROM DULUTH TO THE SEA

A short time ago a vessel called "Twin Ports" pulled into Duluth, Minnesota, after a round trip to New York. On its way down it carried several hundred tons of butter consigned by the Minnesota Coöperative Creameries' Association, also a carload of eggs shipped by a creamery at Barnum, Minnesota. The freight saving was about \$1.00 on each one hundred pounds over the charges for the lake-and-rail route. The "Twin Ports" and a sister boat the "Twin Cities" now nearing completion, will be equipped with refrigeration so as to carry dairy products, vegetables, fruits, eggs and other perishable cargo from Duluth to New York. It is believed that there will be plenty of return cargo.

The vessels are operated by internal combustion engines and are built especially for this service. They are 250 feet long and will carry a cargo of 2,500 tons. The trip takes about nine days each way.

The route from Duluth crosses Lake Superior and passes through the locks at the Sault, thence following the regular steamer lanes to Buffalo, where it goes

around the falls of Niagara via the Welland Canal; thence it traverses Lake Ontario to Oswego, New York, where it enters the New York state barge canal, which it follows to Albany; thence going down the Hudson River to New York City.

BROWN HILL HERD ACCREDITED

The herd owned by Claude A. Brown, of Tunkhannock, Pa., is fully accredited and has been for some time. The Brown Hill Farm, as the establishment is called, is one and one-half miles east of Lemon Station. At the head of the Brown Hill herd is the good bull, King Ormsby Veeman Korndyke, whose seven nearest dams have seven-day official records that average 30.89 lb. butter. Besides taking care of his high-class Holstein herd, Mr. Brown is a grower of potatoes and has a good producing orchard. He is finding a ready market for his choice apples. Although Brown Hill Farm is not on a state road yet customers think so much of the fruit that they come right to the door for it.

SALE CATALOGS

We furnished the catalogs for more sales than any other company during the past season—"Our price is lower than the rest—Our work is equal to the best." Write for entry blanks today.

PEDIGREE EXPERT

Get our R. Austin Backus for your sale—in the box at more sales during the past six months than any other pedigree man. Book your date before it is too late.

BACKUS PEDIGREE CO., MEXICO, N. Y.

MILLER OWNS GOOD HERDSIRE

A Holstein sale in southeastern Pennsylvania or northern Maryland without S. R. Miller officiating is very much like the play of Hamlet without the Prince of Denmark. Mr. Miller's services are in great demand as sale manager, as pedigree expert, or as writer of advertising and his knowledge of the business has been acquired from years of actual contact with purebred Holsteins.

S. R. Miller & Sons have a real good herd of purebreds at Chambersburg, headed by the splendidly bred bull, Balsam Valdessa Veeman Pontiac. This proven sire has, according to Volume 34 of the Blue Book, seven tested daughters, all junior two-year-olds, two of these heifers have exceeded 20 lb. butter in seven days official test.

Balsam Valdessa Veeman Pontiac is a son of FINDERNE VALDESSA KING FAYNE, who is a son of the famous King Hengerveld Aaggie Fayne, whose daughters have tremendous records made in both short time and long time tests. FINDERNE VALDESSA KING FAYNE is a son of VALDESSA ORMSBY DE KOL. As a junior four-year-old she produced 32.9 lb. butter in seven days and is the best known daughter of the famous Valdessa Scott the first cow to exceed 40 lb. butter in seven day official work.

The dam of FINDERNE VALDESSA KING FAYNE, Mr. Miller's herdsire is Mooie Veeman Pontiac. As a junior four-year-old, this cow made 31.76 lb. butter in seven days and 528.1 lb. milk and then as a five-year-old she produced 36.64 lb. butter, 542.7 lb. milk. She is from the 27-lb. cow, Vida Veeman Pontiac, a daughter of Sir Korndyke Pontiac Artis while her sire, Mooie Fayne De Kol is a son of the famous world's champion, Grace Fayne 2nd's Homestead. As King Hengerveld Aaggie Fayne was sired by King Fayne Segis, another son of Grace Fayne 2nd's Homestead, it can be seen that Mr. Miller's herdsire traces through both his sire and dam to this famous cow, who made world's records for seven and thirty day butter production as a four-year-old, made 30 lb. butter in seven days as a five-year-old and then as a six-year-old eclipsed her previous performances by producing 35.55 lb. butter in seven days, world's record at time of making.

The Miller establishment is known as Thornwood Stock Farm and the herd is accredited. For eighteen years Mr. Miller has been a breeder of Holstein Friesians and his many friends hope that he will stay in the business for another eighteen years.

ILLINOIS BULL CAMPAIGN

Twenty Illinois railroads are coöperating with the purebred dairy cattle associations, state organizations, and the University of Illinois to run dairy specials over the various railroad lines of the state in an effort to show the farmers and dairymen of Illinois that purebred sires are capable of earning them more money than are grade and scrub bulls.

UTAH BUYS ACCREDITED CATTLE

Representatives of the United States Smelting and Refining Company of Salt Lake City, Utah, recently selected two carloads of Holsteins, consisting of twelve purebred females, a bull and twenty-eight high-grade cows and heifers. These are for the foundation of a herd to be located near Salt Lake City on a ranch owned by the company. Every animal came from Wisconsin accredited herds. The bull, coming three-years-old, weighed just over a ton. He was purchased from J. Benbach, of Waukesha County and was from a cow that has an official record of 29 lb. butter and year record of 840 lb. A number of the females were descendants of Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes 37th and practically all the purebreds and grades traced to animals formerly in the herd of John Erickson. The well-known cattle man and teacher Reid Murray, assisted the Utah cattlemen in their selections.

FOUR-YEAR-OLD son of Champion Echo Sylvia Pontiac. Dam—4 years, 26 lb. butter, 660 lb. milk—by Woodcrest Sir Clyde from best daughter of May Echo Sylvia. Splendid individual. Cash or exchange for tested cows. Last test clean. Maud Dwight, South Otselic, New York.

WASHINGTON MILK CHAMPION

Nora Segis Prospect, a junior two-year-old owned by Pete Bergsma of Ferndale, Washington, recently produced 521.8 lb. milk, 21.164 lb. of fat in seven-day test. She becomes the milk champion of her state in the junior two-year-old class, displacing Aaggie Johanna Matador of the Carnation herd. The state champion for fat production is Von Heim Winifred Colantha, 26.698 lb. fat.

Brown Hill Farm
HERD HEADED BY

King Ormsby Veeman Korndyke

whose seven nearest dams have seven-day records averaging 30.89 lb. butter.

Herd Accredited—Inspection Invoiced—Prices Right

CLAUDE A. BROWN

Wyoming Co., R. D. 2, Tunkhannock, Pa.

Plum Spring Farm Copia

heads my herd of 70 head, none of which are more than 5 years old. His dam produced 32.73 lb. butter in 7-day official test, averaged over 97 lb. milk a day for thirty days and is a granddaughter of

PONTIAC KORNDYKE

His four nearest dams have 7-day official records averaging 35.31 lb. butter, 606.4 lb. milk.

Write us your wants—or better yet, come and see us—if you want good ones at reasonable prices

A. W. DOWNTON

Starrucca - - - - - Penna.

True Type

For years I have raised Holsteins and now find that the animals in my herd closely resemble the True Type Model.

Naturally I am pleased, as I have always handled my herd from a Dairyman's viewpoint—Production.

Herd under Supervision and Clean.

Let me quote you prices.

A. CONRAD SLIFER

Union County

Lewisburg, R. D. 3, Pa.

809 LB. MILK

and 39 lb. butter in seven days is the average of the three nearest female relatives of a yearling Show Bull I have for sale.

Also a Bull out of a 21 lb. heifer and by a 34 lb. sire.

Four yearling heifers from daughters of a 30 lb. bull, sired by a 34 lb. bull and bred to a 35 lb. bull.

A three-year-old heifer and her two daughters all sired by or bred to a 1200 lb. bull.

PRICE \$300

DAVID FALCONER

Scottville

Michigan

Bred to Sire Producers

Hillside Ormsby Lad Pietje, born March 29, 1923. Sire, King Pontiac Maple Knoll Ormsby, by King of the Pontiacs from a 33.16 lb. daughter of King Korndyke Hengerveld Ormsby. Dam, Hillside Rhododendron 35.14 lb. butter in seven days. For thirty days she averaged 92 lb. of milk testing 4.27% fat making 147.95 lb. butter, a state record when made. She is a beautiful individual and a tremendous producer. Her son is bound to sire producers. You need this bull to head your herd.

Hillside and Springbrook Farms
Trucksville Pennsylvania

OUR HERDSIRE IS BY



DUTCHLAND KONIGEN CREAMELLE BOY
a son of King Segis Pontiac Konigen and Dutchland Creamelle Colantha Vale 881.21 lb. butter, 21,701.5 lb. milk in a year—her dam 27,625 lb. milk in a year—her dam 29,591.4 lb. milk while her dam was the first cow to average 100 lb. milk a day for 100 days.
We offer a few nice heifer calves of this wonderful family. *Herd under State and Federal Supervision.*

VALLEY VIEW FARM
O. P. Walker & Sons, Props,
Susquehanna Co. Thompson, Pa.

K P A P Prilly

A two-year-old daughter of our senior sire

King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje

freshening as a two-year-old produced 23 lb. of butter in seven days milking 60 lb. a day FROM ONLY TWO QUARTERS. What would she have done from FOUR? Come and see her Daddy and her sisters and brothers.

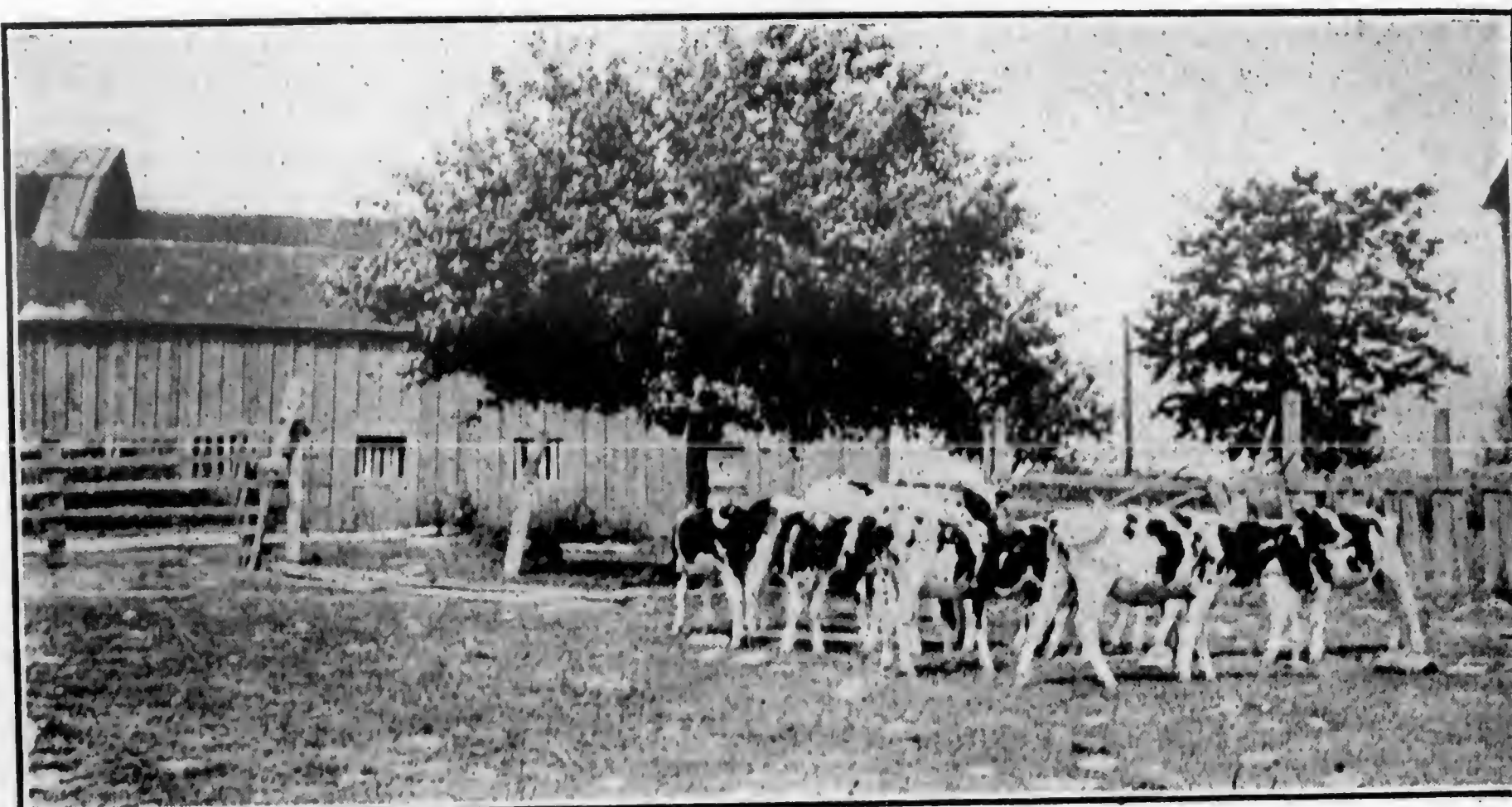
You will want to own one.

A. E. Robinson
Susquehanna Co. Montrose, Pa.

SHEEN HERD IS ACCREDITED

One of the many good accredited herds of registered Holsteins in Susquehanna County is that owned by J. B. and J. T. Sheen, of Montrose, Pennsylvania. This herd of sixty-four animals contains a few grades but they are fast being eliminated as the purebreds increase.

At the head of the Sheen herd is the good bull, meadowside King Spring Farm. He is a son of King Tweede Spring Farm, whose daughters are making splendid records in both official and long time work. He has one three-year-old daughter that made 28.29 lb. butter in



A group of youngsters sired by Meadowside King Spring Farm No. 308863. The property of J. B. and J. T. Sheen, Montrose, Pa.

seven days and a junior four-year-old with over 32 lb. butter and 696.6 lb. milk. King Tweede Spring Farm is a son of Spring Farm King and his dam, Dressie Lady Pontiac, has a 30 lb. official seven day butter record made from 614.8 lb. milk and a year record of 20,063 lb. milk, 981.86 lb. butter.

The Sheens have a number of very handsome young things sired by Meadowside King Spring Farm. They are uniform in type and coloring and are a very promising lot. The dam of Meadowside King Spring Farm is Meadowside Segis Hengerveld 3d, a daughter of Tobe Rag Apple Korndyke, with a seven day record of 575.4 lb. milk, 26.19 lb. butter made as a senior three-year-old.

The senior member of the firm, after he was twenty-one, resided fifty-one years on one of the two farms making up the Sheen establishment. In 1920 the firm purchased the present residence which is equipped with all modern conveniences, and which since the purchase, has been the home of the family.

Only a few of the animals have official records as the owners, being busy dairymen, have not cared to add to their work by the making of official records. One of the animals is Clothilde Segis Lipkje Korndyke. As a junior four-year-old this cow made 25.1 lb. butter in seven days averaging better than 80 lb. milk a day and as a junior three-year-old she made a 24 lb. seven day record and in less than eight months made a semi-official record of 9,107.4 lb. milk and nearly 400 lb. butter. She is a

daughter of a 24-lb. junior four-year-old and was sired by Tobe Rag Apple Korndyke. She has a very nice heifer calf sired by Woodmont Echo Sylvia Champion, the splendid son of the 30-lb. show cow, Butter Boy Empress.

J. T. or Terrance, as nearly everyone calls him, is the secretary of the Susquehanna County Holstein Breeders' Association and is a general handy-man when any of the Holstein owners in his neighborhood need help with registry applications or business correspondence and we assure you that Terrance is quite popular around his own county.

ACETYLENE BURNS BARN AND BULL

Fire originating from the explosion of an acetylene lamp near a hay mow destroyed two barns, sixteen head of milk cows, a purebred Holstein bull, the farm machinery and about seventy-five tons of hay owned by Rex O. Church, of Augusta, Maine. Mr. Church was on the barn floor about to throw the hay down for the evening feeding. When he pulled the chain which produced the spark to ignite the acetylene gas, it failed to operate, and when the spark was produced, the globe of the lamp had filled with the gas which flamed up and caught the hay in the mow. Mr. Church was unable to get to where the animals were stanchioned but the hired man got three of them out but was unable to release any of the others and they were burned in their stanchions.

DEMAND FOR WISCONSIN CATTLE

The Wisconsin State Department of Agriculture reports that more than 8,000 head of dairy cattle were shipped out of the state during October. It is estimated that the total for the year will be 55,000. A. O. Collentine, dairy extension specialist, says that the largest single shipment was ten carloads of grade Holsteins which went to Mexico. Others went to Connecticut, Washington and New York State. Holsteins went to Peru and Japan. The top price received for a Holstein bull was \$1,625 and the top price for a cow was \$800.

NEW MINNESOTA YEARLY RECORDS

Several yearly records of high production by Holsteins have just been reported by William E. Petersen of University Farm, superintendent of official dairy cow testing in Minnesota.

Princess Aaggie Polkadot De Kol, former world's record senior four-year-old, just finished another year with 34,070.5 lb. milk and 1,399.78 lb. butter. She is owned by Dr. H. P. Fischer of Shakopee.

Minita Korndyke Ormsby, owned by C. L. Spaulding of Warren, produced 27,564.9 lb. milk and 1,162.56 lb. butter in the year.

Neeltje Mercedes De Kol Homeland, also owned by C. L. Spaulding, finished the year with 1,174.3 lb. butter and 643.4 lb. milk. This cow had a previous record of 1,418 lb. butter.

Aurora Badger Girl Fayne, owned by W. S. Moscrip of Lake Elmo, has rounded out the year with 22,653 lb. milk and 1,000.4 lb. butter.

MILK FLAVORS AFFECTED BY GREEN FEED

Dairymen who market the milk of their herds direct to the consumer know that they have to watch for undesirable flavors in the milk. Any change in food is apt to change the flavor of the milk and housewives notice a change in flavor and are apt to make complaints while if there was no change in food they would consider the flavor good. Realizing that change of feed does affect the flavor of milk the United States Department of Agriculture has been endeavoring to find the causes of undesirable flavors and odors. A number of feeding experiments have been conducted by the Dairy Division at Beltsville, Maryland. Various amounts of turnips, green alfalfa and green corn have been fed. Expert judges scored the milk produced.

It was found that feeding turnips at the rate of 15 lb. per cow one hour before milking produced objectionable off-flavors and odors in the milk. When the amount was increased to 30 lb. the intensity of the undesirable flavors and odors were decidedly increased. Proper aeration reduced and sometimes eliminated the undesirable flavors and odors. When turnips were fed immediately after one milking they had very little detrimental effect on the milk produced at the next milking. The flavors and odors were more marked in the cream than they were in the milk.

The feeding of green alfalfa in varying amounts one hour before milking also resulted in pronounced off-flavors and odors but when the time of feeding was increased to five hours before milking then the off-flavors were practically eliminated and when 30 lb. of green alfalfa was fed immediately after milking the milk had less objectionable flavor and odor than did milk produced by cows that were not fed green alfalfa. The Dairy Division recommends that when green alfalfa is fed as a soiling crop that it be fed soon after milking, and when cows are pastured on alfalfa that they be removed

from the pasture at least four or five hours before milking. As with the feeding of turnips, proper aeration reduced strong off-flavors and odors and eliminated slight off-flavors and odors.

A much better showing was made by green corn. Mr. C. J. Babcock reports, that with the feeding of 25 lb. of green corn one hour before milking, while the milk produced may have a slight off-flavor or have a characteristic odor, that these would be only slight and would seldom be perceived by the average customer. Neither the flavor or odor of the milk seemed to be affected when 25 lb. of green corn were fed immediately after the milking.

The Department has published a number of bulletins upon the influence of feeds on the flavor and odor of milk. No. 1190 tells of "The Effect of Feeding Green Alfalfa and Green Corn." No. 1097 "Effect of Feeding Silage" and No. 1208 "The Effect of Feeding Turnips." These bulletins can be obtained from the Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., and should be in the hands of every milk producer.

SIRED EASTERN CHAMPION

Everbreeze Farm is the name of the establishment owned by George Lightbody of Dalton, Pa. The Everbreeze herd is accredited and is headed by the proven sire, King Hengerveld Hartje, whose daughters include the great cow, Walker Hartje Spofford, 960.6 lb. butter, 26,233 lb. milk in ten months. The milk record of this cow has only been exceeded once in the ten months division and then by the famous California cow, Adirondac Wietske Dairy Maid.

The offspring of King Hengerveld Hartje inherit his size, depth of body, and spring of rib and so are animals of tremendous capacity. The daughters of this bull have made good in long time test as well as short time official work and better yet, have made good in their everyday dairy work.

YEARLING BULL, large, straight, light-colored. Pontiac sire. 985 lb. year record Homestead dam. Write, H. L. Ellis, Eureka, Wis.

BUTTER FROM SIBERIA

The first shipment of Siberian butter to be received in this country in several years recently arrived at the port of New York. The 3,000 tubs which made up the importation were released for sale to the trade when examination by inspectors of the Department of Agriculture showed that the butter complied with the United States legal standards.

An official of the board of health in a certain town notified a citizen that his license to keep a cow had expired. In reply the official received this epistle:

Monsieur Bord of Helt—I just got your notis that my licens to keep my cow has expire. I wish to inform you, M'sieur Bord of Helt, that my cow she beat you to it—she expire t'ree weeks ago. Much oblige. Yours with respect, Pete."

Just a Suggestion

Our cows and heifers are making good. In their everyday work they return a nice profit over feed cost. In A.R.O. test they have nice records, two-year-old heifers making 20 lb. of butter in a week, older cows in proportion.

Herd under Federal Supervision and T. B. Free.

Isn't this worth something to you?

Raymond D. Strickland,
Nicholson, R. D.

Susquehanna Co. :: Penna.

The Three Nearest Dams



of "THE POTENTATE"

have official seven-day records that average
38.83 lb. Butter
612.9 lb. Milk

Our herd of 85 females are under State and Federal Supervision and are Tuberculosis Free. IF YOU NEED COWS, HEIFERS, OR A BULL CALF, WE CAN FILL YOUR ORDER ANYTIME.

E. D. ELLSWORTH

Susquehanna Co., R. D. 4 Meshoppen, Pa.

WE BREED HOLSTEINS

for size, type, health and economical production. If you want fresh cows, springers, heifers or young bulls, the following breeders and dairymen, located within a half hour's drive from Wyalusing, Bradford County, Pennsylvania, have them.

You are invited to inspect our herds and do your own picking.

L. L. AllisRummerfield
A. L. Burlington ...Wyalusing
C. W. Fihs & Son ...Wyalusing
John H. Howard ...Wyalusing
F. B. KeeneyLaceyville
W. B. Kennedy & Son
.....Wyalusing

MEADOWSIDE INKA**DE KOL COUNT**

heads my *Accredited* Herd. His dam as a four-year-old produced 30.42 lb. butter in seven-day official test, averaging 80 lb. milk a day, testing 4.34% butterfat.

CHARLES ACE

Wyoming Co.
Tunkhannock Pa., R. D. 1.

**THE
Everbreeze Farm Herdsire**

**KING HENGERSVELD HARTJE
IS SIRE OF
WALKER HARTJE SPOFFORD**

960.6 lb. butter, 26,233 lb. milk in TEN months, World's Record for milk at time of making, and still the highest production credited to any cow east of the Rocky Mountains. The Everbreeze Herd is ACCREDITED.

George Lightbody

Lackwanna Co. Dalton, Pa.

I've Got Him!

The Bull I advertised for. And he's a dandy, has the Size and Type and as for Breeding—well—see for yourself.

He is by King Ormsby Ideal—he by King of the Ormsbys from a 1346 lb. year record cow.

His dam is just closing a year record of more than 21,000 lb. milk and 800 lb. butter made as a junior two-year-old.

Tell you more later.

**Wm. Benning
Sunset View Farm**

Susquehanna Co., Kingsley, Pa.

A GROWING HERD OF GOOD ONES

Representatives of the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN recently had the pleasure of looking over King Pontiac Abbecker Jewel 2d, the bull that now stands at the head of the good purebred herd owned by G. L. Allen, Wysox, Pa. This sire, now coming six years of age, has the reputation of siring 85% heifers.

King Pontiac Abbecker Jewel 2d formerly stood at the head of the L. L. Allis herd at Rummerfeld, Pa., and there are a number of real good daughters of this bull in the Allis herd. Mr. Allen obtained a couple of daughters of this bull when they were calves and, after they came into milk, they did so well that when he found their sire was in the market, he determined to own him. This bull is by King Pontiac Abbecker Jewel, a son of Spring Farm King Pontiac and Tidy Abbecker Princess Jewel, a daughter of Tidy Abbecker Prince with records of 607.7 lb. milk, 31.7 lb. butter in a week, 2,457 lb. milk, 122.86 lb. butter in thirty days.

King Pontiac Abbecker Jewel 2d is a son of Cornucopia Pontiac Abbecker, 511.1 lb. milk, 28.10 lb. butter in a week and 110.42 lb. butter in thirty days with an average daily milk production of over 77 lb. She was by King Pontiac Brookside Abbecker, a son of King of the Pontiacs from Brookside Pontiac Abbecker, a daughter of De Kol 2d's Mutual Paul and Pontiac Abbecker, who in turn was a daughter of Hengerveld De Kol.

The Allen establishment consists of 160 acres and the herd consists of twenty purebreds. It was the home of Mrs. Allen before she was married. Five years ago, Mr. and Mrs. Allen purchased the farm. The Allens believed that purebred cattle would pay better than grades so started by purchasing seven cows from W. H. Layman of Ulster, obtaining these at a low figure because they had attained considerable age. The present female herd has descended from this foundation. Besides running a dairy, the Allens own an apiary and the writer has no hesitation in saying that they market a high class product.

A STAR IN HIS CROWN

While it is not the high records made by a single daughter of a herdsire that determines his value yet owners of Holstein bulls point with pride to records made by near relatives of their herdsire. They have all the more reason for their attitude when daughters of such herdsires make remarkable records in test work. When Harry A. Rice of Wheelersville, Pa., purchased from Harry Gates of Canton, the proven sire King Pontiac Alcartra Wayne, he no doubt had in mind the tremendous records made in both long and short time tests by daughters of this bull. One daughter of King Pontiac Alcartra Wayne is the well-known Crestmont Duchess Ormsby. As a three-year-old, this great young cow produced 18,243.1 lb. milk, 806.65 lb. butter in ten months. This record not only stands at the head of the class in

Pennsylvania but is also the highest record made by a junior three-year-old in the ten months division in the Eastern United States, by which we mean the whole of the territory east of Chicago.

King Pontiac Alcartra Wayne, despite the fact that, like the rest of us, he is not as young as he used to be, is still hale and hearty and it is believed that he has before him many years of usefulness. The Crestmont herd has been accredited for a number of years. In founding his herd Mr. Rice has purchased animals from accredited herds, has placed his own herd under state and federal supervision and looks forward to the day when his own establishment will also be on the accredited list.

THREE REGISTERED HOLSTEIN HEIFER CALVES. King Valdessa Pontiac breeding. Thirty-five dollars each. One hundred dollars for the three.

Date Farms, Baroda, Michigan.

WATER IS ESSENTIAL

An abundance of clean fresh water is essential for maximum milk production. When we consider that the average analysis of milk runs about 87 per cent water and the cow's body about 56 per cent water, we at once realize the real need of plenty of water for the dairy cow. At the Missouri Experiment Station a Jersey cow producing 27 pounds of milk consumed 77 pounds of water daily but when dry only 15 pounds. Another Jersey producing 13 pounds milk consumed 40 pounds of water daily but while dry only 9 pounds, while a Holstein producing 110 pounds of milk daily consumed from 215 to 350 pounds of water daily.

Water is cheap and every effort should be made to have the cows drink all they need. During the winter season too many of our cows must drink from troughs from which the ice must first be removed. Consequently a cow does not drink all that she should have and her milk flow is decreased. If the watering trough is outdoors a couple pails of boiling water to take off the chill will work wonders.

A system of individual drinking cups is the ideal method of watering. They soon pay for themselves. A cow is able to drink whenever she feels like it and thus consumes much larger quantities than when watered once or twice daily. It is the inexpensive things that are often overlooked. A few extra dollars of clear profit each month should not pass unnoticed.

REMOVED THE CAUSE

"How about that new heaves medicine you tried?"

"Well, you know that feller said it cured by gettin' at the cause."

"Yep, I remember."

"I figured it out since that he was right. Breathin' is the cause of heaves—that is, a crittur has to breathe if he's goin' to heave. Well, my horse quit breathin' after I tried that medicine."

TRANSACTION IN HERDSIRES

L. L. Allis, of Rummerfeld, has sold a half interest in the good bull, Walker Lyons Colantha, to James Eastman, of Rome, Pa. This bull, who for a time stood at the head of the herd of A. L. Burlington, of Wyalusing, has a remarkable pedigree. His seventeen nearest dams without a skip in the pedigree have official seven day butter records that average above 30 lb.

Walker Lyons Colantha is a son of Judge Lyons and is therefore, brother to the wonderful heifer, Clara Clothilde Lyons, who not only has a 305 day record of 20,771 lb. milk, 723.4 lb. butter as a senior two-year-old but also has official records of 639.8 lb. milk in a week, 2,658.4 lb. milk in thirty days, 4,872.8 lb. milk in sixty days, 7,183 lb. milk in ninety days, and 9,584.2 lb. milk in one hundred twenty days, her production from 30 to 120 days inclusive being world's record in class at time of making.

Judge Lyons was by King Lyons from Betta Lyons Walker, 28.39 lb. butter, 661.4

**WALKER LYONS COLANTHA**

His 17 nearest dams have official seven day records averaging 30 lb. butter. Owned jointly by L. L. Allis, Rummerfeld, and James Eastman, Rome, Pa.

lb. milk in seven days as a three-year-old, a daughter of Betta Lyons Netherlands, a 34-lb. daughter of a 34-lb. cow. Betta and her mother Blanche Lyons were the first mother and daughter to each exceed 34 lb. butter in a week.

May Clothilde Walker, dam of Walker Lyons Colantha, is a daughter of King of the Black and Whites, a bull whose seven nearest dams were all thirty pound cows. May Clothilde Walker is a daughter of 29.58 lb. cow, May Clothilde Pietertje. Another daughter of this cow, Beauty Pietertje Clothilde, is the dam of Segis Pietertje Prospect, the only cow that has exceeded 37,000 lb. milk in a year or surpassed 35,000 lb. in each of two different years' test work.

Walker Lyons Colantha is a good individual and has a very straight top line. He is light in color and an attractive animal in every way. Mr. Eastman is to be congratulated on his acquisition.

REGISTERED HOLSTEINS FOR SALE. Mary E. Smith, R. 1, New Lebanon, Ohio.

Two women were talking together in the Union Station in Chicago.

"My sister and me," said one, "we ain't no more alike than if we wasn't us. Yes, ma'am, she's just as different as I be, only the other way."

MACKS SELL HALF INTEREST IN HERDSIRE

L. N. Mack and Floyd E. Mack of Montrose, Pa., have sold a half interest in their great bull, Grand Champion Segis 2d, to DeWitt Griffing of Heart Lake, Pa.

Grand Champion Segis 2d, is a son of Belle Segis Champion, 37.15 lb. butter, 523.6 lb. milk in seven days as a senior four-year-old. Her dam, Princess Belle Rodmer, has an official record of 26.77 lb. butter, 577.80 lb. milk in seven days and is a daughter of Belle Rodmer 2d, 25.62 lb. butter, 682.6 lb. milk in seven days. Belle Segis Champion was sired by King Segis Champion, the well-known son of King Segis De Kol Korndyke and Aaggie Pauline Sarcastic, 36.35 lb. butter in a week, one of the greatest show cows ever seen in the eastern United States and for many years known as the highest record show cow in the world.

Grand Champion Segis, sire of Grand Champion Segis 2d, was by King Segis Champion and from Maid of Salem Center De Kol, 30.17 lb. butter, 678.5 lb. milk in seven days, a granddaughter of Lord Netherlands De Kol.

The pedigree of Grand Champion Segis 2d shows a remarkable combination of producing blood lines. His sire and dam are both by King Segis Champion, who was from a 36 lb. cow and sired by a son of the first 37-lb. cow. The four nearest dams of Grand Champion Segis 2d have seven-day butter records that average 32.61 lb. Six of the seven dams shown on his four generation pedigree have been officially tested and the seven-day records of these six dams average 32.07 lb. butter. In addition he is a splendid individual, is straight on the back, deep of chest and has a remarkably mellow hide and silky hair. He is a real bull in every way.

EXHIBITED FOUR GENERATIONS

J. S. Katzenstein of Franklin, New Jersey, showed some of his purebred Holsteins at the Sussex County Fair. He showed four direct generations of descendant animals and won a prize with each one. The older cow, Franklin Nellie 2d, was eleven years old, her daughter, Franklin Nellie Hartog, was eight years old, the granddaughter was Franklin Nellie Hartog Walker, a four-year-old and the great granddaughter, Franklin Nellie Walker Ormsby, was a yearling heifer sired by Allamuchy Ormsby Vale.

Mr. Katzenstein is prominent in farm bureau activities through the northern tier of New Jersey counties, is a member of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, Inc., and is also a supporter of the New Jersey Federation of County Boards of Agriculture.

HAVE TO PAY

"Marriage reminds me of a restaurant at a busy hour."

"Why's that?"

"Well, one simply grabs something that looks nice and pays for it later on."

To Avoid Inbreeding**I Must Sell My Herdsire****King Mutual Korndyke 8th**

Born October 3, 1918

He is the only bull in the East, and I think, in the World, with a 1,313-lb. year record dam, a 1,200-lb. granddam and a 1,200-lb. year record sister.

His individuality will please you, he is gentle to handle, is light-colored and sires light-colored calves.

I am retaining his daughters. He has about fifty. This is your opportunity to secure a proven sire of splendid quality and breeding. Will take females in deal. Send for pedigree

S. W. RUSSELL

Herkimer Co. Poland, N. Y.

Just Like Their Dad

The sons of the triple Grand Champion Bull

**KING ALCARTRA KAG APPLE POSCH**

Are just as handsome as their sire. They are from cows that have produced from ten thousand to twelve thousand pounds of milk in a year in C. T. A. work. Let me price one to you.

Herd ACCREDITED.

A. R. BUSH

Susquehanna Co. Montrose, Pa.

**Healthy,
Heavy Producing
Holsteins**

Daughters of the 37-lb. sire, Grand Champion Segis 2d. Bred to

**King Valdessa Pontiac
Perfection**

he by King Valdessa Pontiac from a 27-lb. daughter of King of the Pontiacs.

Our two herds contain 120 head and are under State and Federal Supervision.

**L. N. MACK & SON
and**

FLOYD E. MACK
Susquehanna Co., Montrose, Pa.

The Breeder and Dairyman Exchange

Copy must reach us by the 1st or 15th of each month to appear in the current issue.

Advertisements for this department set up without display type or illustration, accepted at the rate of five cents per word, one insertion, minimum of twenty words. Three insertions, ten cents per word. Every word or abbreviation in name and address must be counted as a word.

In all cases, cash must accompany order. Other rates on application.



LIVE STOCK

CHESTER WHITES. All Ages. Either Sex. Prices Right. **SELLERS FARM, RAYLAND, OHIO.**

CHESTER WHITE HOGS. Write your wants. **R. L. MUNCE, CANONSBURG, PA.**

TAMWORTHS, either sex, any age. Bargains. **McCRAY & THAYER, CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA.**

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL, 6 months old. Price \$65. **EVERSOLE FARM, BRISTOL, IND.**

WELL BRED REGISTERED HOLSTEIN HEIFER, 14 months old. Due to freshen in July, \$90; Heifer calf, \$40. Herd Accredited. **EMMA B. SHAVER, BELMONT, OHIO.**

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINA PIGS, 2 to 5 months of age, 90 to 165 lb. Best breeding. Registered. Satisfaction guaranteed. **OSCAR L. MILAM, LEXINGTON, TENN.**

BERKSHIRES of popular blood lines and large type. Pigs of Real Type breeding. **M. E. GELATT, MGR., LAWNFIELD FARMS, KENNETT SQUARE, PA.**

DUROCS OF NATIONAL CHAMPIONS AT low cost; Boars, 150 to 300 lb., \$20 to \$35. I ship anything you wish on approval. Write. **OSCAR BLOMGREN, GLENWOOD CITY, WIS.**

CHOICE weanling pigs from our reliable Poland-China herd, priced from Twenty to Forty Dollars. Write for literature. **COX & CHAPA, KEITHSBURG, ILLINOIS.**

BARGAINS IN BERKSHIRES. All Ages. All Sexes. Choice selections of September pigs. Singly, in pairs or trios. **SEIFERT BROS., THIENSVILLE, WIS.**

BARGAINS—Spotted boars and gilts ready to breed and weanlings by five times Grand Champion, "Spotted Ranger." Also bred sows and gilts. **LLOYD LUKENS, DISKO, INDIANA.**

HOLSTEIN HEIFER and bull calves. Pure-bred, registered and high grade. Splendid individuals and breedings. Delivered to you, \$25 and up. Your inquiry will be given our best attention. **BROWNCROFT FARMS, MCGRAW, N. Y.**

REGISTERED BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS of Liberator, Designer, Yankee and Giant breeding. Spring Boars and Gilts, \$18 to \$22.50. Bred sows of good breeding at bargain prices.

C. M. BALSLEY, R. R. 1, WITT, ILL.

YOU NEED HEALTHY HOLSTEINS that combine type and everyday production with noted blood lines. Our Accredited Herd is strong on Glista, Pontiac, Segis and the Model families. Our prices are reasonable. Write to-day to

MAPLE GROVE STOCK FARM, F. JONES, MGR., CENTERVILLE, PA., R. No. 4.

Please mention THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN when writing to our advertisers

DOGS

HAWTHORNE PARK KENNELS Pedigreed White Collie Puppies.

MRS. JAY UPTON, SANDY CREEK, N. Y.

SHEPHERD PUPS—Guaranteed from heel working stock.

FAIR OAK FARM, NORWOOD, MINN.

GET MY LIST of Bird Dogs and Hounds before you buy—all ages. Priced right. **M. L. Kilpatrick, Bartlett, Tenn.**

WHITE COLLIE PUPPIES. Pedigrees furnished. Males \$25. Females \$20.

HIGHRIDGE POULTRY FARM, CERESCO, NEBR.



WHITE COLLIE PUPS—The most beautiful specimens of dog world can offer. Useful and intelligent. **COMRADE KENNELS, DEPT. B, GALION, OHIO.**

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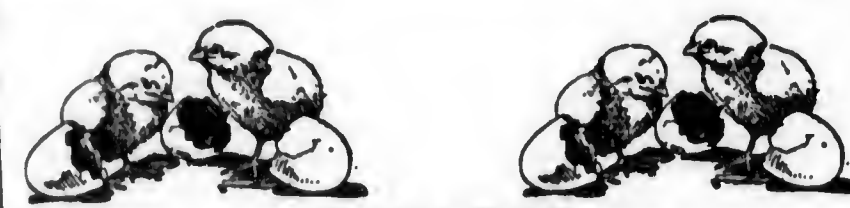
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WANTED—One hundred Pennsylvania agents. Rare opportunity. Marvelous new specific for roup. Every sale makes a permanent customer. Write to-day for terms. **W. A. DEAKING, HARDEN, MO.**

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KLONDYKE STRAWBERRY PLANTS—50c. per 100; \$4 per 1,000, delivered. **D. F. DYKES, NOBLE, LA.**

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SOUTH CAROLINA BEANS, \$1.50 Bushel Hamper. South Carolina Cucumbers, \$1.50 Bushel Hamper. Famous South Carolina Cantaloupes, \$1.50 per Standard Crate, 45 loaves to crate, **F. O. B. Blackville. Cash with order.**

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50 Big Bone Rugged Hampshire Boars—350 Open and Bred Hampshire Sows and Gilts. Special Offer on pigs. Cholera Immune. Send for FREE copy of "Hampshire Squeal"—gives pictures and descriptions. **WICKFIELD FARMS, CANTRIL, IOWA**

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TESTING ASSOCIATION RECORDS INCREASE SALES VALUE

About a year ago a member of the Fairfax County No. 1, Cow Testing Association bought two cows at a sale. He paid \$45.00 for one and \$51.00 for the other. He milked them out for a year, getting a Cow Testing Association record on them and a good profit, and then sold the one for \$150.00 and the other for \$200.00. When they were bought they had a combined sales value of \$95.00, but after they made a Cow Testing Association record he asked and received \$350.00 without any trouble. As they were cows with little age when bought, it is safe to assume that they were worth at least as much then as when they were sold. The increased sales value on these two cows of \$255.00 was due to the Cow Testing Association record combined with the reputation of this member and of the Association for having good cows.

"John," said the young bride, "you were muttering in your sleep last night and you kept saying: 'Come 7-11.' What on earth did you mean?"

"A-h, hm! Oh, yes, that's the number of the firm of Black and White, with whom I often do business. And you know how hard it is to get a number," replied John from behind his newspaper.

Quality and Production

Cows in Merryall Herd have produced from 15,000 to over 20,000 lb. milk in a year—farmer's conditions.

The nine nearest dams of our herdsire, KING ROYAL KONIGEN PONTIAC, have official seven-day butter records averaging 31.33 lb.

A Good Place to Buy Good Holstein's

A. L. BURLINGTON

Merryall Farms

Bradford Co. Wyalusing, Pa.



YOUNG STOCK FOR SALE AT DAIRYMEN'S PRICES

HARRY C. REYNOLDS, SCRANTON, PA.

Herd under Accredited Plan

Maybe a married man doesn't kiss his wife more often because he rarely finds her mouth shut.

To satisfy his appetite
The dog ate a stick of dynamite—
Doggone!

Maple Ridge Farm

HOME OF

**King Rag Apple Plum
Copia and
King Sylvia Korndyke
Tweede**

WHEN LOOKING FOR TOP
NOTCH HOLSTEINS COME
AND SEE US!

Under State and Federal Supervision
Last Test Clean

J. S. & F. R. Howard

Susquehanna Co. SPRINGVILLE, PA.

Sunny Lawn Stock Farm

offers at a very reasonable price
a very nice Bull Calf, about
evenly marked, sired by

**SUSQUEHANNA JUDGE
SEGIS LEORALINE**

my splendid young herdsire,
whose dam and granddam are
noted for individuality as well
as production.

Dam of calf is Jane Lilith Johanna,
A.R.O. 419 lb. milk, 15.98 lb. butter
in seven days as a yearling. She produced 12,362 lb. milk in ten months in her first lactation period.

This herd, the oldest in Northumberland County, is under State and Federal Supervision and passed the test 100% CLEAN.

Murray A. Miller

R. D. 3 MILTON, PA.

BENNING GETS BULL BACKED BY YEAR RECORDS

William Benning of Kingsley, Pennsylvania, who recently advertised in the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN for a herdsire, has secured a real good one in King Ideal Fayne Ormsby, purchasing him from the well-known New York State Holstein breeder, W. D. Robens.

King Ideal Fayne Ormsby is sired by King Ormsby Ideal, the splendid young sire now heading the Pleasant Hill herd. He is by King of the Ormsbys from Emeretta Korndyke De Kol 34.37 lb. butter, 693.7 lb. milk in a week and 1,346.93 lb. butter, 28,035.7 lb. milk in a year. Emeretta Korndyke De Kol as a three-year-old made over 25 lb. butter in a week and as a four-year-old over 31 lb. and her 34 lb. record was made as a five-year-old.

The dam of King Ideal Fayne Ormsby is K. S. V. H. Elma Fayne, this young cow is closing a very large semi-official year record. She freshened at two years, one month, one day old, and in seven days is credited with 21.62 lb. butter, 387.3 lb. milk. Her dam, Crescent Bertha Fayne, is a 27.87 lb. cow that produced 605.1 lb. milk in a week. The dam's sire, King Sadie Vale Hengerveld, has a long list of good record daughters nearly all of which are young heifers and was by King Korndyke Sadie Vale, from S. V. H. Belle De Kol, a 37 lb. three-year-old daughter of Sir Veeman Hengerveld.

In King Ideal Fayne Ormsby we believe that Mr. Benning has secured a real good bull to place at the head of his herd at Sunset View Stock Farm. The picture sent us is too indistinct for reproduction but it shows a very handsome young fellow, straight on the back, deep of chest and big of barrel, a very stylish young bull in every respect. When we get a little plainer picture we shall be glad to show him to readers of the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN.

OHIO ACCREDITED HERD

Mrs. Emma B. Shaver of Belmont, Ohio, has a good accredited Holstein herd which is headed by The Knolls Farm Jake Hengerveld, No. 269143. This bull is from May Pauline Princess, who as a four-year-old produced 15,655.3 lb. milk, 667 lb. butter in ten months. "Jake" was by Lockhart King Hengerveld, a son of the 23.24 lb. two-year-old, Lockhart Hengerveld, and was sired by King of the Black and Whites, the first bull whose seven nearest dams, that is, all those appearing on a four generation pedigree, were all 30 lb. cows.

The Shaver herd is strong in the blood of Sir Korndyke Hengerveld De Kol, Sir Ormsby Hengerveld De Kol and Sir Fayne Concordia, noted sires whose daughters have made good records both in short time and long time tests. In addition, members of the herd trace to Pietertje Maid of Grouw, Gerben Queen, Grace Fayne 2d and many other famous old matrons whose descendants are today noted for wonderful production and remarkable individuality.

A COSTLY TROUBLE

The general public is interested in tuberculosis eradication because of the possibility of that dread disease being communicated from afflicted animals to man through the consumption of infected meat and milk but Dr. T. E. Munce, who for a number of years has been state veterinarian of Pennsylvania, points out that there are a number of ways that tuberculosis operates to the financial injury of livestock owners as follows:

By destroying animals outright, where tuberculosis is allowed to reach its full development and kill its victim;

By reducing the market value of the animal, wherein the animal is sold before the disease has reached such a stage as to render the meat unmarketable;

By reducing the breeding value of a herd and its general productivity;

By causing a waste of cattle food through feeding to animals that cannot give adequate return;

By infecting other animals, such as poultry swine, calves and grown cattle, through the milk or by contact;

By injuring the reputation of the herd, thereby rendering it difficult to dispose of either the animals or their products;

By destroying the enthusiasm and interest of the breeder in the maintenance of a high standard for his herd.

ACE HAS 30 LB. HERDSIRE

To head his accredited herd, Chas. Ace of Tunkhannock, Pa., has secured the good bull, Meadowside Inka De Kol Count. This handsome fellow is a son of Inka De Kol Pontiac Abbekerk and Meadowside Lady Rag Apple Korndyke, a cow that, officially tested as a four-year-old produced 30.42 lb. butter in a week averaging 80 lb. milk per day. A can of milk a day with an average test of 4.34% butterfat is certainly very creditable. Meadowside Lady Rag Apple Korndyke is a daughter of Tobe Rag Apple Korndyke, whose daughters have an enviable reputation for production and individuality.

Inka De Kol Pontiac Abbekerk, sire of Mr. Ace's herd bull, is a descendant of some of the greatest sires of the Holstein breed. A few of the daughters of this bull have been officially tested, the only one that reached four years of age made 26.79 lb. butter in seven days averaging practically 70 lb. milk in a day and in thirty days averaged just over 70 lb. milk a day and made more than 100 lb. butter. Inka De Kol Pontiac Abbekerk traces back to King of the Pontiacs, Spring Farm King Pontiac, Changeling Butter Boy, King Pontiac Artis; Lord Netherland De Kol, Pontiac Korndyke, Hengerveld De Kol and Tidy Abbekerk Prince, wonderful sires whose descendants include many of the greatest record cows of the present day.

A telephone girl always reminds me of a pictured saint.

Why?

There's a continual hello around her head.

Sunny Slope Farm!

Our herd is headed by the splendidly bred bull,
CRYSTAL SPRING VALDESSA BOON.

We have been breeding Holsteins for 12 years, and Sunny Slope Herd is made up of animals of our own breeding.

Herd ACCREDITED and free from all contagious diseases.

You can secure a few choice females from us at any time.

C. W. FISH & SON
Wyalusing, R. D. 5
Bradford Co., Pa.

Snap Them Up!

THREE Nice Heifers by a well bred son of Rag Apple Korndyke, whose descendants are noted for production.

A fine heifer calf by our young herdsire, Concordia Sir Creamelle, whose dam is one of the best daughters of the 30 lb. sire, Prince Segis Korndyke Jr. and whose sire was by Dutchland Creamelle Korndyke Lad from a 25 lb. three-year-old daughter of King Segis Pontiac Konigen. Prices right.

Orders booked now for sons of Concordia Sir Creamelle.
Herd ACCREDITED.

B. C. Roberts
Wyoming Co., Meshoppen, Pa.

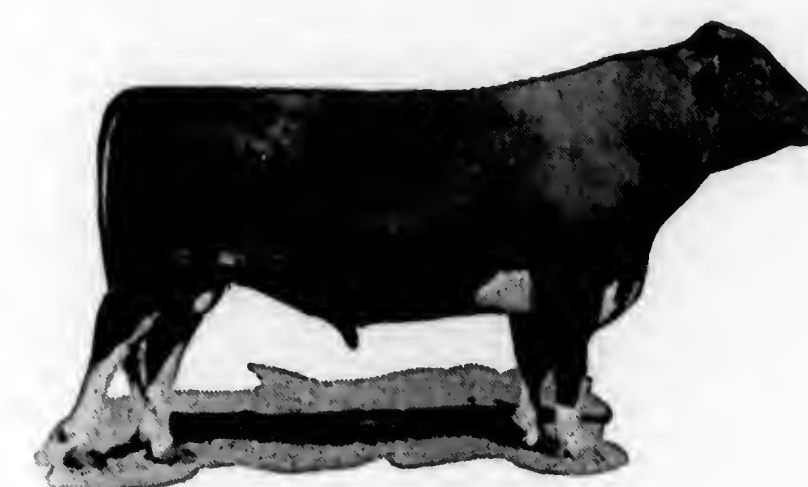
Choice Females for Sale!

Our herd is made up of granddaughters of Napol Sir Keystone Beauty, a son of Keystone Beauty Plum Johanna, the world's champion yearly butter producer as a four-year-old on strictly official test; and granddaughters of King Korndyke Hengerveld Veeman, a 30 lb. son of Sir Veeman Hengerveld.

They are bred to HARKWIN RAG APPLE PLUM COPIA KING, he by a 33 lb. bull from a 20 lb. junior three-year-old that gave 524 lb. of milk in seven days.

S. R. ELLSWORTH
R. D. 5, Meshoppen, Pa.
Wyoming County
Herd Under State and Federal Supervision.

Introducing Our Herdsire



KING PIETJE AAGGIE PONTIAC

a son of King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje, the well-known son of King Segis Pontiac Alcartra and the former world's champion 35-lb. four-year-old, Fairmont Zerma Segis Pietje.

His dam, Aaggie Cornucopia Pauline Girl 2d, is a 31.79 lb. maternal great-granddaughter of Aaggie Cornucopia Pauline.

He is being bred to granddaughters of the great King Model.

Our Herd Is Under State and Federal Supervision

ROBERT I. SPRINGER
Susquehanna Co., R. D. 1 Factoryville, Pa.

YOUNG STOCK At Reasonable Prices

Sired by

KING ARTIS WACONDA

my son of King Korndyke Sadie Vale Jr. and the 30.16 lb. cow, Waconda Clothilde Artis, a granddaughter of De Kol 2d's Butter Boy 3d. His dam made 792.05 lb. butter, 18,795.5 lb. milk in a year as a junior three-year-old, World's record at time of making.

The records of his dam and sire's dam average 30.595 lb. butter in a week and 83.8 lb. milk a day.

Let Me Show You My Herd.

SAM T. WITMER
Union Deposit, Pennsylvania

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PRODUCTION AND BEAUTY
ARE SYNONYMOUS

The demand for
Hornless Holsteins is
steadily increasing.

Better let me tell
you about a prospec-
tive herdsire.

Herd Under State and Federal Supervision

GEORGE E. STEVENSON
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Hillcrest View Farm

Home of the best in Holstein-Friesians

King Onyx Pledge Ormsby NO. 324660

Stands at the Head of Our Herd

HIS SIRE, Ormsby Lilith Clothilde is by King Korndyke Hengerveld Ormsby and from the same dam as King Segis Pontiac Count.

HIS DAM, Onyx Pledge Segis gave nearly 20,000 lb. milk in 305 days as a junior four-year-old. She is by King Pledge Segis, a 32-lb. grandson of King Segis, and is from Onyx Pledge Dawning a 32-lb. cow with 1,100 lb. butter and nearly 27,000 lb. milk in a year, strictly official.

Our herd numbers about 50 head and is ACCREDITED.

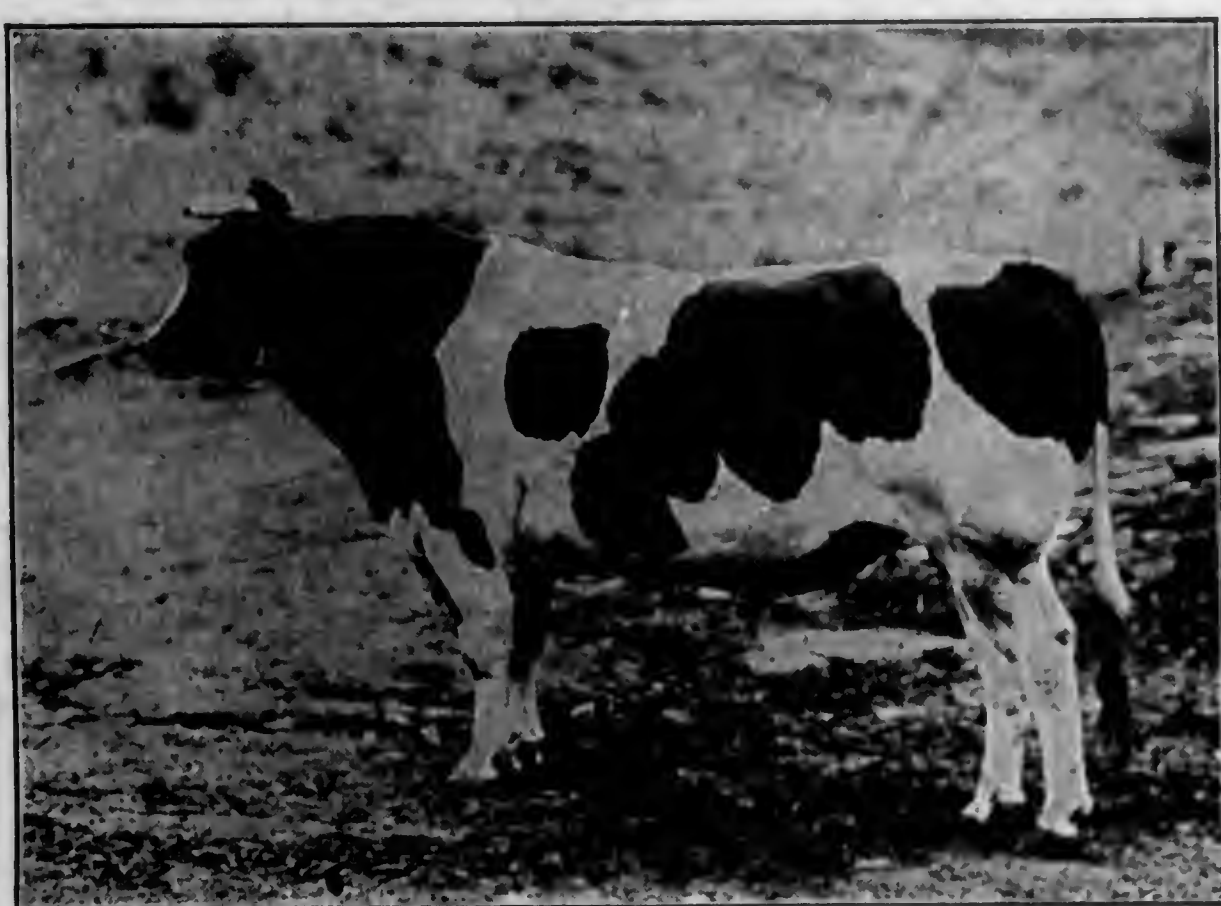
How about a nice young bull from one of our good
A. R. O. Cows?

JOHN H. HOWARD

Wyalusing R. D. 5

Bradford Co., Penna.

THE BLOOD OF WORLD CHAMPIONS Is STRONGLY in EVIDENCE at SILVERWOOD



KING PONTIAC ALCARTRA PIETJE is our senior herdsire. He was from Fairmont Zerma Segis Pietje, 35.61 lb. butter in 7 days as a junior four-year-old. World's Record when made. His sire, King Segis Pontiac Alcartra, was from a heifer that made World's Records for butter production for periods of 7 days, 30 days and 365 days while he was by a son of a cow that made World's Butter Records for 7 days, 30 days and for a full year.

A daughter of our bull recently produced 23 lb. of butter in 7 days as a two-year-old from only 2 quarters and she milked 60 lb. a day. Daughters and Sons of King have won high honors in the show ring. Let us price one to you? Our herd is under State and Federal Supervision.

Silverwood Stock Farm, H. S. Brown & Sons, Props.
Susquehanna County, THOMPSON, PA.

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Harrisburg, Pa.

Gentlemen:

I enclose One Dollar for two years' subscription to "The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman."

Name

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How Do You Like Him?



Creamelle Korndyke Konigen No. 325753

His sire, Dutchland Konigen Creamelle, is by King Segis Pontiac Konigen, and from Dutchland Creamelle Colantha Vale, a fine A. R. O. daughter of Dutchland Creamelle Korndyke Lad.

His dam is a 23½-lb. daughter of Walker Korndyke Copia, a proven sire and a grandson of King Segis.

A Few Choice Females for Sale

Fully Accredited Herd

A. I. BOWELL & SON

Susquehanna County

Thompson, Pa.

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Vol. II

HARRISBURG, PA., DECEMBER 22, 1923

No. 24

Published Semi-Monthly. Price, 75c. Per Year



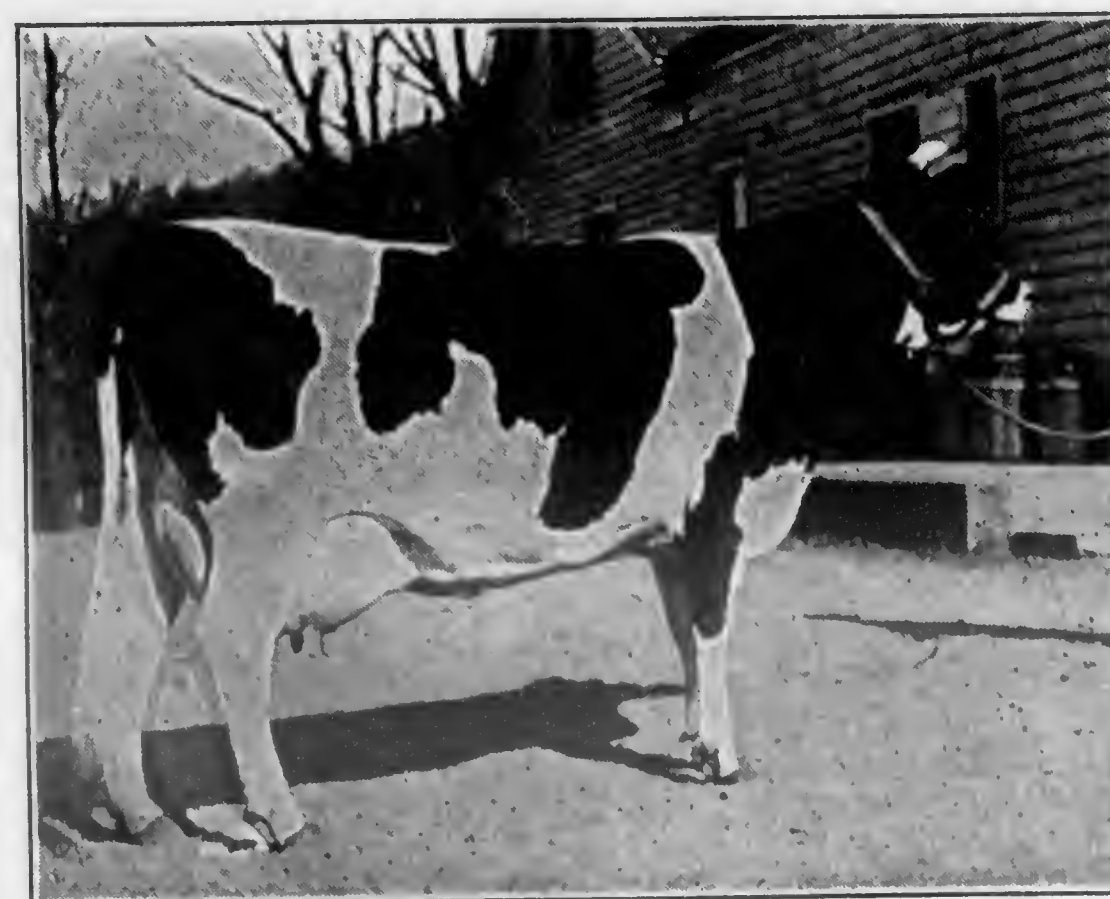
THE MODERN COMMODIOUS COW BARN NEWLY ERECTED ON THE FARM OF W. S. GRIMM, RED LION, YORK COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

Published in the Interest of Breeders and Dairymen Everywhere



Entered as second-class matter April 8, 1922, at the post office at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, under the act of March 3, 1879.

Type Plus Production



Another of the handsome young cows in Dennington Herd. She is K P B K FLORA HARTOG POHLCREST and she has official records of 27.7 lb. butter in a week, 111.63 lb. butter in 30 days. She is one of the many good granddaughters of King of the Pontiacs.



Cows like her, possessing exquisite type and tremendous producing capacity, are being mated with our herdsire, ONACO SIR LUCILLE JOLIE BEAUTY, whose dam and sire's dam were both World Champions for Year Butter Production. This pair of great cows averaged 1,233.93 lb. butter, 24,808.85 lb. milk in a year as four-year-old heifers, the dam's average test being 3.94% fat, and the sire's dam 4.02%.

In seven-day test EACH of these cows produced 665.5 lb. milk, the dam making 33.29 lb. butter and the sire's dam 32.88 lb.

THE RESULTS ARE BOUND TO PLEASE YOU?

We have just a few young bulls that we are pricing very low, especially when you consider their Quality and Breeding. Their dams are choice individuals, large, healthy cows that are persistent producers and give a big flow of milk with a satisfactory fat test. These are the only kind we keep in the Dennington Herd. Come and look them over or write today for prices and descriptions.

Herd Under State and Federal Supervision

DENNINGTON STOCK FARM

SCRANTON

J. J. JERMYN, Owner

PENNSYLVANIA

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Write for delivered price in Car Lots
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Alden DONALD T. GRAVES New York

If You Want Fresh Cows, Springers, Heifers or Young Bulls

BRED IN THE PURPLE, you can secure them in Susquehanna and Wyoming Counties, Pennsylvania, from the following breeders and dairymen whose establishments are within easy driving distance of Tunkhannock, Thompson, or Montrose. You are invited to inspect these herds and make your own selection.

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YOU would not expect your Holsteins to produce the maximum yield of butterfat if you did not provide them with a proper balanced ration.

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will help you settle your soil problems and will be sent to any address in the United States for 25 cents a year or 5 years for \$1.00 with the valuable 74 page booklet "FEEDING DAIRY COWS" as a premium.

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The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

wishes you

*A Merry Christmas
and a Happy New Year*

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

VOL. II

HARRISBURG, PA., DECEMBER 22, 1923

No. 24

Where Milk Production is First

Purebred Has to be a Profit Maker to Live in This Herd

AT Red Lion, York County, Pennsylvania, well below the "Holstein Belt," is a herd of purebred Holstein-Friesians numbering between 70 and 80 head. The owner is William S. Grimm, who became a member of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America in 1916. Mr. Grimm is a staunch believer in purebreds and his herd has been headed by purebred bulls for more than 20 years.

The Grimm herd has always been handled from the standpoint of milk production. Very little attention has been paid to records although some of the animals have official and semi-official records and quite a number of them have records made in cow testing association work. An average of 200 gallons a day is produced which is sold to a retailer and is marketed as Holstein milk. For eight years previous to the making of the present arrangement the Grimms operated a retail business, but for sometime have confined themselves to the production end.

The herd bulls in use at present are Sir Frances Pontiac and King Piebe of York 15th. Sir Frances

butter in seven days and 1,784.4 lb. milk, 85.76 lb. butter in thirty days. The heifers and heifer calves at the Grimm establishment are nearly all by Sir Frances Pontiac and show promise of developing into large producing cows.

The junior sire, King Piebe of York 15th, is a son of King Piebe of York and Dimeta Burke De Spofford, a cow of magnificent proportions and type. For two successive years she was first in her class and was grand champion at the York Fair, one of the largest and best fairs in the state of Pennsylvania. Her udder is large and square and her milk veining something



DIMETTA BURKE DE SPOFFORD

Twice grand champion at the York Fair. Dam of the junior herdshire, King Piebe of York 15th.

out of the ordinary. She is a granddaughter of Sir Urmagel Burke and was from a cow that produced 19.48 lb. butter in seven days averaging better than 60 lb. of milk a day and this with ordinary care and feed. Dimeta herself, tested as a junior four-year-old, has a seven-day official record of 20.41 lb. butter, 477.6 lb. milk.

King Piebe of York, sire of the junior herd bull, is by Piebe Laura Ollie Homestead King from Flora Walker Pontiac Segis, a daughter of King Segis Pontiac Count with a seven day record of 27.15 lb. butter, 559.2 lb. milk and a year record of 1,032.41 lb. butter, 20,546.4 lb. milk made as a junior three-year-old. King Piebe of York is by the same sire as the noted May Walker Ollie Homestead, 1,523.23 lb. butter in a year.

The offspring of King Piebe of York have been exhibited at the York Fair and also at the Maryland State Fair and both the young bulls and young heifers



CENTURY ELLA PONTIAC

A granddaughter of King of the Pontiacs and a cow that would please any critical judge.

Pontiac is from Frances Hengerveld De Kol 26.32 lb. butter, 621.3 lb. milk in a week. His sire, King Segis Pontiac Pleiades, has a number of good record daughters and is by King Segis Pontiac from a daughter of King of the Pontiacs and her dam was a daughter of De Kol 2d's Butter Boy 3d, thus possessing a combination of blood lines also found in the pedigree of a number of high-class sires and producing cows. K. P. Pleiades, as a junior four-year-old, made a seven day official record of 23.04 lb. butter, 445.2 lb. milk and in her first lactation period, calving at 26 months of age she is credited with 448.4 lb. milk, 21.39 lb.

have won high honors. A few daughters of this sire have freshened and are now in long time test and are making splendid records.

King Piebe of York 15th is a pretty fair show bull himself and the pictures taken of him have never done him justice. He is just a little too curious, wants to know just what is happening and tries to keep track of all that is going on by keeping continually on the move and looking two or three different ways at once. King was exhibited at the York Fair and at the Maryland State Fair during the fall of 1922 and he won first place in his class at both events.



ELSIE COLANTHA MECHTHILDE DE KOL
A daughter of Korndyke Colantha Prince 7th. Wm. S. Grimm and his son are also shown.

The dairy at the Grimm farm contains a number of cows noticeable for their individuality and evident producing capacity. There are one or two grades which are really unregistered Holsteins. For instance, there is Tidy. As her picture shows she is a splendid individual, even though she has had the misfortune of losing part of her caudal appendage. She would appear to advantage in any high-class dairy. Century Ella Pontiac is a seven-year-old cow that would please the most critical judge. She is from an A. R. O. daughter of Sir De Kol Witkop Korndyke and was sired by King Pontiac Netherland, a good son of King of the Pontiacs.

June Colantha De Kol Alcartra is a five-year-old granddaughter of King Pontiac Alcartra Veeman and her sire is Korndyke Colantha Prince 7th, this bull has a number of daughters in the herd and they are all good ones. He is remarkably well bred. His dam, Mary Pietertje Wayne, as a junior three-year-old, made 506.5 lb. milk, 25.02 lb. butter in seven days and she is from a 24.27 lb. cow and was sired by Pietertje Cornucopia Paul De Kol who has seven tested daughters all above 22 lb. of butter in a week. Four of these daughters have each made over 500 lb. of milk in a week and the lowest producer of the seven tested daughters averaged 60 lb. of milk daily while on test. Korndyke Colantha Prince 7th was by Korndyke Colantha Prince whose dam was a 28.75 lb. three-year-old daughter of Pontiac Korndyke while his sire, Sir Johanna Colantha Gladi, was from a 32 lb. four-year-old daughter of Hengerveld De Kol and was sired by Colantha Johanna Lad. His dam and sire's dam both made world's butter records in seven day test.

Another daughter of Korndyke Colantha Prince 7th is Elsie Colantha Mechthilde De Kol, she is just five years old and as her picture shows, a real good individual. Her dam, Mary Mechthilde De Kol 2d, is by a grandson of the great imported cow Uilkje.

Horse Shoe Burke Kiola is another one of the cows whose outstanding individuality and apparent producing capacity is bound to attract attention of those who look over this milky herd. This cow is from a daughter of Aaggie Cornucopia De Kol Alban and her sire, Fayne Burke Hengerveld, is a son of Mooie Fayne Burke from a daughter of Sir Hengerveld Homestead De Kol. Back among the ancestors of this cow are many of the greatest cows of years gone by, former champions of their respective classes.

In the Grimm herd there are granddaughters of King Korndyke Sadie Vale, Earl David Glista, Dutchland Sir Lyons Hengerveld and Dutchland Colantha Sir Inka as well as of other sires nearly as famous so it can be readily seen that some of the best producing blood of the breed flows in the veins of the inmates of the new Grimm cattle barn.

This herd has won high honors in the York Valley Cow Testing Association. Every month's report shows one or more members prominent in the list of the leading ten and every month the herd averages well toward the top. As the herd is operated for the production of milk sold at retail it is necessary to keep the production as even as possible and so the animals are coming in all months of the year. This herd, while it is an aggregation of purebreds, is operated purely from the dairy standpoint. Mr. Grimm believes that purebred Holsteins are more profitable than native or grade cows; that they not only produce more but also pro-



TIDY

Although unregistered, she is a purebred Holstein-Friesian and a big producer as well as a beautiful animal.

duce more profitably; that the returns are greater for the feed consumed and the labor needed. Yet, in consequence of the splendid reputation of this dairy the surplus stock is in good demand locally and quite a number of residents of York and the surrounding counties have purchased purebreds from this herd although, we are sorry to say they have not always registered the stock and have simply owned purebred Holsteins because they could see their value as producers.

The Grimm family have recently erected a new cattle barn, picture of which appears on the front cover of

this issue. The barn is one hundred fourteen feet long by thirty-six feet wide and will stable forty-eight cows. It is ceiled, partly because it is easier to keep a ceiled barn clean and partly because such ceiling prevents dust from falling, thus getting into the milk. Mr. Grimm believes that work is easier in a barn finished this way and at the same time he is enabled to produce a better and cleaner product.

The many windows allow sunlight to enter, thus killing the bacteria and at the same time making it more pleasant as well as more healthful for the animals. There are forty-eight Mitchell stanchions with a water system and water buckets. Electric lights enable one to work in any corner of the building at any time. Floors, mangers and gutters are built of cement so arranged that it is easy to keep them clean. The barn has a gambrel-roof and a good ventilating system. At the time the Breeder and Dairyman representatives were at the farm, Mr. and Mrs. Grimm were both helping to milk and the knowledge they have acquired through many years of actual experience has been used in building and equipping the new cattle barn.

The farm contains 350 acres. Alfalfa grows easily on this place. There are twenty-six acres now in crop and Mr. Grimm says he has all the alfalfa he needs for his large herd and that last year he had twenty tons over and when we looked over the bulging mows we could easily see that on this farm it will not be necessary to buy any supplementary coarse feed. The Grimm family have been on this farm sixteen years and have two sons and one daughter and all are married. Mr. Grimm is highly esteemed in his community.



JUNE COLANTHA DE KOL ALCARTRA

A daughter of Korndyke Colantha Prince 7th from a daughter of King Pontiac Alcartra Veeman.

He is president of the First National Bank of Windsor, Pennsylvania, and is treasurer of the York County Holstein Breeders' Club.

Although Mr. Grimm is a practical dairyman and has built up his business by hard work he has not neglected the scientific side of farming. He is a strong supporter of the Farm Bureau and the local county agent is an ever welcome visitor at the farm. As on most farms in southern Pennsylvania, a number of cash crops are grown. Some wheat is raised not only because it can be sold but also because of its value when seeding down. Mr. Grimm is a heavy feeder

and an extensive buyer of grain and his fields show the benefit of such a course while the large manure piles indicate that for years to come the fertility of the farm will be carefully conserved and built up.

Visitors to this establishment, especially during the summer, will be attracted by a row of trees along the roadside which separates the house and the barns. This row of trees are English walnuts which this year bore a fair crop. Mr. Grimm told us that he secured a couple of English walnut trees and finding that they made a good growth he has planted more and they have developed into beautifully shaped trees which are of unusual interest and value.

It would not be fair to close this article without a few words relative to the business policies of the



JUNE COLANTHA DE KOL ALCARTRA AND HORSE SHOE BURKE KIOLA

A pair of Holstein matrons that keep steady on the job.

owner. If by chance an animal does not prove a profitable producer she is not passed on to some innocent purchaser thereby creating a prejudice against the establishment and against the Holstein-Friesian breed. Should such an animal be found she is slaughtered on the farm or sold to the butcher. The senior Mr. Grimm says "A cow that is satisfactory in my stable under the conditions she has to meet here, will prove satisfactory to the man that buys from me." This slogan, if we may call it so, is one that could be adopted with good advantage by every owner of purebred Holsteins and if it was adopted and the same practices pursued as are pursued by this York County dairyman, there would be no "Black and White Culls" offered at public or private sale, there would be less men start with one or two purebreds and then after an experience of one or two years, selling out, quitting the purebred business altogether and manufacturing milk from grade cows. In other words, it would pay the owners of purebred Holsteins to be dairymen first and breeders second, and not simply cattle merchants and multipliers of stock.

A painter was at work on the woodwork in a lawyer's office when the lawyer came in and jokingly began abusing all the painters in town.

"Did you ever hear of a painter going to heaven?" he asked.

"Why, yes, I heard of one once."

"Did he stay there after he got there?"

"I did hear that they tried to put him out."

"Did they succeed?"

"No. They couldn't find a lawyer to fix up the papers, so he stayed."

Iowa County, a Land of High-Class Holsteins and Good Roads

By J. H. Lewis

WISCONSIN is noted for two industries. First and most important the business of dairy farming; second, the building of highly developed, permanent highways. The two are interdependent. Nowhere in the state has more notable progress been

daily communication with the nearest and most convenient points of delivery, the creamery or cheese factory taking his milk, on time, every day of the year. And where good roads are accessible to him greater success and prosperity must attend his labors.

In addition a well nigh perfect system of well maintained, patrolled, county trunk lines has been worked out, and the townships have cooperated in the matter of road construction, these county and township highways interlacing the main state highways.

It is not to be wondered at therefore, that Iowa County has, in the infinitely short space of five years, developed into one of the most important Holstein dairy centers of the state. There are several hundred herds of Black and White cattle in the county, and nearly a thousand herds of all breeds. Iowa County also produces high-class beef cattle, and at the Chicago Union Stock Yards, "Mineral Pointers" have become synonymous with the best there is in the way of beef cattle. The Iowa County Holstein Breed-

ers' Association has 200 members well scattered over the county. The Association is well officered and in a flourishing condition financially. Iowa County was one of the first counties in the state to recognize the value of cow testing association work and has long held first rank with an average of eight associations operating.

There are so many fine herds, each with noteworthy features, that to attempt a recital here, however briefly,

made in permanent highway construction than in the southwest counties of the state, Iowa, Grant and Lafayette. This district is known in the geological reports of the state survey as the "driftless area." It is a non-glaciated region utterly devoid of swamp and marshland, and its succulent grasses have long earned for it the title,—"blue grass region."

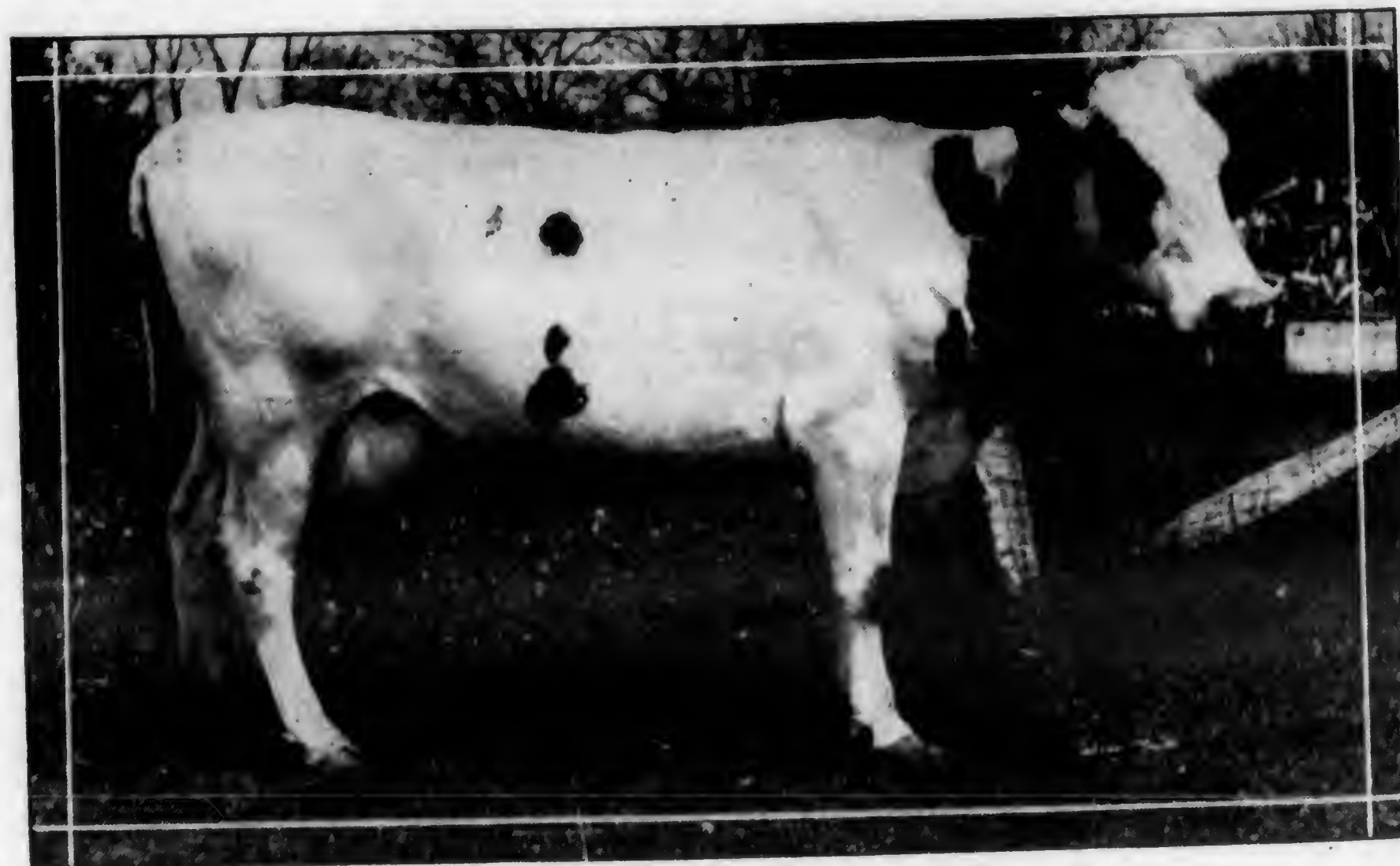
Iowa County, in the matter of main state trunk highways, has been especially favored, three trunk lines dividing the county at advantageous distances apart, traversing the county its entire distance north and south, and east and west.

Had the state highway commission entered into collusion with the dairy farmers of Iowa County to plat its roads to their advantage it could not have selected more favorable routes of travel as far as the dairying industry is concerned.

The value of all-weather highways to the dairy farmers cannot be overestimated, for good roads are of incalculable benefit to all classes of trade and industry, but more so the dairy farmer with whom the prompt delivery of his product is of most vital importance. He must be in



SEGIS WALKER CASCADE
At two years of age. Present herdsire of the Gordondale Holsteins, Mineral Point, Wis.



ROWENA KORNDYKE DE KOL
563.7 lb. milk, 25.03 lb. butter in seven days A. R. O. She shows the characteristic type of the Gordondale Holsteins.

would be an imposition on the reader. Only a few herds will be mentioned before dealing with the Gordondale Holsteins, the incentive for this contribution to THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN.

The Theodore N. Thompson herd at Barneveld reflects famous Pontiac lines with a top cow of 33 lb. butter in seven-day official and 910 lb. in 305 days. Olin Ruste's herd, south of the Thompson ranch, holds the honor of being the highest producing herd in the county. The owners are staunch supporters of cow testing association work, year after year. Archibald Campbell's herd, known as the "Oacoma" herd, has the highest record bull in the county. Oacoma is an Indian word, meaning "the place between." It is admirably located exactly seven miles from Barneveld, Hollandale and Blue Mounds. Duncan Bros., in the southern part of the county, own a noble herd. Walter Duncan, Jr., however, told your scribe that his purebred calf, won at the Mineral Point Fair, was the best animal on the place, and we agreed with the kid. Collicutt Bros., near the city of Mineral Point, have a herd that clearly

shows how well the owners understand their business. Two fine herds are owned at Dodgeville, the county seat, by W. O. Treweek and Chas. L. Jones. Near Highland, in the northwest part of the county, a woman is operating a big dairy farm, and her knowledge of class, blood lines, profitable dairy production, and cow test records

demonstrates without any doubt that here is one woman who can cope with any of the men in the Holstein dairy business. She is Miss Mayme Duffy.

North of Highland, in the valley of the Wisconsin River, a most alluring stretch of dairy country, is found many herds of excellent character, one owned by J. J. Malter & Sons, of Avoca. The Malters have one cow which last year made more butterfat on official test, on two times milking, than any other cow in the United States.

Scores of wonderful herds were found at Rewey, Mifflin, Linden, Cobb, Edmund, Otter Creek and Arena. At this last named place is a Holstein farm containing 1,000 acres of land, all under a high state of cultivation, with a double dairy farm equipment where Walter Hodgson & Sons have attained to opulence and high standing through their magnificent herds.

In the valley of the Pecatonica River, Otter Creek, and the well watered areas surrounding the Blue River country are found ideal conditions for dairying, a wealth of grass which aids greatly toward more eco-

nomical feeding, and many springs and small streams of pure water which help make ideal pastures.

A general description such as has been offered here gives little of definite value as to the general character and standing of Iowa County Holsteins, so we will give a more detailed description of the Gordondale herd, which contains some of the handsomest Holsteins to be found anywhere in the county.

Dale and Lee Gordon operate adjoining farms on the southern county line. They own over one hundred registered females and the animals in Dale's herd have made many excellent A. R. O. records.

The father of the Gordon boys was one of the first farmers of Iowa County to recognize the Holstein as a superior type of dairy cow. He started in with grades about thirty-five years ago, and since then the entire family have stuck by this one breed.

The first purchase of a purebred female was made fifteen years ago. Soon after eight more were added. Netherland Lass Mechthilde, one of the foundation cows, was Grand Champion cow of southwest Wis-

consin when the foot and mouth disease was at its worst. Six of the other foundation cows were sired by a brother of Colantha 4th's Johanna, the former world's record cow. About ten years ago, the first purebred cow led all the cows in the Mineral Point Cow Testing Association. She produced 12,084 lb. milk in ten months on grass

and hay and was in the 40-lb. butterfat list for seven months, her highest month showing a production of 66.6 lb.

The Gordons have been diligent in using only the best sires. The first purebred male to be mated with the purebred cows was Otsego Korndyke Hengerveld De Kol No. 100127, whose sire had 100% the same blood as the noted King of the Pontiacs. One sister of this bull, Lady Perfection Korndyke, was the first cow to produce both 40 lb. butter in seven-day official test and more than 1,000 lb. butter in a year.

Otsego Korndyke Hengerveld De Kol has three tested daughters as follows: Belle Hengerveld Otsego, 26.03 lb. butter in seven days, and 631.7 lb. milk; Rowena Korndyke De Kol, 25.03 lb. butter in seven days, and 563.7 lb. milk; Pearl Parthena Colantha 2d, 24.55 lb. butter in seven days, and 467.4 lb. milk.

The next herdsire was Otsego Colantha Pontiac Artis No. 209165. Eight sisters of this bull have made 30-lb. seven-day butter records, and his six nearest dams average 27 lb. He traces to such noted sires as De Kol



ZEO MECHTHILDE JOHANNA
581.9 lb. milk and 26.51 lb. butter seven day official. One of the big producing matrons of the Gordondale herd.

2d's Butter Boy 3d, Hengerveld De Kol and Colantha Johanna Lad.

Segis Walker Cascade No. 308164 is bred in the purple, and some very nice calves sired by this splendid individual are being added to the herd. He was by Matador Segis Walker and from a granddaughter of Colantha Johanna Lad. He is backed by a combination of blood lines which stand for great production, good type, and exceptional ability to transmit.

During the year 1921 the Gordons, in cow testing association work, hung up some exceptionally noteworthy records. During the month of March, 1921, they had the high herd of the state of Wisconsin for both milk and fat with an average of 2,000.7 lb. milk and 73 lb. butterfat. For the month of April immediately following, they were second highest in the state on milk with 1,723 lb., and third highest on butterfat, with an average production of 61.5 lb.; May, following, highest in milk with 1,916 lb., third highest in fat with 57.8 lb.; June, second highest in the state on milk with a production of 1,774 lb., and 58.1 lb. fat. Soon after this the stock of silage became exhausted, butterfat prices dropped as low as 27 cents per pound, a rather discouraging situation at that time for most dairy farmers, and the Gordons concluded high production was not profitable upon high priced feed at the prevailing price for milk and fat, and so they permitted the records to decline.

The Gordondale Holsteins are on the Federal Accredited List and a reactor has never been found in the herd. They sell their bulls to their neighbors and claim that their best advertisement is bulls purchased by individual buyers up to the third and fourth sires.

At the Iowa County Annual Holstein Consignment Sale held October 26, 1922, two heifers, both two years old, sent in by the Gordons, were put on the block in combination or for sale singly. Miss Mayme Duffy took both on one bid of \$600, topping the sale.

At this event I was afforded an excellent opportunity to learn the kind of stuff these Gordons are made of. Grandpa Gordon was on the dais opposite which two auctioneers and a pedigree expert were working. He sat next to me. A grandson, a lad of twelve summers, was leaning against his elder. A heifer was brought into the ring from the Campbell herd at Barneveld. The minute that calf caught the boy's eye his face lit up and his eyes fairly danced. That boy whispered to his grandfather, "I must have that heifer." Grandpa Gordon whispered to me, "Bid \$100." I did, but we discovered there were others who appreciated the trim doll on the auction block, and the kid spurred grandpa on until we had reached a top offering of \$200, and the calf was Gordon's youngest scion's very own. How proud and happy he seemed to be! It is such dairy delight running riot in the veins of full-blooded boys that is giving to Wisconsin her tremendous dairy prestige. At an age when most boys seek tawdry delights this boy was full of ambition to own what he knew was something exceptionally fine, and he had rather own that calf than a gold watch or a diamond pin or some other fancy present.

An abundance of good grass and clear spring water, cheerful surroundings, good care and good feeding account for the success enjoyed by the Gordons in their dairy farming. They are wide awake to the possibili-

ties involved in purebreds, and the experience of the past is merely with them a stepping stone to higher and more renowned achievements in the future.

A Tribute to the Cow

By I. D. GRAHAM

MOST potent of all single influences in the building of this, the mightiest nation in history, is the cow. Her sons drew the plows which first turned the sod of the new world, hauled to market the products of the field and, with slow energy, moved the chattels and household goods beyond the mountains to new homes in the farther west.

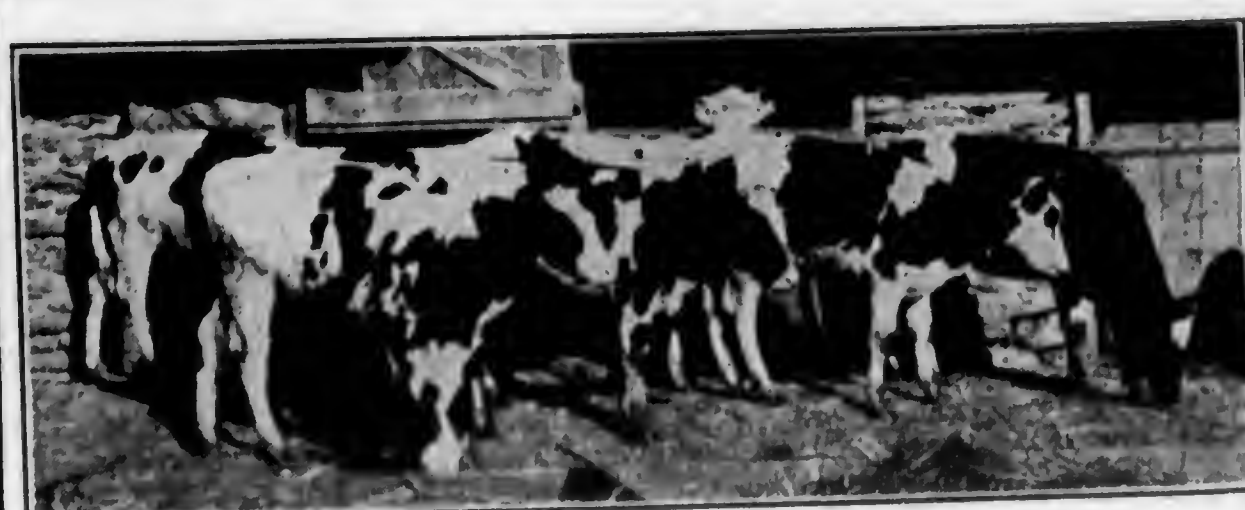
They supplied the beef which is the food of the Anglo-Saxon, a race that was never conquered since history began. They furnished the shoes of the pioneers who trod the unknown wilds and made of them the farmsteads and cities of our present enlightenment. They gave the clothing and robes to protect the pioneer from the destroying blasts of winter and made commerce before the railroad was. They covered the chair on which he sat, filled the mattress on which he slept and glued together the furniture which he used.

The old cow is mother of the whole bovine race and foster-mother of half the human race. From the roadside weed she manufactures the most nourishing of human foods. She is the ready aid of the farmer, the pet of the rich and the ever-present help of the poor. She is the economist of the people and the conservator of their resources. She partakes of the grass of the field and leaves the farm richer for her presence.

As she helped to develop the farm from the wilderness and as she ate of its first fruits, so will she renew the life of the soil and make a greater agriculture possible.

In all our history the cow has been man's closest friend and benefactor. Upon her products are built the great business interests which center in the stock yards, the creameries, the shoe factories, the harness shops, and the mills.

Take away the cow and our banks would close, our graveyards yawn, and the wheels of commerce would cease to turn. Foster and care for her and business flourishes, the fertility of the soil is conserved and she becomes the custodian of the nation's prosperity.



STABLES CROWDED. MUST SELL A BUNCH OF GOOD HEIFERS FROM BIG PRODUCING COWS. SEVENTY-FIVE HEAD TO SELECT FROM.

WM. S. GRIMM, YORK CO. R. D. 1 Red Lion, Pa.

Factors Influencing the Vitamin Content of Cow's Milk

By R. ADAMS DUTCHER, Department of Agricultural Chemistry, Pennsylvania State College

LUNIN suggested as early as 1881 that cow's milk contains substances, other than proteins, fats, carbohydrates, and salts which are essential for normal nutrition. Later work by Hopkins and Stepp substantiated these observations.

As soon as the vitamin hypothesis became finally established, a number of investigators turned their attention to the vitamin content of cow's milk, for it was soon recognized that an important part of the nutritive value of milk lies in the amount of vitamins A, B, and C present at the time the milk is ingested. It is now becoming quite apparent that a fourth vitamin (the antirachitic factor) must be considered in all vitamin studies.

It was not long before investigators began to differ among themselves as to the amount of milk that would furnish a sufficient amount of the various vitamins for growth. Hopkins, for example, had maintained that 2 cubic centimeters of cow's milk contained sufficient vitamin B for the normal growth of albino rats. Osborne and Mendel were unable to get good growth unless their rats received 16 cubic centimeters of milk as the source of this vitamin. These and similar experiments made it clear that raw, pasteurized, condensed, and powdered milks all varied in vitamin potency. A number of factors that influence the vitamin content of milk have been studied. This paper will devote its attention to but three factors, i. e., (a) diet, (b) heat treatment, and (c) oxidation.

Many workers had suggested the possibility that diet might influence the vitamin content of milk; McCollum and coworkers were the first to cite experimental proof in this regard. These workers used rats as their experimental animals, but it was possible to ascertain definitely whether the lack of growth in the young rats was due to decreased milk flow or to lack of vitamin in the mother's milk.

Seasonal variation in the vitamin content of milk was noted in 1919 by Barnes and Hume and by Dutcher, Pierson, and Biester. In 1920, Hart, Steenbock, and Ellis showed that the feeding of a vitamin-rich diet produced a milk which was much superior, in antiscorbutic potency, to milk obtained from cows fed on a dry, winter ration. During the same year Dutcher, Eckles, and coworkers and Hess, Unger, and Supplee substantiated these findings by different methods of experimentation. Later, Kennedy and Dutcher showed that the amounts of vitamins A and B in milk were also dependent upon the vitamin content of the ration. They pointed out that it was possible to produce a vitamin-rich milk in the winter by the proper choice of feeds.

Medical men have differed among themselves regarding the heating of milk, some contending that heated milks tended to produce deficiency diseases while others did not hold this view. Recent work seems to indicate that milk may be heated to the pasteurization temperature in the absence of air with little, if any, vitamin destruction. Milk may be boiled for short

periods of time with less vitamin destruction than when it is heated for long periods at lower temperatures.

The work of Zilva and other investigators has shown that vitamin A is quite susceptible to oxidation, while vitamin B is apparently quite stable. Vitamin C, on the other hand, is readily destroyed by oxidation, although the ordinary methods of vat pasteurization are not considered to be very destructive, due in all probability to the slow agitation during the heating. For these reasons it has been thought that apparent superiority of milk powder made by the roller process over that made by the spray process is due to vitamin destruction in the latter by the oxidation effect of the hot air. Recent work at Washington, D. C., has shown that vitamins A and B are not destroyed by any of the drying processes, while recent work at Cornell University gives the "spray process" a "clean bill of health" by showing that the spray process does not destroy the antiscorbutic vitamin in milk, if the process is properly regulated.

It is the duty of the scientist and the dairyman to educate the public to the necessity of increased milk consumption, for milk is the most valuable single food we have.

Bankers and the Farmer

By A REAL BANKER

A FEW years ago farmers were inclined to look with suspicion upon any advice given them by their country bankers. Bankers were classed with "monied men," and were generally thought of as being hard-hearted and grasping and as having no practical knowledge of agriculture. Any farmer dealing with them expected to drive a hard bargain and the only time a banker's advice was taken was when the farmer was in his power and needed extension of time on his loans.

To-day things are materially changed. In many parts of the country, bankers are financing calf clubs, purebred bull campaigns, and are in the forefront of any movement likely to benefit the farming industry. There is a reason for this. They have learned that when the farmer prospers, deposits increase in the bank. The local merchants thrive, loans are paid off sooner and there are very few notes defaulted and loans unpaid. When crops are poor or when the farmer is unable to market his crops, the villages and towns soon feel the result.

Periods of low farmer purchasing power are invariably followed by a decided increase in the number of business failures. Business failures since 1866 reveal the close relation between agriculture and business. Further, when the income per acre is increased from one to two dollars there is a direct effect in decreasing the number of business failures and, vice versa, with a decrease of one to two dollars in the income per acre, business failures mount steadily upward. If this difference of one to two dollars in the farmer's income per acre, promptly and effectively influence the number of business failures over the entire country, can any businessman question his interest in agriculture?

Bankers, if anybody, are affected more quickly and

more directly than other businessmen. A period of agricultural depression is immediately noticeable in the balances that the country bank carries with its city correspondent. City banks are beginning to recognize this. Many of them are taking an active interest in the Banker-Farmer movement; some are writing advertisements, carrying a rural appeal, for their country correspondents. Recently a New York City bank carried a large advertisement in the city papers calling attention to the development of dairying in one of our central west states and what this industry added to the resources of that state. The idea was to get their patrons to look beyond their every day sphere of activities, uproot their spirit of self-satisfaction, and let it be known that all of us can profit by acquainting ourselves with the methods and accomplishments of others.

The great end of farming, banking, or any other legitimate business or profession is to grow splendid human beings, physically, mentally and morally. Farming is a life as well as an industry. The hope of this country lies in its young people. Through the boys

and girls clubs the banks of this country have an opportunity for service that is unparalleled. Much has already been done; much still remains to be done. Bankers can go still further. They can find here and there bright intelligent boys and girls with a noble purpose in life whose life's destiny hinges upon securing a college education, but whose parents unfortunately are unable financially to send them. Such young people need advice from a sympathetic banker. They need to have explained to them what is meant by a productive investment. By taking out life insurance, such loans could be well protected and according to statistics as to the earning power of college graduates, it would take only a short time after graduation to pay back the entire cost of an education. What a tremendous influence for good the banking fraternity could exert if each bank in this country would take the responsibility of encouraging one earnest and industrious boy or girl to invest in a college education. Loans made for such a purpose will bring the highest returns in satisfaction and leave to society a heritage of untold value.

The Junior Breeder and Dairyman

Holstein Milk at Annapolis

A decade or so ago, quite a number of the embryo admirals attending the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., too frequently entertained digestive troubles. Uncle Sam naturally became interested and some of his medical sleuths and sanitary detectives finally blamed the cause of the chronic invalidism on an insanitary milk supply. During the year ending September, 1911, there were 1,598 sick days for 559 midshipmen, the cause of which was intestinal trouble. The authorities terminated the existing contracts with the dairymen then supplying milk, but had considerable difficulty in obtaining a sanitary milk supply large enough for their wards, as the dairy farmers objected to supplying the Naval Academy for only nine months in the year, for this meant that during the summer months, when milk was a drug on the Baltimore and Washington markets, the producers would have to seek other consumers.

Ultimately the Naval Academy authorities in coöperation with the United States Department of Agriculture decided that the best way to solve the perplexing puzzle was for the Naval Academy to maintain a dairy herd of its own. Congress appropriated \$25,000 for the erection of dairy barns and the purchase of cows and equipment. Animals of good breeding and quality and free from disease were assembled in a few months and the middies consumed the resulting product.

Nowhere in the world have more conclusive facts and figures regarding milk supply ever been collected than at the United States training school for naval officers. The first year that the middies drank the milk produced by the clean, healthy and well-fed naval cows, sickness at the institution decreased. Only

296 sick days were reported for 860 midshipmen. Not a single case of typhoid fever was recorded that year nor has a single midshipman contracted this disease at the Academy during the past twelve years. Despite the fact that enrollment at the Naval Academy has greatly increased, the cases of sickness among the coming "sea captains" have been held at a minimum. During a recent year when 2,119 midshipmen received their mail regularly at Annapolis, only 190 sick days were reported on the register for the school year. "Better milk, better middies," has become the slogan of those in charge of the food supply.

At the present time at Gambrills, Maryland, there are five concrete dairy stables, each barn accommodating fifty Holstein cows. There are two other huge barns to provide quarters for about 240 calves and young stock. At the present time, the dairy output of milk amounts to around 800 gallons. The milk is as pure, sanitary and nutritious as the best scientific and practical dairy management can make it. Its bacterial content is so low that if it were sold on the commercial market, it would grade as certified or special milk.

The cows are tested regularly for tuberculosis and kept as clean and comfortable as possible. Milking is done both by hand and by machine. A dozen single-unit milking machines are part of the labor saving equipment. All of the men who work on the farm are given careful medical examination once a month. Every precaution is taken to secure the production of a pure food. Dairy experts of the Department of Agriculture assist the naval officers who are operating this great milk farm, one of the best of its size in the world.

The dairy farming proposition worked out so satisfactorily that several years ago, the Naval Academy authorities decided to raise most of the pork required

for the midshipmen's mess. There is now a 150-acre hog farm located several miles from the Annapolis campus. The leftovers from the middies' tables form part of the feed of the porkers. This garbage is hauled as soon as possible in covered tank wagons to the yards and pens and there fed to the porkers, who in turn form part of the middies' diet. The daily consumption of meat is more than a ton.

The dining room is about 100x500 feet, and will seat 2,800 comfortably. The organization of the mess hall is so perfect that 2,500 midshipmen and their instructors can be served in exactly thirty minutes. The dishes are washed and dried mechanically and the kitchens are models of sanitation and cleanliness.

Heifer Made Him Famous

One of the most successful Junior Calf Club members is Antone Vandecoevering, of Forest Grove, Oregon. Antone gave his animal the best of care and showed his heifer, Jennie De Kol Segis Walker, with a wonderful degree of success. This is the story in his own words:

"My father gave me this heifer as a calf, March 1, 1922. I raised the calf on whole milk until the grass came on that spring, then I gradually reduced the milk and fed some grain. I began with about two pounds of grain a day and gradually fed more grain and less milk.

"In the fall there was a Hog and Dairy Show at Banks, Oregon, and some of my friends insisted that



Antone Vandecoevering, of Forest Grove, Oregon, and his prize winning calf club heifer, Jennie De Kol Segis Walker.

I should exhibit my calf, so I took it to the show and won first in the class for club members and first in the open class, and my heifer was made junior champion, thereby winning a \$15.00 silver cup which was given by the Washington County Holstein Cattle Club.

"I then took my heifer to the Oregon State Fair where she was placed third in the Calf Club class and second in the open class. Then we went to the Pacific International at Portland where she won first in the Calf Club classes and junior championship. This entitled me to a free trip to the Carnation Stock Farm. I took this trip the last week in June, 1923, and enjoyed it very much.

"After I came back from Carnation, the heifer and I went to the state fair where she again won first in the club work and second in the open classes. Then we

journeyed back to Portland where I showed Jennie as a senior yearling, she winning third in the open classes. After we came back home, my heifer freshened with a male calf. After she had calved about a week, father started her on a year test. Jennie has now been on test about ten days. (This letter was written Dec. 8th.) She is up to 51 lb. a day and is still coming up. I am a member of the Banks 4-H Calf Club."

Flourishing Nebraska Calf Club

The Lion's Dairy Calf Club of Hastings, Nebraska, has been organized only six months and has twenty-six members. Each member has a dairy calf or a young heifer, mostly Holsteins. Notes were given for the animals when they were purchased by the member and twenty-one of these notes have already been paid. Some of the animals have freshened since their purchase.

The Community Commerce Club Committee of Minden, together with Prof. J. C. Adams, who is in charge of the Calf Club work in Adams County, visited Hastings recently and were greatly impressed by the work being done in the Lion's Dairy Calf Club, the business way it is being conducted and the practical results apparent.

Class Inspects Notable Herds

The ninth grade of the Junior High School of East Conneaut, Ohio, recently took a trip around Lake County, studying the herds of dairy cattle in that section. At the farm of Ralph King they saw some splendid show cows, as well as the grand champion bull of last fall's Ohio state fair. The boys were greatly interested in the test barn and the large record animals at Pinery Farms.

The class also visited the Mormon Temple at Kirtland. This temple was built by Brigham Young in 1834 when he was enroute to Utah. The structure is built of concrete, and the inside is finished with white enamel. The top of the tower is 120 feet above the ground and from this point one can see many miles in all directions.

HEALTH AND HAPPINESS RECIPE

Take two ounces of plain, old-fashioned work.

Add one ounce of confidence.

Flavor well all through with common sense.

Color with a tincture of dreams of greater and better things.

Eliminate all waste and worry.

Speak according to knowledge, act according to conscience.

Mix well and take morning, noon and night the year 'round.

Sipped from the silver-lined spoon of optimism, held firmly in a steady hand, this concoction is guaranteed.

Holstein milk fulfills most completely all the requirements when the food of infants and invalids is under consideration.—HON. JULIAN MACK, *President Chicago Milk Commission.*

CLUB ACTIVITIES

CALENDAR OF HOLSTEIN DOINGS

January 8, 1924.—Yates Hotel, Syracuse, N. Y., Annual meeting, New York Holstein-Friesian Association.
January 9, 1924.—St. Paul, Minn., Minnesota Holstein Breeders Meeting.
January 22-25.—Harrisburg, Pa., Pennsylvania Farm Products Show.
January 23.—Harrisburg, Pa., Pennsylvania Federation Holstein-Friesian Clubs Annual banquet.
January 24.—Harrisburg, Pa., Pennsylvania Federation Holstein-Friesian Clubs Annual Meeting.

FORMING ILLINOIS BULL CLUBS

Purebred bull clubs are being formed by Illinois county farm advisors in cooperation with the Dairy Extension Department at the University of Illinois and backed by the Illinois Dairymen's Association and other organizations which form the Allied Dairy interests of Illinois. Meetings will be held in various parts of the state during the months of December and January and it is believed that many scrub bulls will be put out of business and replaced by purebreds.

VIRGINIA DOINGS

The annual meeting of the Virginia Holstein Breeders' Association was held at the Richmond Hotel, Richmond, early in November. The principal speaker was Joseph A. Turner, of Hollins College. Frank S. Walker, president of the State Association, was in the chair and breeders were present from all parts of the State. At the sale the following day the entire 65 head were offered to Virginia parties. Prices ruled low, the top figure being \$350. Baxter and Wood were the sale officials.

BREEDERS HEAR FEED LECTURE

Prof. R. H. Olmstead, of State College, delivered an interesting address, Nov. 22d, to the members of the Luzerne County Holstein Association in the Farm Bureau rooms at Wilkes-Barre, Penna.

Prof. Olmstead took as his subject "Feeds and Feeding," and gave interesting figures to show the local dairymen how much they could save by properly balancing rations. An animated discussion followed his talk. President Frank A. Fisher, of Hanover Township, was in the chair.

ROTARIANS DRINK HOLSTEIN MILK

The Rotary Club of Assumption, Illinois, dined on bread and milk Tuesday, December 4th. The members present paid sixty cents for their luncheon and the receipts will go to the near-east fund to help feed orphan children. The bread was contributed by "Ben" Michael and the Holstein milk was donated by the management of the Johnson Dairy Farm while Mrs. McConnell, of the Hotel Philip, donated the services.

Professor W. J. R. Finley gave an account of the situation in Armenian and other districts in the war stricken countries and Silas Shafer spoke along the same lines.

ORGANIZE IN IDAHO

The Latah County Holstein-Friesian Association was organized at Moscow, Idaho, November 23d, with fourteen charter members. Ward Gano was elected president; Theodore Koster, vice-president; H. R. Abel, secretary-treasurer. These officers, with F. W. Atkerson, head of the department of dairy husbandry at the University of Idaho, and J. N. Collins, Moscow, compose the directorate.

The program for next year includes the starting of calf clubs for juniors and the adding of animals to the animals already owned by the boys and girls composing such clubs; an annual Holstein-Friesian tour, and the holding of a monster meeting at which Holstein motion pictures will be shown.

ERADICATING THE SCRUB BULL

At a special meeting of the Cumberland Valley Holstein Association held at the court house, at Chambersburg, Penna., early in November, the following resolution which was presented by the Franklin County Association was adopted:

"That the Holstein Association of Franklin County will put on a campaign to rid Guilford Township of every scrub or poorly bred purebred bull and that a committee be appointed to appear before the Agricultural Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, asking their help in assisting to put on this campaign."

A committee was appointed as follows: S. Blaine Lehman, chairman; M. M. Kauffman, and D. E. Witherspoon, all of Chambersburg. The campaign will start January 2d, in connection with the County Corn Show.

CHEMUNG BREEDERS ELECT OFFICERS

Harry L. Kahler, of Big Flats, was elected president of the Chemung Valley Holstein Breeders' Association at the annual meeting held in Elmira, November 17th. Other officers elected were: J. E. Dalrymple, of Horseheads, vice-president; R. H. Hewitt, of Elmira, secretary; Pierson H. Salmon, of Elmira, treasurer.

After a nice luncheon several films depicting cattle were exhibited. Herman H. Griswold, of the Merchants National Bank, spoke on the relation of the farmer with the commercial world. M. C. Bond, secretary of the New York Holstein-Friesian Association, said that in order to make the state organization a success it was necessary that the membership should be increased. Mr. Bond outlined the proposed activities of the state club for the coming year. J. T. Skeels, of the Second National Bank, also gave a short address.

STOPPING CATTLE BOOTLEGGING

The Illinois Anti-T. B. Vigilance Association has suspended activities and the dues that were paid in have been refunded. The work of this organization will be carried on by the Illinois Agricultural Association which has more than 100,000 members. It will promote an organized effort to stop violations of the state quarantine laws and bootlegging of T. B. cattle. M. H. Peterson has been employed to assist in the organization of county Anti-T. B. Vigilance Associations and to do everything possible to stamp out the traffic in tuberculous cattle.

Two hundred dollars reward will be offered in each county cooperating with the Illinois Agricultural Association for information leading to the arrest and conviction of anyone knowingly selling tubercular cattle as sound animals or illegally dealing in diseased cattle.

COLUMBIA BREEDERS ELECT OFFICERS

The annual meeting of the Columbia County Holstein Association was held at the Community Hall at Rio, Wisconsin, November 24th. Matters of general interest were thoroughly discussed.

The rules covering the 1924 boys' and girls' calf clubs were talked over and it was decided that any boy or girl was eligible whose father had a purebred Holstein heifer calf born after October 1st, and who will transfer it to the club member. The youngster might join upon a payment of \$5 provided the calf is satisfactory to the purchasing committee. The prospects are that there will be about seventy-five members of the club this year.

The banks of Columbus and Rio are giving substantial backing to the enterprise and have agreed to finance the members for money needed at the rate of 5% interest. Not a single 1922 note has been defaulted, a very creditable state of affairs.

A committee of seven, representative of different parts of the county, will purchase the animals required, first patronizing

the members of the Columbia County Holstein Breeders' Association and if it is necessary to go outside the county, will purchase the rest from breeders of Dodge County.

At the election of officers Edgar Bender, of Cambria, was elected president, Mr. Sanderson not feeling able to serve another year; Henry Weiner, of Columbus, was selected vice-president, and S. C. Cushman, of Wyocena, secretary and treasurer; H. F. Schemmel, of Cambria, and F. E. Bell, of Hampden, were named directors. F. E. Bell was chosen club leader.

FWOYER RESIGNS ILLINOIS PRESIDENCY

Frank T. Fowler, of Lake Villa, Illinois, who for six months had been president of the Illinois Holstein-Friesian Association, tendered his resignation which was accepted by the Executive Committee at a meeting in Chicago, November 13th. Mr. Fowler put new life into the Illinois Association and while the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN disagreed with a few of his views it acknowledges that many of his opinions were sound and commends him for his fight for honesty in records, testing and association dealings.

The new president of the State Association is William H. Fitch, of Aurora, proprietor of the Fitchome Farms. Mr. Fitch was born and raised in New York State but when he attained manhood went west and went to work in a small manufacturing plant of Aurora. He is now president of the concern—The Richards-Wilcox Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of hardware specialties.

LONG ON THE CATTLE MARKET

A series of meetings were held in different counties and villages of Green Lake County, Wisconsin, during the first week in December. The principal speaker was C. M. Long, Field Man for the Holstein-Friesian Association of America. Mr. Long's subject was "What the Market Demands." In brief he said that it was his opinion that the sales of Wisconsin cattle to other states, already of enormous proportions, would increase in the near future. If Wisconsin dairymen keep the excellent reputation that they have already established, communities must banish the scrub bull; decide on a particular breed, and stick to that breed and the dairy animals must be given proper care and development as buyers want size, conformation, constitution and vigor. Freedom from disease, especially from bovine tuberculosis is demanded by buyers from all parts of the world. Cattle from accredited herds and clean areas are selling at a premium. Accurate production records are important. The prime purpose for which cows are still kept is that of butterfat production. He advised his hearers to build up their herds by the use of purebred sires and by better feeding.

OUTAGAMIE BREEDERS' ANNUAL MEETING

Walter H. Wieckert, of Appleton, Wisconsin, was reelected president of the Outagamie County Breeders' Association at the annual meeting held in the Court House November 27th. Edward O. Mueller, of Appleton, was elected secretary and treasurer succeeding Alvin Tietz. The executive committee, which is composed of R. J. Schaefer, George R. Schaefer, Edward Sassman, Malachi Ryan, and William Winckler, was reelected.

After lengthy discussion on the subject of sales it was decided to hold a sale later providing enough consignors could be secured. The opponents of the sale project quoted the low prices that prevailed at previous sales and it was brought out that more attention is now being paid to the type or individuality of a cow than to her productiveness as evidenced by an official record. Instances were cited where cows of good type but without records brought higher prices than did record cows.

It was decided to hold a bull sale but no date was fixed. The secretary was instructed to secure a list of all bulls over six months of age owned by members. This list is for the use of County Agent R. A. Amundsen, who has frequent calls for such animals.

R. J. Schaefer, who is a director of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, said that the association was spending large sums of money in advertising Holstein products and

Holstein milk. Mr. Schaefer is a strong supporter of cow testing associations and said that they benefited every breeder. Through them every farmer can find out what his individual cows are doing. He is enabled to discard his poorer profit makers and raise stock only from the better ones.

The membership fee was raised from \$1.00 to \$2.00. The treasurer's report showed the total receipts for the year were \$3,875.12 and the total disbursements were \$3,373.01, leaving a balance of \$502.11. The annual dues required by the state association were ordered paid.

SENTENCED TO DEATH

The case of the State of Maryland versus A. Scrubicus Bull was tried in the Court of Common Sense at Cooksville, on the morning of October 31st. In a trial remarkable for its lack of legal technicalities and for the swift and sure administration of justice, the defendant was convicted and sentenced to death, the sentence being carried out at the conclusion of the trial.

The judge was Michael J. Sullivan. The prisoner was accused of being one of a gang of robbers operating in Howard County and elsewhere throughout the state. It was also set forth that the prisoner worked in an underhand and subtle way to the disadvantage of the dairy industry in general. The large crowd followed the proceedings with great interest.

County agent M. H. Fairbanks was prosecutor and Joseph Donovan was counsel for the defendant. Witnesses for the prosecution were Charles Matsinger and Louis McLane Merryman, a well known breeder of Guernseys, and J. A. Conover, dairy specialist of the University of Maryland Extension Service.

Witnesses for the defense were Morris Selby, Millard Jackson, M. B. Harding, and Daniel Gaither. After the jury had brought the verdict of guilty, Judge Sullivan pronounced sentence. The trial was followed by an old-fashioned barbecue. J. R. Dawson, of the United States Department of Agriculture, brought the ceremonies to a close with a funeral oration.

The purpose of the trial was merely to arouse interest in purebred animals and it was successful. Probably 500 people were present, remaining throughout the barbecue and sale following at which twenty-two purebred bulls, several of them only a few weeks old, were sold.

THE SECOND KEY BOOK OF THE BLUE BOOK SET

Malcolm H. Gardner, superintendent of Advanced Registry, in his preface to No. 5 of the Reported Tests of Holstein-Friesians cows, touches on the 34th volume of the Blue Book which was recently issued in the following words:

"Volume 34 of the Advanced Register Year Book has been distributed to all who had sent in their orders during the summer and early fall; and it is now being distributed to those ordering from day to day. As mentioned in the last number of the bulletin, the book contains 1,475 pages and is the key book of the series. In succeeding volumes not only will reference be made to this volume, but if an owner does not find a sire listed that he is looking for he will need volume 34 as a guide. Since it is the last book that will contain entries based on the old requirements, many will need the volume in order to determine just what daughters admitted to the Advanced Register any sire may have, counting both the old and the new. Enough has been said of the value of this book to all breeders of Holstein-Friesian cattle and the aid that it is to any man in either buying or selling. The price made by the Board of Directors is less than half cost of the mere printing of the book and every man who has tests recorded in that book ought to consider himself obligated to take a copy. The Blue Book has to be printed each year, or otherwise tests would only be of nominal value to any owner. It is the first copy that costs; and after that copy is printed the further cost is only for paper, press work and binding. The more copies that may be printed and sold after the first copy is printed lessens the cost of that first copy, and this is the reason for my pointing out the duty of those for whose benefit the book is printed to order the book. Yet, should all who have entries in the book order the book there would not be enough copies to go around. With a set of the Blue Books any owner has full knowledge of the testing for advanced registration from the beginning; and that means a full knowledge of the progress that our great breed has made."

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Published in the interest of the breeder and dairyman everywhere.

HOWARD C. REYNOLDS, *Managing Editor*
G. H. TRUCKELL, *Associate Editor*

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December 22, 1923

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman was established for the purpose of promoting the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle and to protect the interests of the men who breed purebred cattle, basing the value of the cattle on their ability to produce and reproduce.

We stand for progressive yet conservative administration of the National Association. We stand for Honest Records, Honest Advertising, and Honest Sales. We will at all times endeavor to promote any interests that have for their purpose the advancement of the Holstein cow, the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, and the breed and breeders generally.

Should Be Better Appreciated

SHORT courses in dairying and various branches of agriculture are offered by nearly everyone of the state colleges. Most of these courses start right away after the Christmas vacation, and run through a season when there is very little pressing work to be done on the farm. The instruction offered is in a condensed form and the teachers are the greatest agricultural educators in their respective states. With scarcely an exception no preliminary examination has to be taken by the student and it is merely necessary to satisfy those in charge that he or she can understand and make good use of the lessons and lectures given them.

These agricultural short courses are not appreciated as much as they should be. Even in the great state of New York we doubt if there are more students taking the short course this year than there were twenty years ago and this is all the more remarkable as the number of students taking the full course and special one and two-year courses is increasing year by year. The average short course student has had considerably more practical work than have the boys and girls who take the longer courses and in a number of states men whose only experience of college life is of only a few weeks have risen high in the service of the state and have become noted for the successful practice of agriculture.

These college short courses are not expensive. The only pay the state colleges and universities demand is one large enough to cover the cost of part of the ma-

terials used. We have known many students that have taken such courses and we have yet to meet one who did not say that his time and money was well spent and that he had been repaid many times over.

Men Who will Shape Agricultural Legislation

FARMERS everywhere are inclined to under-appreciate the importance of legislation and its effect on their business. Even if they think that bills under consideration by the state legislature or by Congress are likely to detrimentally affect their welfare, they are not inclined to work together to defeat such bills. This is not the case with manufacturers or business men, who are banded together in chambers of commerce, commercial clubs or similar organizations. Well informed secretaries are employed, whose duty it is to keep track of pending legislation and when necessity demands, the voice of the entire organization is heard by the elected representatives at Washington.

Work similar to that performed by these secretaries is performed freely by the agricultural papers. The high-class farm papers consider it their duty to keep their readers informed on pending legislation likely to beneficially or adversely affect their welfare. For instance, should an oleomargarine bill be introduced into Congress and seriously pressed, the dairy papers at once urge their readers to express their opinions to their senators and congressmen and to express this opinion not only as an organized trade body but also individually as voters. The lower house at Washington was elected in November, 1922, but so far the new Congress has not had an opportunity to meet for the transaction of business. The agricultural committees, however, have been appointed. Owing to the coming presidential election in November, 1924, the legislators are giving extra consideration to the expressed wishes of their constituents and as the farmers in many parts of the country are financially in a rather serious condition special consideration will be given to any letter written by a "Bona Fide" farmer.

The House Committee on Agriculture will be made up as follows: Gilbert N. Haugen, of Iowa, chairman; C. B. Ward, of New York; F. S. Purnell, of Indiana; Edward Voigt, of Wisconsin; M. O. McLaughlin, of Nebraska; J. N. Tinch, of Kansas; T. S. Williams, of Illinois; J. H. Sinclair, of North Dakota; C. J. Thompson, of Ohio; Frank Clague, of Minnesota; J. D. Clarke, of New York; J. K. Kalanianale, of Hawaii; John C. Ketcham, of Michigan; J. B. Aswell, of Louisiana; D. H. Kincheloe, of Kentucky; Guinn Williams, of Texas; T. D. Swank, of Oklahoma; H. P. Fulmer, of South Carolina; T. L. Rubey, of Missouri; G. W. Johnson, of West Virginia; T. A. Doyle, of Illinois, and John McSweeney, of Ohio.

The Agricultural Sub-Committee of the House Committee on Appropriations is as follows: Sydney Anderson, of Minnesota; E. H. Wason, of New Hampshire; W. W. Magee, of New York; J. P. Buchanan, of Texas, and Gordon Lee, of Georgia.

The Senate Committee on Agriculture will be: Geo. W. Norris, of Nebraska, chairman; C. L. McNary, of Oregon; Arthur Capper, of Kansas; H. W. Keyes, of

New Hampshire; F. R. Gooding, of Idaho; E. F. Ladd, of North Dakota, Peter Norbeck, of South Dakota; W. B. McKinley, of Illinois; J. W. Harreld, of Oklahoma; Ellison D. Smith, of South Carolina; J. E. Ransdell, of Louisiana; J. B. Kendrick, of Wyoming; Pat Harrison, of Mississippi; J. T. Heflin, of Alabama; T. H. Caraway, of Arkansas, and Magnus Johnson, of Minnesota.

Five Generations of 30 lb. Cows

RUBY WALKER SYLVIA MODEL No. 485997, a cow in the herd of A. C. Hardy, of Brockville, Ont., has recently made a thirty-pound official seven-day record. By this she completes a five-generation string of direct descendant cows that have each produced 30 lb. or more of butter in a seven-day official test. This, we believe, is the only instance on record.

Ruby Walker Sylvia Model is a daughter of King Echo Sylvia Model and Rudy Walker Pietertje 3d, 630 lb. milk, 30.4 lb. butter. This cow is by King of the Black and Whites from Ruby Walker Pietertje, 486.9 lb. milk, 30.22 lb. butter. The elder Ruby is by Helena De Kol Artis from Lillian Walker Pietertje, 611.6 lb. milk, 30.01 lb. butter and Lillian was by Admiral Walker from Beauty Pietertje, 518.8 lb. milk, 30.51 lb. butter, the best known daughter of the famous old 25-lb. cow, Prilly.

Ruby Walker Sylvia Model as a senior three-year-old is credited with the production of 500.8 lb. milk, 29.19 lb. butter in a week while as a senior two-year-old she produced 463.2 lb. milk, 23.76 lb. butter in seven days, 2,061.8 lb. milk, 96.84 lb. butter in thirty days. She was bred by the A. A. Hartshorn Holstein Company, of Hamilton, N. Y., while her dam, granddam, and her great granddam as well as Beauty Pietertje were all bred by A. A. Hartshorn, the senior member of the firm. Holstein breeders everywhere will join in congratulation to Mr. Hartshorn on the achievement.

Vitamine X Necessary for Reproduction

A FIFTH vitamine has been discovered by Drs. Evans and Scott-Bishop, of the University of California, in the course of some food experiments conducted with rats. They have for the time being given it the name of vitamin X and they say that the presence of this hypothetical vitamine was necessary in the ration before the females would breed normally. Like its older sisters, the new vitamine is found in the green parts of vegetables and it is also found in certain muscles of the steer.

The vitamin A is essential to growth and if it is not present there is typical eye trouble, as well as other troubles. Vitamin B is likewise essential to growth and development and if not present in the ration in sufficient amounts there is a disease of the nerves which is termed polyneuritis. This trouble is quite prevalent in the southern states and among the Japanese and Chinese who feed largely on polished rice.

Vitamin C must also be present if optimum growth is to be obtained and in its absence scurvy develops.

The absence of vitamin D, sometimes called the anti-rachitic or the anti-ricket vitamine, is the cause of stiffness in the joints or muscles and of improper bone development. All of the vitamins so far discovered are found in whole milk.

At the World's Dairy Congress recently, Dr. Herbert M. Evans told of the discovery of vitamine X and the following is an abstract of his paper:

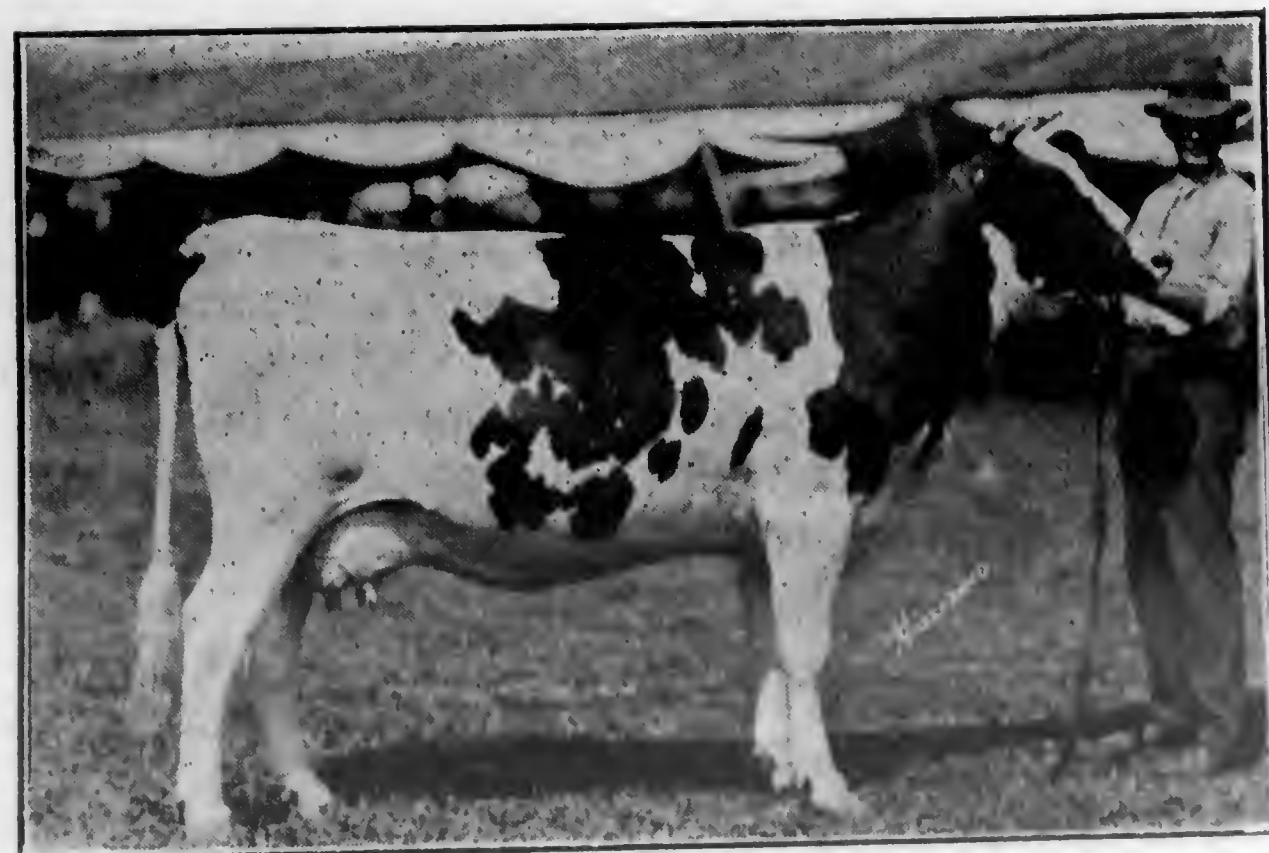
When rats are reared on a so-called "basic" ration of casein (18 per cent), cornstarch (54 per cent), lard (15 per cent), milk fat (9 per cent), and salts (4 per cent), to which daily doses of 0.4 to 0.5 gram of dried whole yeast are added, they grow normally but can not reproduce. They may exhibit normal oestrus and ovulation and conceive. The placenta are abnormal and the products of conception are invariably resorbed. Natural foodstuffs contain a substance, X, which prevents such a sterility or cures it, once established. Green leaves, the cereals, or fresh meat will thus rather suddenly restore fertility. In some cases the favorable result was secured when the new foodstuff was added to the basic ration after ovulation and fertilization had occurred so that presumptive evidence is secured of normal germ cells but defective uterine function as the specific cause of the disease. Yet the occurrence of the disease in males shows that in this sex the germ cells are diseased and this is possibly also the case in females. There is a definite, though low, quota of the needed substance, X, in a high proportion of milk fat, for when this constitutes 24 per cent of the diet fertility may be secured. When a high proportion of commercial (unextracted) casein is used, there may also be a return of fertility, so that milk contains the needed substance in at least two of its constituents, though the amount present is usually low. The new factor is distinct from "A" since it was very low in a particular specimen of cod-liver oil of proven high "A" content (more than 10 times the potency of milk fat), and, furthermore, the dietary placental disease does not occur when the "A" quota is lower than in our basic ration, providing "X" be present. The water-soluble vitamin "B" can not be concerned since when vitamin "B" is increased by high yeast dosage or additional daily feeding of 10 c. c. of fresh milk, the disease is not affected. Vitamin "C" seems definitely eliminated by the ineffectual outcome of daily fresh orange juice dosage and by the effectual results of cereals, notoriously low in or devoid of "C." The new dietary factor "X" can be extracted by alcohol and ether from the curative foods. Studies are being conducted on the characteristics of this factor indispensable for reproduction and on its further distribution in natural foods.

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Frank O. Lowden has always been the farmer's friend. He took hold of a cattle organization that was run down, betrayed, filled with feud and faction and dishonesty, and made it clean and a power for good.—*Toledo Blade*, Nov. 22d.

Milk is the most important agricultural product of New York State.

Notable Show-Ring Prizewinners of the Past Season



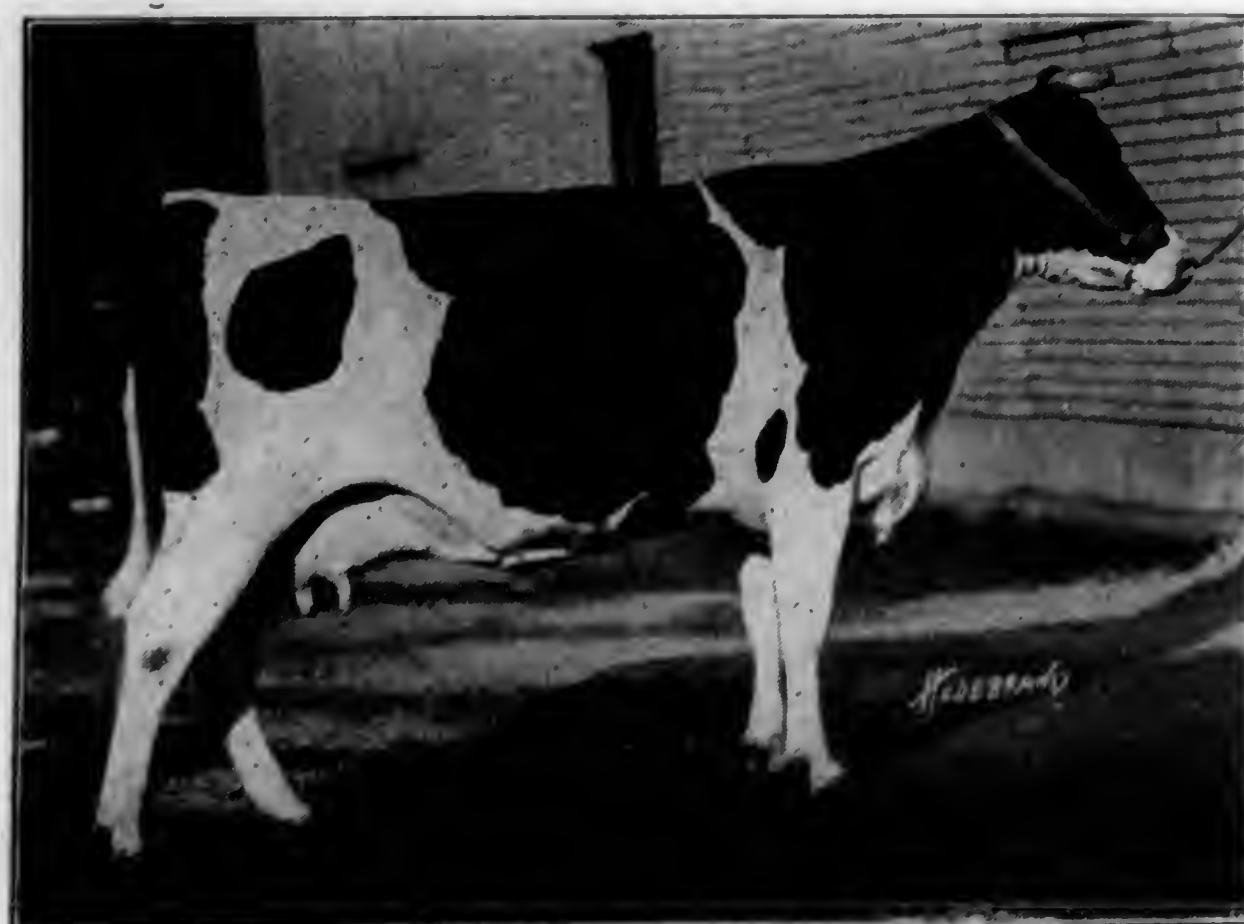
MADAM ARTIS WAYNE DENVER

The greatest undefeated show cow of the season. First prize two-year-old, senior and grand champion at the Central States Exposition, the Wisconsin and Illinois State Fairs and the Waterloo Dairy Cattle Congress.



TILLAMOOK DAISY BUTTER KING DE KOL

First prize aged cow, senior and grand champion at the National Dairy Show and the Pacific International. First in class at the Wisconsin and Illinois State Fairs.



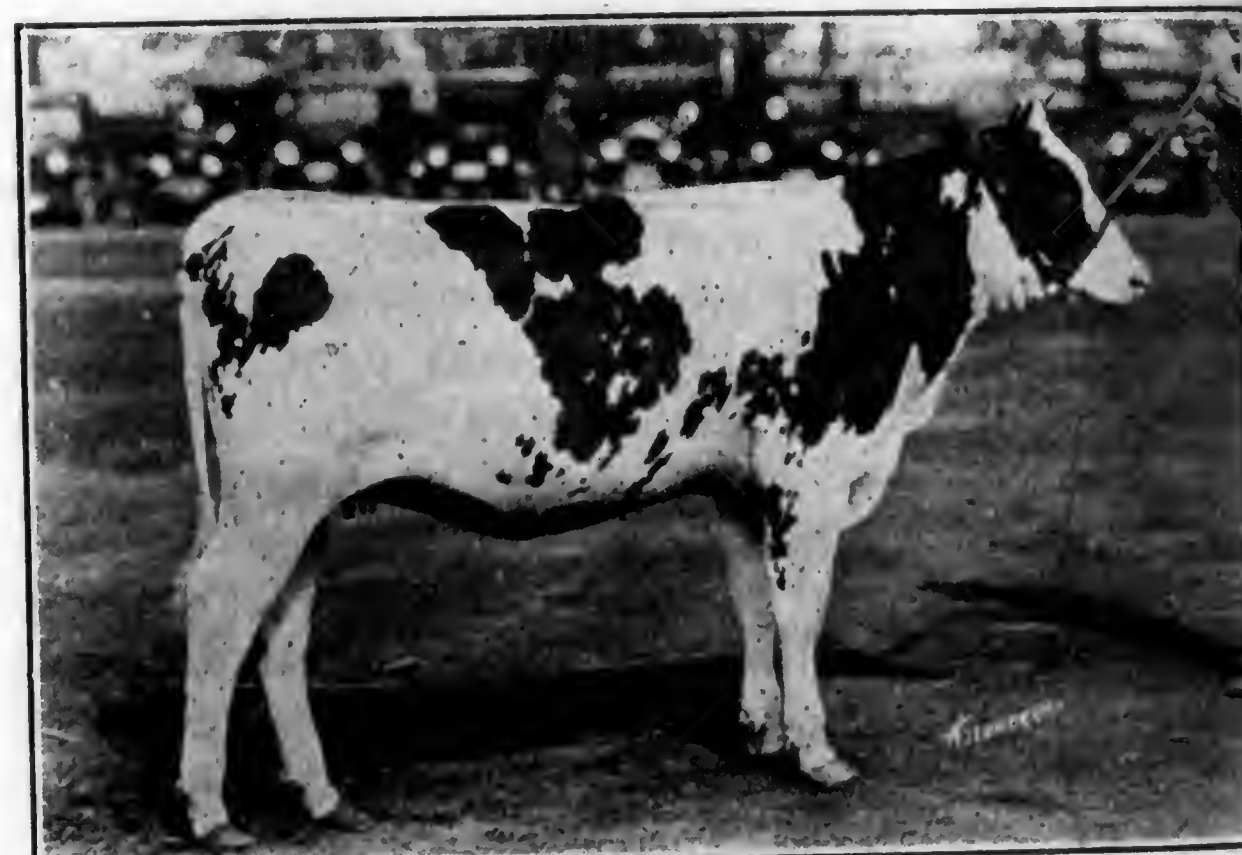
WESTVIEW DE KOL WALKER

First prize aged cow, senior and grand champion at the Eastern States Exposition, the New York and Maryland State Fairs; second prize aged cow at the National Dairy Show.



CORWIN COLANTHA FLORENCE ORMSBY

First prize two-year-old at the National Dairy Show. Winner in class at eleven other large fairs in United States and Canada. Only defeated once in class during the season and she turned the tables on her conqueror at the National Dairy Show.



CARNATION MATADOR ADELINA SEGIS

First prize heifer calf at several fairs, junior champion at Illinois and Wisconsin State Fairs, first in class and junior champion at the National Dairy Show, first senior heifer calf at the Pacific International.



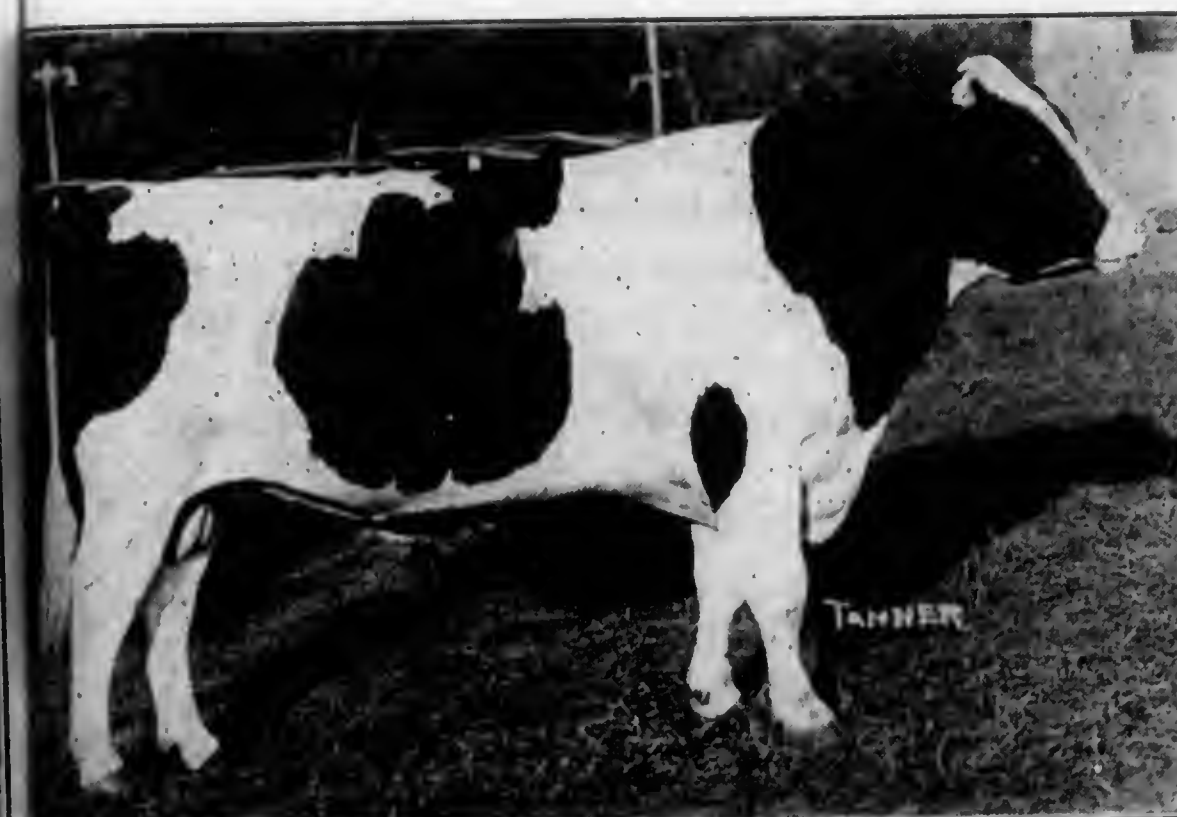
SUSIE ABBEKERK COLANTHA

First prize mature cow with year record; winner of third prize in open class at the National Dairy Show. She and two of her offspring won second prize for A. R. O. cow and progeny.



McKINLEY PIETER TJE BEETS

First prize aged bull, senior and grand champion at the National Dairy Show.



JOHANNA RAG APPLE PABST

First prize two-year-old bull, senior and grand champion at the Illinois State Fair and at the Waterloo Dairy Cattle Congress. He was second in his class at the Wisconsin State Fair.



PIEBE ARTIS BURKE

First prize junior yearling and junior champion at a number of important fairs, including the State Fairs of Iowa, Mississippi, Minnesota and Missouri, and also the Dairy Cattle Congress and the National Dairy Show.



SIR FRANCEY MERCENA BURKE

First prize junior yearling and junior champion at the National Dairy Show.



CHEROKEE ORMSBY PIEBE

First prize three-year-old, senior and grand champion at the Iowa State Fair and first prize three-year-old and runner-up to the grand champion at both the Waterloo Dairy Cattle Congress and the National Dairy Show.



TWELVE TOP-NOTCHERS

The leading dozen of the aged cow class at the National Dairy Show. Tillamook Daisy Butter King De Kol is nearest the reader; Westview De Kol Walker is second and Susie Abbecker Colantha third. Among this dozen cows are the grand champions of nearly all the great Eastern fairs.

CANNED MILK MARKET UNSATISFACTORY

The month of November appears to have brought no relief whatever to the sluggish situation which has featured condensed and evaporated milk markets almost continuously since August. If conditions changed at all, the change was to a still weaker position. The possibility of a decrease in domestic demand which was mentioned in October seems to have actually materialized to a certain extent with the obvious result of a depressing effect upon the market, since it is upon domestic demand that canned milk manufacturers are still having to depend very largely as an outlet. Demand from the ice cream trade is reported as considerably lighter than was originally anticipated, largely because of weather conditions which in turn affected the demand for their product.

In the face of such conditions manufacturers have had to operate cautiously as to production and at the same time, they have made desperate efforts to move goods out of their own hands. In endeavoring to restrict the supply, some manufacturers have turned part of their milk into butter, which has already appeared on the markets, and which has found ready outlets at the relatively high butter prices which have prevailed. Still other manufacturers have given considerable thought to the possibilities of butter manufacture although they will not turn to this unless their inability to move surplus stock of canned milk forces them to this action. Efforts to sell any large quantities of goods are hampered by the fact that if much of a reduction in prices is involved, it places selling prices below costs and makes for a loss. In some of the heavy producing sections, prices paid producers were actually lowered during November, this being particularly noticeable in the section which includes New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

Total stocks in manufacturers' hands on November 1st, of some 210,000,000 lbs. represent a reduction of approximately 15,000,000 lbs. during October. Most of this reduction was condensed goods, the reduction of evaporated amounting to less than 6,000,000 lbs. A comparison with the October reduction last year of 36,000,000 lbs. which left November 1, 1922, stocks of but 86,000,000 lbs. shows readily what this year's situation is. Put in another way, November 1st, total stocks this year were over 123,000,000 lbs. heavier than November 1st, last year, following an October reduction of less than half of the October, 1922, reduction.

While export figures for October indicate a relatively light movement, being around 17,538,000 lbs. of condensed and

evaporated combined, and total exports for the ten months, January to October, inclusive, of 142,313,000 lbs. are over 22,000,000 lbs. lighter than during the same period in 1922, it is of interest to note that the October, 1923, shipments exceeded those of October, 1922. This appears largely due to the fact that the United Kingdom has been taking increasing quantities of evaporated milk since August, as compared with materially smaller amounts last year. France and Germany both took important amounts of evaporated the past October, which taken together with what went to the United Kingdom, constituted over 60% of the total exports of evaporated. Except possibly for the shipments to the Philippine Islands, which alone amounted to over a million and a half pounds, the balance of the October exports appear to have been so-called regular business. The export outlook on the whole is still unfavorable.

THE PLATFORM OF THE FARM BLOC

The so-called farm bloc in congress has made many friends and also many enemies. This group of senators and representatives elected largely by voters in the great agricultural states have, in many instances, side-tracked the policies of their respective parties for what they believed to be the good of their constituents. They have even issued a platform for which each man is pledged to work. This platform should be studied by every man who depends for a living upon agriculture or any of its subsidiary industries. Several of these platform planks will undoubtedly be adopted by one or both of the major parties at their next convention. The platform or program is as follows:

1. Farm relief measures, "preferably by repeal of special interests legislation and the elimination of gamblers in necessities of life." Also by a more scientific method of marketing and distribution in the interest of producer and consumer.
2. Equalization of taxes by a reduction of 25 per cent in tax on earned incomes; adoption of the British and French rates of inheritance tax of 40 per cent on the larger inheritances; a gift tax, with reasonable exemptions, up to a maximum of 25 per cent, etc., etc.
3. Abolition of tax-exempt securities.
4. A soldiers' bonus, to be raised mainly by a tax on large incomes, excess profits, and an increased inheritance tax.
5. Aid for disabled veterans.
6. Amendment of the Federal Reserve Act "to prevent arbitrary contraction of credits, and to eliminate the existing discrimination between banks."
7. Repeal or amendment of the transportation act so as to secure lower freight rates and "to eliminate guaranteed dividends to favored classes."
8. Government control of necessities of life when necessary to prevent profiteering in coal, oil, sugar, and other necessities.
9. Congressional prevention of usurpation of autocratic power by the courts in injunctions, contempt cases, and attempted legislative functions by the judiciary.
10. Uniform presidential primaries.
11. Elimination of all profits arising from the private manufacture of war materials.
12. In event of war, necessitating the conscription of manpower, capital and industry to be conscripted also.
13. A child labor amendment to the constitution.

Pat fell down ten stories ka-flop
And when ambulance surgeon and cop,
Asked with fatherly touch
"Did the fall hurt you much?"
Said, "No, not the fall, but the stop."

"Your husband has been ill?" asked the clergyman, who was paying his monthly call.
"Yes," replied the worried-looking woman. "He has been feeling very badly. I do my best to please him, but nothing seems to satisfy him."
"Is his condition critical?"
"It's worse than critical," she answered with a sigh, "it's abusive."

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Cow Testing Association Reports

A SPLENDID YEAR'S WORK

The Muskego-Vernon Testing Association finished its year's work on November 15 with an average production of 8,503 lb. milk, 323.4 lb. butterfat for 345 cows. One hundred cows produced more than 365 pounds of butterfat during the year and 212 produced more than 300 lb. The average cost of feed was \$164.03 and the average profit per cow over the cost of feed was \$250.83.

A seven-year-old purebred Holstein was the leader for all the cows for the year, she being credited with 16,865 lb. milk, 574.9 lb. butterfat. She is owned by Ben Clark. A four-year-old black and white purebred was second highest with the production of 16,007 lb. milk, 549 lb. butterfat. This animal is owned by Ben Peacock & Son. Both of these animals were milked three times a day throughout the test year.

HOLSTEINS LEAD IN WESTERN TESTING

Idaho led the eleven states under the jurisdiction of the Western Office of the Dairy Division with an average of 30.42 lb. butterfat for the 1,533 cows enrolled in 157 herds. The twenty-two California Associations placed that state second with an average of 30.39 lb. fat for 23,271 cows in 604 herds. The cows in Washington, New Mexico and Arizona and Utah average over 28 lb. of fat. The figures for the Oregon cows was 26.17 lb. The cows in Montana, Nevada and Colorado average better than 24 lb. with Wyoming bringing up the rear. In all 37,277 animals were tested.

The highest average herd consists of 21 registered Holsteins owned by F. F. Pellissier, of Whittier, California, and en-

rolled in the Los Angeles County Association. These twenty-one purebreds averaged 1,534 lb. milk, 57.8 lb. fat. The highest small herd consisted of eight grade and registered Holsteins owned by the State School at Gooding, Idaho, and averaged 1,450 lb. milk, 60.6 lb. fat. The nine highest producing animals were all "Black and White" with a grade Guernsey in tenth place. The leader was Helm Veeman Woodcrest, a registered Holstein owned by Frank M. Helm, Fresno, California, and credited with 3,031 lb. milk, 121.8 lb. fat. Lady Korndyke, a registered Holstein owned by L. B. Van Blaricom, of Del Monte, California, was in second place with 2,406 lb. milk, 108.2 lb. fat. A grade Holstein credited with 2,030 lb. milk, 105.5 lb. fat and owned by W. H. Jameson, of Corcoran, California, was in third place.

HE HAD GOOD RELATIONS

Farmers in Livingston County, Michigan, have a bull association, composed of four "blocks" each with its own bull, with a fifth bull kept at one central point. These animals are of very similar blood lines. The central bull which is kept at the D. H. Hoover farm is Renfrew Homestead Piebe, son of the great Minnesota producer, May Walker Ollie Homestead, 31,600.6 lb. milk, 1,523.23 lb. butter in a year. Sisters of this bull from the same dam headed their respective classes at this year's National Dairy Show.

Before 1880 immigrants landed poor, but whether they remained poor or became rich, they all became Americans. To-day they may still achieve wealth, but they do not become American citizens.—*Dearborn Independent.*

HOLSTEIN STARLIGHT

Shomont Starlight, a purebred two-year-old Holstein heifer owned by Thomas Shover of Monticello, Michigan, led the Monticello Cow Testing Association for November with a production of 77.3 lb. butterfat. The association average was 23.3 lb. and there are 528 cows enrolled. The high herd consisted of 17 cows owned by Fred Shover and their average was 43.6 lb. fat. Several members of the association have recently purchased foundation stock and will build up purebred herds. Thomas Shover and Fred Shover each purchased animals and the members of the Monticello Association purchased 23 head in all.

HOLSTEINS LEAD IN KANSAS

The Holstein herd owned by Frank Mathews, of Sterling, led the Reno County, Kansas, Dairy and Agricultural Improvement Association for the month of October. The herd average was 740 lb. milk and 32 lb. butterfat. The high producing cow was a Holstein owned by Walter Shuler, of Hutchinson. She produced 77.2 lb. butterfat from 1,513 lb. of milk in 28 days. Her milk production was more than her own weight. There were 18 cows in the Association; each producing more than 40 lb. of fat in the month and 43 which exceeded 30 lb.

WILL HAVE PUREBRED HERD

Bert Davis of Manteca, California, has purchased 16 head of registered Holstein females and a bull from C. S. Sisson of Ripon. Mr. Davis already had a large herd of milkers many of which were purebred Holsteins and eventually he plans to have the entire dairy purebred.

SPOTTED COWS and SPOTTED SOWS

The best combination on earth from both points of view—beautiful to look on—profitable to the uttermost.



Every feature of the spotted cow may be learned from THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN. Likewise, every feature of the old fashioned Spotted Poland China sow may be learned from the *Spotted Poland China Journal*, 600 Wulsin Building, Indianapolis, Indiana, Fred L. Obenchain, Managing Director. One year, \$1.00; three years, \$2.00. The same address brings you all the information in regard to recording the old-fashioned Spotted Poland China Breed in the National Spotted Poland China Register formed during the fall of 1913; incorporated under the laws of Indiana early in 1914.

The assets of the Association to-day are around forty-five thousand dollars. They do not owe one single dollar. They have a publicity department for the benefit of their breeders free to all members. They give a twenty-four hour service

of recording pedigrees. They appropriate all of their profit for prices in county, district, state and national shows, so far as we have been able to ascertain, this is the only swine record in the United States that has done a greater business in 1921 than they did in the year 1920. In 1922 their gain over 1920 was 53%. Their membership fee is \$5.00. Write for full particulars. Address The National Spotted Poland-China Record, FRED L. OBENCHAIN, Secy.-Treas., 600 Wulsin Bldg., Indianapolis, Indiana.

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Chenango is one of the four leading counties of New York State for number of Registered Holstein-Friesians. Every owner is a practical Breeder and Dairyman, and each herd here listed is under State and Federal Supervision and is periodically Tuberculin Tested. These herds are within a short distance of Sherburne and Norwich. Good Roads and splendid railroad facilities.

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 South New Berlin
 Mrs. Maud Dwight
 South Otselic
 Whitman A. Follett
 North Norwich
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Brown Hill Farm HERD HEADED BY



King Ormsby Veeman Korndyke

whose seven nearest dams have seven-day records averaging 30.89 lb. butter.

Herd Accredited—Inspection Invited—Prices Right

CLAUDE A. BROWN
 Wyoming Co., R.D. 2, Tunkhannock, Pa.

PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

DANE COUNTY SALE SATISFACTORY

An average of \$108.00 was received for the 52 purebred Holsteins sold in the annual sale of the Dane County Holstein Breeders' Association, November 26th. Eight heifer calves selling around the \$50 mark brought the average down, as the sale was generally considered the best in recent years.

The top price was \$230.00, which Ole B. Lee of Mount Horeb paid for Mercedes Pontiac Leanne, a seven-year-old cow consigned by Otto A. Rolfs of Black Earth, Wis. This cow and her sister were sent into the ring together. Lee bid \$220.00 for choice and took the sister and then had to pay \$230.00 for Mercedes. Both cows looked like real producers, were well bred and heavy in calf.

The top price for a bull was \$180.00 which T. A. Tollefson and son of Oxfordville bid for a nine-month-old bull calf, consigned by Christian Grove of Columbus, Wis. He was a very choice animal, was from a 23 lb. four-year-old, and was sired by the Grove herd bull, Chief Sunshine Ormsby. Mr. Lee took quite a number of well-bred heifers in addition to his two cows. Edwin Blaney took three head and so did Albert Larson of Madison. Most of the stock will stay in Dane County.

The highest record bull in the sale, Belmont Mutual Homestead, a 27 lb. yearling grandson of King of the Sadie Vales brought only \$80.00, Rufus Gillett being the purchaser. He was in very poor condition when he came into the ring. J. E. Mack was auctioneer and F. H. Everson handled the pedigrees.

LONG DISTANCE BREEDING

King Onyx Pledge Ormsby is the high class young bull at the head of the Holstein herd at Hill Crest View Farm, owned by John H. Howard of Wyalusing, Pa. This young bull is a son of Ormsby Lilith Clothilde and Onyx Pledge Segis, 27.83 lb. butter, 626.9 lb. milk in a week as a junior four-year-old. In 305 days this young cow produced 19,851.8 lb. milk, 789.5 lb. butter. She was sired by King Pledge Segis, he from the great show cow, Nancy Pledge Princess 716 lb. milk, 32.4 lb. butter in seven days and 132.82 lb. butter in thirty days averaging practically 102 lb. milk a day during the month.

The dam of Onyx Pledge Segis is Onyx Pledge Dawning, a 32.24 lb. cow that made 1,100 lb. butter and nearly 27,000 lb. milk in strictly official year test. In the Oneida Community Dispersal, Onyx Pledge Dawning was sold for \$1,000 and with five of her daughters and one son brought \$10,680.

Onyx Lilith Clothilde is the sire of the 30-lb. junior three-year-old, Onyx Lilith, a cow that was sold for \$1,250 and has 75% the same blood lines as King Onyx Pledge Ormsby. Onyx Lilith Clothilde is by King Korndyke Hengerveld Ormsby who also sired Ormsby Korndyke Lad; while his dam is K P Lilith Clothilde, also the dam of King

Segis Pontiac Count. Thus Ormsby Lilith Clothilde is half brother to two of the greatest Holstein sires—bulls whose daughters have not only made large official but also tremendous year records. K P Lilith Clothilde herself was one of the best daughters of King of the Pontiacs and at her second freshening, when a few days past her fourth birthday, commenced a year record making 22,229.8 lb. milk, 1,043.27 lb. butter in 305 days. Her milk record was world's record for a junior four-year-old at the time of making and her butter record was second highest on the list.

The Howard herd is accredited and numbers about fifty head. Mr. Howard has more females than he can conveniently care for and so is offering a number of choice young things bred to King Onyx Pledge Ormsby.

SHE HAD HEARD DIFFERENTLY

Mules, of all colors indigenous to such animals, were grazing about in the field and the town girl was watching them.

"Do your mules kick much?" she innocently asked.

"No, those mules are not the kicky kind, tradition to the contrary notwithstanding," answered the farmer who was educated and not "typical."

"Not even that white one?" said the girl, in astonishment.

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Get our R. Austin Backus for your sale—in the box at more sales during the past six months than any other pedigree man. Book your date before it is too late.

BACKUS PEDIGREE CO., MEXICO, N. Y.

THIRTY POUND GRADE AT CORNELL

In the Cornell University herd they have a grade Holstein cow named "Christine." In November Christine was given an official test and in seven days she produced 644.2 lb. of milk with an average fat test of 3.76%. The amount of butterfat she produced in the week from November 14th to 20th inclusive, was 24.133 lb. equivalent to 30.167 lb. of butter on the 80% basis. Her highest days milk production was 101.5 lb.

The daily totals were as follows:

	Pounds Milk	Pounds Fat
November 14	88.6	3.546
November 15	91.6	3.443
November 16	91.1	3.528
November 17	92.5	3.578
November 18	86.2	3.175
November 19	101.5	3.557
November 20	92.7	3.306
	644.2	24.133

Christine was born October 27, 1916. Following a freshening on November 27, 1922 she produced 15,178 lb. of milk containing 531.87 lb. of fat. This was made in considerably less than a year as she was dry about ten weeks and freshened again October 29, 1923, so that her lactation period was only about 8½ months in length and her freshening dates were 11 months, 2 days apart.

We call Christine a grade but on running out her pedigree we find that she carries 1023/1024 of Holstein blood. In 1873 Isaac P. Roberts, who by the way is still living in California, became Professor of Agriculture at Cornell University. A short time afterwards he purchased from Winthrop W. Chenery, the first man to import Holsteins into this country and keep the blood pure, a bull, 6th Earl of Middlesex. The Cornell University herd at that time consisted of ten cows of very ordinary quality. For twenty years the grade herd was maintained after which it was gradually replaced by purebreds. Professor H. H. Wing, who succeeded Professor Roberts as manager of the Cornell herd, says that at least three grade animals have always been maintained in the herd as a memento of the great improvement inaugurated by Professor Roberts.

Christine is a descendant of one of the original cows and of 6th Earl of Middlesex and so represents the culmination of almost fifty years of mating grade cows with purebred sires.

Her eleventh maternal ancestor, the cow of unknown breeding, was mated to 6th Earl of Middlesex and the result was a cow called Small Spot. She in turn was mated with her sire and produced No. 15. No. 15 was mated to Van Horn and the result was Aggie. There is no systematic record of the production of the previous animals but Aggie is credited with producing 8,160 lb. milk in a year. Her daughter, Mollie, was by Netherland Remus and she is credited with a record of 11,967 lb. milk. Mollie was mated with Sir Beets De Kol and produced Vina with a year record of 9,979 lb. Her daughter, Sara, by Earl Korndyke De

Kol, produced 10,932 lb. milk in a year. Sara's daughter, Zelma, by Dutch Hengerveld Korndyke is credited with 13,296 lb. milk in a year and her daughter, Aurora, sired by Small Hopes Korndyke De Kol made 12,896 lb. milk. Aurora was mated to Woodcrest Pietje Ormsby and produced Bertha 11,293 lb. milk. Bertha is the dam and Model King Segis Konigen is the sire of Christine with 15,178 lb. milk in a lactation period.

The average of the eight direct descendant cows of which records have been kept is 11,600 lb. Aggie was born May 3, 1883, so for nearly forty years the Cornell University records of production have been systematically kept.

If you will take the trouble to trace the pedigree of Christine back to the original cow of unknown breeding you will find in the last or eleventh generation 1023 purebred ancestors and the unknown cow. Of course, there are a number of animals that appear several times in the pedigree but if you count the number of names in the pedigree you will find 2036 purebred registered Holsteins and the ten grades, one in each generation. We do not have a picture of this great cow yet we are very sure that it would be impossible to pick her out of the herd at Cornell University if one had nothing but color and conformation for guides. Good argument for a purebred sire campaign, or to induce a dairyman to buy a purebred bull.

UNIQUE MILKING COMPETITION

Two Holsteins, a Jersey and a Guernsey were brought on a large motor truck from the Pompton Lakes Farms in New Jersey to Brooklyn, New York, where prominent officials, two Democrats and two Republicans, milked the cows on the platform at the Borough Hall. The four contestants were dressed in white uniforms and community leaders were the judges. The verdict was a draw. The performance was staged in connection with a Christmas Seal campaign held under the auspices of the Brooklyn Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis.

CONTRACT FOR TUBERCULIN

The contract for the manufacture of tuberculin and other serums has been awarded by the Pennsylvania Bureau of Animal Industry to the Lederle Laboratories Company of New York City, who hold a Federal permit to manufacture serums. All serums are tested under state and federal supervision and a second test is made by the state officials before sale. Pennsylvania discontinued the free distribution of tuberculins, malleins and vaccines several months ago because of lack of funds.

BRING STOCK FROM OHIO

Boys and girls club work is being promoted in Cabell County, West Virginia. The First National Bank of Huntington financed the deal. State dairy specialist Hopkins and county agent Bibbee visited dairy farms near Columbus and Bellaire, Ohio, to select the necessary stock.

Just the Bull You Want

HE WAS BORN

FEBRUARY 27, 1922

His sire is King Wandaga Friend, a son of Wandaga from an A.R.O. cow with 711.7 lb. milk, 31.67 lb. butter.

His dam recently made 473.5 lb. milk, 21.63 lb. butter in seven days as a junior four-year-old. She is from our old foundation cow and is by King Pontiac Abbekerk Jewel 2d, whose daughters are the best young things in our **ACCREDITED HERD**.

Let Us Tell You More About Him.

L. L. ALLIS

Bradford County Rummerville, Pa.

The Three Nearest Dams**of "THE POTENTATE"**

have official seven-day records that average
 38.83 lb. Butter
 612.9 lb. Milk

Our herd of 85 females are under State and Federal Supervision and are Tuberculosis Free. IF YOU NEED COWS, HEIFERS, OR A BULL CALF, WE CAN FILL YOUR ORDER ANYTIME.

E. D. ELLSWORTH

Susquehanna Co., R. D. 4 Meshoppen, Pa.

A Pair for \$450

Two daughters of Napol Sir Keystone Beauty, son of Keystone Beauty Plum Johanna, 1294.71 lb. butter in a year in strict official test as a four-year-old.

They are Titusdale Keystone Beauty 458629, a six-year-old, and Titusdale Pauline Beauty 538707, a five-year-old. Both cows freshened late last summer and are not yet bred. Both are from A.R.O. dams.

Herd under State and Federal Supervision, has passed two clean tests and has never had a reactor.

CLARENCE H. TITUS

Wyoming County

R. D. 2

Tunkhannock, Pa.

"Berkshires on Every Farm"

The Berkshire World

Devoted to the best interests of the swine industry, particularly to the Berkshires, the hog that won **Grand Championship** over all breeds in the dressed carcass classes at the late International.

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Springfield, Ill.

WHAT HOLSTEINS DID FOR GREEN COUNTY

By J. H. LEWIS.

Green County, is the center of the Swiss Cheese Industry in the United States. Swiss colonists from the Alps settled near Monroe in 1845. It is now the richest distinctly dairy district for its area in the world. It is only 24 miles square.

Cheese factories dot the landscape and the output of these small farm plants in Swiss, Limburger and Brick cheese brings to the farmers of Green County \$8,000,000 annually.

State trunk highways 20 and 42 cross at Monroe. No. 42 passes through New Glarus, founded by Swiss colonists, who named it after their old home in Switzerland. A monument to these pioneers stands in the church yard as a reminder of the romantic chapter in the county's history.

The coming into Wisconsin of these Swiss pioneers was fraught with terrible hardships, for there were no railroads in the west, and an ocean voyage consumed six weeks on sailing vessels instead of six days on luxurious ocean liners as we now have them. The original colony was composed of 155 persons. They came from Baltimore by river steamer, and where that was not to be had they marched on foot. This expedition finds scarcely a parallel in history, unless it be the exodus of the Hebrews from Egypt.

On August 15, 1845 but 108 out of the 155 who started on the journey, arrived at their destination, and here far away from a railroad or any settlement they built their little homes among the hills, where they found timber, fertile valleys and running water, more like Switzerland than any place they had seen in their first American overland journey, and it was chosen by them as their promised land.

At first a large, low, log hut served as a house for the entire colony, but at night and on rainy days they were crowded into the place like sheep in a pen. New log huts were built as rapidly as possible, but it was Christmas tide before the colony was comfortably housed.

Americans themselves have been slow to realize that southwest Wisconsin is the heart of the foreign cheese industry in the United States, and that within an area of but 24 square miles a record has been made that rivals even the ancient land of Switzerland in the production of the peculiar varieties which have brought fame to the little mountain republic of Europe.

One-third of the Swiss cheese produced in the United States is Green County cheese. Limburger, Block, and Brick cheese made in Green County have all the aromas and flavors of the best imported brands, and have gained high place in the cheese trade throughout the country.

Cheese consumption, per capita, in the United States, as well as milk, is very low, but the great consuming population of the United States is turning very rapidly to a larger consumption.

The Colonists of Green County raised wheat to begin with. They knew nothing

of American methods of farming, and they hauled the wheat to Milwaukee with oxen teams where they received thirty-five cents per bushel for it. Chinch bugs devastated crops and finally they were confronted with a serious problem. Their lands were becoming despoiled from continuous wheat production and so they concluded to turn their attention to the dairy cow.

They bought their first cows in Ohio, paying \$12 per head, the money being obtained from a balance of \$1,000 that had been sent to them from Switzerland. Fields were seeded to clover, cheese factories were built, and in the incredibly short period of five years the sole occupation of the Swiss was cheese making. Farms became more productive from year to year, buildings were larger and better, the homes more modern, more comfortable, while bank accounts grew and the natural increase in value of the land made all the earlier dairymen wealthy.

Cheese the size of a saucer, made in the home, crept up in size until the 200 pound Swiss cheese of to-day became the standard.

The industry has dotted the country with cheese factories, and the hills and valleys filled up with sleek, well fed cows, mostly high grade Holsteins. Today Green County farmers are 95 per cent cheese makers or engaged in the dairy industry, and Green County is one of the most progressive and prosperous farming sections of the whole country. The average per capita wealth by the official report based on approximate true value of taxable real estate and personal property is higher than any other agricultural county in the United States.

Ask any of the leading bankers and business men of the county the real reason for the phenomenal wealth and progress of Green County and they will say, "The Holsteins put Green County where it is to-day."

Not only has the county derived splendid benefits from the dairy business and cheese making, but Green County Holsteins have a half-nelson body-scissors, double wrist lock hold, all in one, on old Mexico for the sale and shipment to the land of Aztecs of Wisconsin Holsteins. Last month ten special stock cars left Monticello at one time with 200 Green County cows destined to points in Mexico.

Here is a tale in figures showing how this one branch of farming has affected Green County:

County bank deposits, 13 banks	\$ 7,548,000
Additional bank resources	1,235,104
City of Monroe, 3 banks	3,902,720
Green Co's. assessed value ..	65,000,000
Dairy industry investment ..	54,000,000
Cattle investment	6,078,400
Valuation cheese factories, condenseries, etc.	1,757,000
Rural purchasing power, producing values	19,202,903

There are 63,500 cattle in the country; producing dairy cows 45,000; number of licensed cheese factories 160; number of patrons 2,200; condenseries 4; creameries 4; receiving stations 22. Pounds of

cheese produced 12,500,000. Not one American cheese factory in the whole district.

The population of Green County is but 23,000. The rural population is 16,780. Farms, 2,330, of which 1,730 are operated by owners; average farm value in land and buildings is \$23,784, which is **HIGHER THAN IN ANY OTHER COUNTY IN WISCONSIN.** Farm acreage 363,026 and acres in crops including hay 143,807. Acres of alfalfa, 6,000, highest in Wisconsin. It is the leading silo county of the state with over 2,000 silos.

The barns are modern, carry all the most improved equipment, are electric lighted and many own milking machines. Green County is first in automobile ownership in Wisconsin, one for every three and a fraction persons. The county system of highways under construction provided for in a \$3,000,000 bond issue calls for a \$4,000,000 building program. By July 1, 1924 Green County will have all concrete highways clear across the county north and south, east and west.

And the Holstein cow has put Green County over the top.

MAKING FOR BETTER BUSINESS

The history of the enforcement of the oleomargarine act, one of the twenty-odd food laws under the supervision of the Bureau of Foods of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, is an interesting revelation of how complete has been the clean-up in the oleo trade since the law went into effect in 1901.

In 1908, according to James Foust, director of the bureau, out of 444 samples taken by the food agents, 95 per cent were violations. More than 350 of the samples, or 84 per cent, were oleo products colored to resemble butter, sold as and for butter and at butter prices. Through rigid enforcement of the act the number of cases in which unlawful coloring was found dropped down to one each in the years 1919, 1920 and 1921 and in 1922, none were reported.

During the period from 1908 to 1922, 2,576 samples were taken of which 1290, or approximately 50 per cent, resulted in prosecutions. Prosecutions have dropped from 699 in 1909 to a total of 34 in the past four years. With the trade in good hands the chief concern of the food officials in recent years has been not so much a matter of prosecuting as in preventing violations by seeing that the trade thoroughly understands the law and licenses are taken out.

RECORD PRICE FOR DISTRICT

At a cattle sale held at Worthington, Minnesota, November 21, a grade Holstein was purchased by R. K. Benson for \$201 which is the record price for that district. Mr. Benson bought another cow for \$120, W. E. Phillips purchased one for \$145 and W. N. Shanks took four for \$520. The cows had been shipped in from Milaca by a number of Worthington parties interested in the promotion of the dairy industry.

FLOYD CARTER OVERTON

Holstein-Friesian breeders will regret to learn of the death of Floyd Carter Overton of Adams, New York, which occurred December 4th. Mr. Overton was apparently in the best of health. He was helping his son-in-law placing a barrel of cider in the cellar of the latter. In some way the barrel slipped and knocked Mr. Overton to the cement floor. He died a few hours later.

Mr. Overton was born September 4, 1858 on, we believe, the present Overton farm. He was a graduate of Union Academy at Belleville and also studied at Cornell University but did not complete his course. He is survived by his second wife, who has been critically ill for some time past, and by two sons and one daughter; Dr. F. Carter Overton, Jr., Jefferson County veterinarian; Kent A. Overton, who was associated with him in business under the name of F. C. & K. A. Overton; and Ruth Overton Kenyon.

Mr. Overton was a man of genial personality and gentlemanly appearance. He was prominent in agricultural and Masonic circles, and held many local positions of trust and was a public spirited citizen and a well-to-do progressive farmer. He started breeding purebred Holsteins in 1898, becoming a member of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America the following year.

The funeral services were held December 7th at Adams, New York, and during the ceremonies all places of business in that town were closed. Men prominent in the service of the state and in the Holstein-Friesian industry came many miles to show their esteem of and pay the last mark of respect to their deceased friend.

ICE CREAM SUPPLANTS GINGER ALE

An advertisement that appeared on the financial pages of a number of New York and Philadelphia papers indicate the increasing consumption of ice cream. The Rieck-McJunkin Dairy Company of Pittsburgh originally started business in 1881 selling milk and in 1898 they started the manufacture of ice cream. The Hydrox Corporation of Chicago was established in 1888 to manufacture ice, gingerale and other beverages. Ice cream was added later and the business grew so fast that it became the main product. In 1922 this company sold more than 1,800,000 gallons of ice cream and while the advertisement did not say how much the Rieck-McJunkin Dairy Company sold, it said that it had capacity to manufacture 40,000 gallons daily at the height of the ice cream season.

The advertisement states that the manufacture of ice cream has become one of the great food industries of the country and that notwithstanding this fact, in most cities in the United States, it is in its infancy.

It is quite possible for some people to say just what they think without doing much talking.

Origin Sir Napol Cornucopia

my junior herdsire, is a son of

Cornucopia Plum Johanna 2d

731.6 lb. butter in 10 months, the Pennsylvania State Champion in the senior four-year-old division; a daughter of the great

Cornucopia Plum Johanna

1056.78 lb. butter in a year. She and her five daughters average 18,723.1 lb. milk, 918.35 lb. butter in long time work, and practically 4 per cent fat. Four of the daughters tested as heifers.

A. W. DOWNTON

Starrucca,

Penna.

Just Like Their Dad

The sons of the triple Grand Champion Bull



KING ALCARINA KAG APPLE POSCH

Are just as handsome as their sire. They are from cows that have produced from ten thousand to twelve thousand pounds of milk in a year in C. T. A. work. Let me price one to you.

Herd ACCREDITED.

A. R. BUSH

Susquehanna Co.

Montrose, Pa.

809 LB. MILK

and 39 lb. butter in seven days is the average of the three nearest female relatives of a yearling Show Bull I have for sale.

Also a Bull out of a 21 lb. heifer and by a 34 lb. sire.

Fouryearling heifers from daughters of a 30 lb. bull, sired by a 34 lb. bull and bred to a 35 lb. bull.

A three-year-old heifer and her two daughters all sired by or bred to a 1200 lb. bull.

PRICE \$300

DAVID FALCONER

Scottville

Michigan

Just a Suggestion

Our cows and heifers are making good. In their everyday work they return a nice profit over feed cost. In A.R.O. test they have nice records, two-year-old heifers making 20 lb. of butter in a week, older cows in proportion.

Herd under Federal Supervision and T. B. Free.

Isn't this worth something to you?

Raymond D. Strickland,
Nicholson, R. D.
Susquehanna Co. :: Penna.

THE Everbreeze Farm Herdsire



KING HENGVERVELD HARTJE IS SIRE OF WALKER HARTJE SPOFFORD

960.6 lb. butter, 26,233 lb. milk in TEN months. World's Record for milk at time of making, and still the highest production credited to any cow east of the Rocky Mountains. The Everbreeze Herd is ACCREDITED.

George Lightbody

Lackwanna Co. Dalton, Pa.

I've Got Him!

The Bull I advertised for. And he's a dandy, has the Size and Type and as for Breeding—well—see for yourself.

He is by King Ormsby Ideal—he by King of the Ormsbys from a 1346 lb. year record cow.

His dam is just closing a year record of more than 21,000 lb. milk and 800 lb. butter made as a junior two-year-old.

Tell you more later.

Wm. Benning
Sunset View Farm

Susquehanna Co., Kingsley, Pa.

BULL ASSOCIATION BUYS HERD SIRE

A number of Holstein breeders in Columbia county, Penna. deputized Wm. J. Fairchild of Berwick, and county agent P. G. Niesley to secure a couple of good bulls for a Bull Association they had formed. They decided upon the five-year-old bull, King Alcartra Rag Apple Posch and a yearling bull from the herd of H. E. Robertson at York, Pa.

The sire of the Robertson bull is Prince Quality, formerly at the head of the Brentwood herd. This bull was by King Segis Pontiac Konigen from Dutchland Pietertje Vale, 35.17 lb. butter, 749.2 lb. milk in seven days, and 27,939.2 lb. milk, 1263 lb. butter in 365 days. She was a daughter of Dutchland Colantha Vale, 1082.37 lb. butter, 27,625 lb. milk in a year, a daughter of Colantha Johanna Lad and Creamelle Vale, 1155.85 lb. butter, 29,591.4 lb. milk in a year.



KING ALCARTRA RAG APPLE POSCH
High class Holstein sire now owned by Columbia County Bull Association. He has been three times grand champion at the Susquehanna County Fair.

The dam of the yearling bull is Ridge Farm Clothilde De Kol, a cow that in the Robertson herd recently completed a year record of more than 27,000 lb. milk and 930 lb. butter.

The five-year-old is a magnificent individual and has stood at the head of the good accredited herd owned by A. R. Bush of Montrose, Penna. This bull has been shown at the Susquehanna county fair three different years and each year has been made Grand Champion, quite an accomplishment, as Susquehanna leads the Pennsylvania counties in number of purebred Holstein-Friesians. King Alcartra Rag Apple Posch has a splendid reputation for docility, as well as for symmetry and type and Mr. Bush has succeeded in training this bull until he would compare favorably, from the standpoint of obeying commands, with any of the animals exhibited this year at the National Dairy Show, and both editors of THE BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN are unanimously of the opinion that they never saw a better trained animal.

King Alcartra Rag Apple Posch is a son of King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje whose offspring have splendid reputations in northern Pennsylvania for individuality and producing ability. Daughters of this bull have won high honors in the show rings of several different states and have also made large records, both in seven-day tests and in semi-official and cow testing association work. He is a son of King Segis Pontiac Alcartra and Fairmont Zerna Segis Pietje, 608.4 lb. milk,

35.61 lb. butter in seven days as a junior four-year-old, world's record in class at time of making.

The dam of the former Bush herdsire is Rag Apple Posch Pietertje. Calving at 32 months of age, she produced in seven-day official test, 415.6 lb. milk, 20.06 lb. butter. She is a daughter of Posch Pietertje Mechtchilde 2d, 505.4 lb. milk, 23.37 lb. butter in seven days, who in turn is from a cow that produced 544.9 lb. milk, 23.29 lb. butter in a week.

Rag Apple Posch Pietertje is a daughter of the good sire, Tobe Rag Apple Korndyke. This bull has one thirty pound daughter and a number of others with large records and his offspring are noted for individuality and producing capacity. He is a son of Christmas Tobe 2d, 31.66 lb. butter in seven days as a ten-year-old. She has three tested daughters one of which, Lady Tobe De Kol, produced 36.39 lb. butter in a week as a three-year-old and in turn is dam of a 30-lb. four-year-old daughter.

Mr. Fairchild, who is a capable judge of Holstein individuality, was guided in his selection of King Alcartra Rag Apple Posch not only by the individuality of the bull himself but also by the splendid production and promise shown by his daughters which form the young part of the herd owned by Mr. Bush. The straight top lines and splendid udders carried by the young heifers in milk would attract attention anywhere. All lovers of the breed will be pleased to learn that this splendid young sire has been saved for a further career of future usefulness.

EDITOR AND CATTLE BREEDER

Charles T. Foss of Freeport, Illinois, recently purchased for his junior herdsire a son of Iowana Sir Ollie, formerly Grand Champion at the National Dairy Show. The dam is a daughter of Sir Hengerveld Korndyke Ormsby with a nice year record made as a three-year-old.

Foss's senior herdsire is a son of King Segis De Kol Korndyke and his dam is a granddaughter of Pontiac Korndyke with a seven day record of 21.71 lb. butter made as a junior two-year-old.

Mr. Foss has been breeding Holsteins for a number of years although he did not join the association until 1918. His previous herd bulls have been secured from the University of Illinois herd. One was a son of Sarcastic Lad and another was by Emblagaard Tritomia Homestead. Mr. Foss is Dairy Editor of the *Prairie Farmer*, which has an extensive circulation in the central west, particularly in Illinois.

HE PREFERS PUREBREDS

Frank Shirill, a dairyman living northeast of Joplin, Missouri, sold his entire herd of high-class Holstein and Jersey cows the last week in November and will replace them with purebred Holsteins. Mr. Shirill is reported to have made a success of dairying with grade cows but believes there is a double opportunity with purebreds as there is a demand for the young stock at much better prices.

KING MEAD SEGIS PONTIAC

King Mead Segis Pontiac is the handsome bull heading the Lenkerbrook Dairy. His pedigree shows the names of some of the most famous animals ever developed in the Holstein breed. His sire is a son of King Korndyke Hengerveld Ormsby who has a long list of good record daughters and is a maternal brother to the noted Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes, both being from the famous Pietertje Maid Ormsby whose record of 145.66 lb. butter in thirty days was the world's record at time of making. The sire of the Lenker bull, King Korndyke Segis Inka, was from K S P Segis



KING MEAD SEGIS PONTIAC

The well bred bull at the head of the accredited herds owned by Wm. D. and Jesse L. Lenker, Harrisburg, Penna.

Inka, a daughter of King Segis Pontiac and K P Segis Inka whose record of 26.03 lb. butter in seven days was the world's record for a first freshening two-year-old at the time it was made. She was a daughter of King of the Pontiacs and the 28-lb. cow, Segis Inka, dam of A & G Inka McKinley, the mother of King Segis.

The dam of King Mead Segis Pontiac is Mead Vernon Pontiac, 26.52 lb. butter, 539.5 lb. milk in a week. She was by King Champion Jannek, a son of King Pontiac Champion, the well-known Pabst herdsire. King Mead Segis Pontiac traces eight different times to both Pontiac Korndyke and Hengerveld De Kol, two old-time sires whose mingled blood is found in the veins of many of the greatest producers of the present day.

The Lenkerbrook Dairy is owned by the brothers, William D. Lenker and Dr. Jesse L. Lenker and is situated near Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. The Lenkerbrook herds are the first two in Dauphin County to be placed on the accredited list. Milk from Lenkerbrook Farms is sold in the City of Harrisburg and is in great demand for the feeding of infants and invalids, on account of its high quality and low bacterial count.

FIRST AND SECOND

Three hundred and forty-two cows were tested in the Bitter Root Valley, Mont., Testing Association during October. Their average production was 574 lb. milk, 22.1 lb. butterfat. Agate Pearl Cascade Fayne, a registered Holstein, owned by David Lea & Son, Stevensville, was the leader with 64 lb. butterfat. Next to her was Moxie Pietertje Burke, also a registered Holstein, owned by C. L. Hartson & Son with 59 lb. butterfat to her credit. Another member of the Lea herd was third with 54 lb.

SUBSTITUTE GLUCOSE FOR ALCOHOL

Automobile owners, anticipating trouble with their radiators this winter, are plying the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture with requests for information regarding the glucose substitute for denatured alcohol to prevent water from freezing, the formula for which was published last year.

The substitute is ordinary glucose, a simple sugar made from starch, which comes in the form of a colorless liquid. It can be purchased for from five to ten cents a pound. Three pounds are required for an ordinary Ford car, and for larger cars, in proportion.

Investigations conducted over a period of four years by Dr. Charles H. Lawall, chemist for the Bureau of Foods, show that in proportions of one pound (1½ pints) of glucose to a gallon of water, the mixture in the radiator will not freeze until a temperature of five degrees above zero is reached. To farmers and persons not having heated garages, the discovery is invaluable since the temperature in most buildings very rarely drops to five degrees Fahr.

At ten degrees above zero, the glucose mixture becomes slushy but it does not freeze and in no way does it interfere with the circulation of the water. The slushing feature is no drawback as long as the water connections are large.

The glucose will not evaporate, as alcohol does, and providing there are no leaks in the radiator one mixture of glucose and water will last for months. Another point in favor of the glucose is that it does not have any ill-effects upon the radiator or upon the rubber connections. Wherever the temperature does not drop below five degrees Fahr., it gives splendid results as a substitute for denatured alcohol.

GRADE HOLSTEINS FIRST

During October 331 cows were tested in the Cherokee Holstein, Wis. Testing Association. Nineteen of these produced more than 40 lb. butterfat. The leading herd was owned by W. C. Wurthmann, the average production being 818 lb. milk, 29.9 lb. butterfat for eleven grade Holsteins. The leading individual was a member of this herd, she producing 1,665 lb. milk, 59.9 lb. butterfat. Twenty-two cows owned by Ed. Brehm, Sr., were second for herd average with 29.7 lb. butterfat. Nine animals in this herd produced more than 40 lb. butterfat.

BLACK AND WHITES LEAD

A grade Holstein, owned by P. A. Krubsack, was the leader in the Plover Wisconsin Testing Association for October. She is credited with 1,448 lb. milk, 63.7 lb. fat. Second place was held by a registered Holstein in the herd owned by W. J. Mortenson, she producing 1,320 lb. milk, 51.5 lb. fat.

Twelve registered and grade Holsteins, owned by W. H. Bussian, carried off high herd honors with an average of 790 lb. milk and 34.3 lb. fat.

The Jewel of Pine Ridge



JEWEL CLOTHILDE ALEXINA DE KOL
29.13 lb. butter, 598 lb. milk in seven days, 114.71 lb. butter in thirty days, averaging 81.6 lb. milk a day. Dam of three good A.R.O. daughters.

I OFFER HER YEARLING SON

sired by King Reliance Lockhart Veeman, he from a daughter of King Pontiac Reliance with 26.7 lb. butter in seven days, 15,837.7 lb. milk, 882.1 lb. butter in a year as a four year-old, her dam a 26 lb. cow. He is light colored, straight, handsome and right every way. Herd Established 15 Years. Under State and Federal Supervision. Last test CLEAN.

DAN E. ANDERSON

Pine Ridge Stock Farm. NORWICH, R.D.3, Chenango Co., N. Y.

Backed by Producers

The three direct descendant
dams of my junior herdsire

IDYLLWILDE KORNDYKE DIONAGEN

are all above the 30-lb. mark in
their official seven-day work.

The three average 31.08 lb. butter, and for a thirty-day period they average 124.99 lb. butter with an average production of 74.94 lb. milk a day.

A. E. Robinson

Susquehanna Co. Montrose, Pa.



Westover Changeling Magnolia

a daughter of the 40 lb. sire, King Korndyke DeKol Changeling, and from a 20.5 lb. four-year-old daughter of Tidy Abbecker Prince.

We offer a fine bull calf from this beautiful heifer. He is sired by a son of Sir Aggie Mead De Kol and is backed by a wealth of long distance records and breeding.

Herd established 1901 and under State and Federal Supervision.

HOMER N. LATHROP

Chenango Co. SHERBURNE, N. Y.

WE BREED HOLSTEINS

for size, type, health and economical production. If you want fresh cows, springers, heifers or young bulls, the following breeders and dairymen, located within a half hour's drive from Wyalusing, Bradford County, Pennsylvania, have them.

You are invited to inspect our herds and do your own picking.

L. L. AllisRummerfield
A. L. Burlington ...Wyalusing
C. W. Fish & Son ..Wyalusing
John H. Howard ...Wyalusing
F. B. KeeneyLaceyville
W. B. Kennedy & Son
.....Wyalusing

Transmitting Excellence!



KING PIETJE AAGGIE PONTIAC

is backed by big producers with large official records. His dam and sire's dam average 33.70 lb. butter from 586.3 lb. milk, a daily average of 83 3/4 lb. The promise his daughters show indicates that this capacity to produce is being transmitted to his offspring.

Our herd is under State and Federal Supervision

ROBERT I. SPRINGER

Susquehanna Co., R. D. 1, Factoryville, Pa.

Early Rise Stock Farm

OFFERS YOU

Heifers and Heifer Calves.

My present herd of 60 purebreds is descended from Five Foundation Animals of choice Individuality and Large Producing Capacity.

Menzo A. Brooker

South New Berlin, R. D. 2

Chenango County, New York

Under State and Federal Supervision.

RAVINGS OF A RURAL CARRIER

LESTER E. PUTNAM

As winter will soon be with us again, there are several things which we mail carriers would like to call our patron's attention to. First, let me say that I believe there is no one thing that has come to the rural communities in recent years that is of more actual benefit to them than the rural delivery service, or one that would be more greatly missed if it failed even for one week. Some may place the telephone and automobile first, but though blizzards put the auto and 'phone out of business, the carrier still jogs along.

To begin with, patrons, get a good mail box. A good farmer should be ashamed of a poor mail box to represent his home. Boxes without doors and signals are not considered serviceable by the Postoffice Department. Patrons living at a distance from the route, should buy large boxes, about twice the size of most of the old boxes now in use. They are readily obtainable from nearly any large hardware store and will accommodate the bulk of the packages passing through the mail.

Our rules say that when we have a package too large for the box, we shall leave a notice to that effect in the box, that the patron may meet us the next day and receive the same, thus causing delay in delivery and extra load for the carrier. Using a large box will do away with much of this.

If a package is insured it must be delivered within one half mile from the route and a receipt secured for the same.

Packages usually are not tied and packed as securely as they should be. They must have return address on them and may be insured for the small fee of three cents, up to a valuation of five dollars. Five cents insures them up to twenty-five dollars value and so on, up to one hundred dollars.

In the next place, fasten that new box to a good post and set it where the carrier can drive up to it conveniently any time of the year. The Postoffice Department requests that boxes be placed on the right hand side of the road as traveled by the carrier. They should be erected so that the box is four feet from the ground and the brace put on the back side. In this way the whiffletree will not catch the box or brace.

Next, you are requested by the Department to paint your box white and stencil your name on it in good letters of a different color. Having done all this, wait until the carrier comes and buy a money order for about four dollars, made payable to the editor of your nearest, good, daily paper, for a year's subscription, if you do not already take it. You also owe it to yourself to take one or two good farm papers, a breed paper if you own purebreds, and a magazine or two for the wife.

Before the carrier leaves, search your pocket for another dollar and spend it in this manner. You can buy twenty-five good, stamped envelopes with return printed on them for fifty-six cents and they are very convenient. Get a few of what the little Polish girl termed, "empty

post cards," at one cent each, and spend the rest for two cent stamps. Always keep a supply like this on hand.

Many people bring letters to the box on a cold day, open the door and throw them back as far as they can, then throw the pennies in after them. The pennies, being warm, promptly freeze to the mail box, and when we arrive, our hands so cold we can hardly even blow our nose correctly, we open the box, take off our mittens and try to dig them loose, in the meantime making remarks which the preacher did not make last Sunday. If you think that is fun, try it. Pennies should not be put in the box for postage unless they are put in a dish which can be taken up without removing the mittens.

Money for money orders, should never be left in the box, but always handed to the carrier, so that no mistake may occur.—*Wisconsin Agriculturist.*

CACHE VALLEY NEWS

Dairymen of the Cache Valley, Utah, will exhibit at the annual livestock show to be held at the Ogden Union stock yards January 8th to 12th. This is the first time the Holstein breeders of Cache Valley have shown their cattle at this fair.

John T. Quayle of Logan, who owned a number of winners at the last Utah State Fair, is organizing a Valley exhibit.

Five dairy farmers of Wasatch County purchased a carload of Cache County Holsteins early in December, obtaining them through County Agent R. L. Wrigley. The shipment consisted entirely of females. Hitherto all carload shipments have been brought in from the east but now the purchasers are obtaining their stock nearer home. This is attributed to two causes, the increase and improvement of the local herds and high freight rates.

STARTING A GOOD HERD

About two years ago Wm. J. Horr and his son Glen, who have a farm near Ridgeville, Ohio, started to build a Holstein herd buying a number of good animals from breeders in Fulton County. Several inmates of their herd have milked over 100 lb. in a day. This fall the Horrs attended the Fulton County Breeders' Sale and purchased a two-year-old heifer, Lyona Canary Ormsby Veeman. She was from a 23 lb. three-year-old and was sired by Veeman Ragapple Korndyke. She recently dropped a fine heifer calf by Pride of the Ormsbys and in official test produced 21 lb. butter in seven days as a two-year-old.

TO TEST SEDGEWICK COUNTY

Cattle owners of Sedgewick County, Kansas, are endeavoring to secure a State and Federal county-wide tuberculosis test. Petitions have been signed by at least 85% of the owners in five townships and petitions are in the hands of prominent men in other townships, who are endeavoring to secure the necessary number of signatures.

HOLSTEIN MAN CHAMPION POTATO GROWER

S. Blaine Lehman, of Chambersburg, is not only the owner of a high-class herd of purebred Holsteins but is also considerable of a farmer and leads Franklin County as a potato grower. He had 40 acres in potatoes this year and the crop is reported to be 12,000 bushels, with 10 acres in the 40 averaging 425 bushels to the acre. County Extension Representative J. H. Knode superintended the weighing of the crops. The yield of one acre exceeded 500 bushels.

Mr. Lehman is a great advocate of the Farm Bureau and State College and has donated the proceeds from one acre of this crop to the hospital which is to be built on the State College campus by the potato growers of Pennsylvania.

It is interesting to learn how he produced this great crop. He used from six to ten tons per acre of manure in the fall on a clover and alfalfa sod. The crop was planted the first two weeks in May, 905 bushels of seed being used on 40 acres, or more than 22 1/2 bushels per acre. He used 1,000 lbs. of 16% acid phosphate per acre of which 600 lbs. were drilled in and 400 lbs. applied in the row. The crop was cultivated 12 times, four times with a harrow, twice with a weeder, and six times with a cultivator and was sprayed nine times with Bordeaux mixture. Digging was started Oct. 15th, and completed in two weeks.

Mr. Lehman recently purchased a high-class bull from Ivo V. Otto, of Carlisle, Penna., a son of the Boiling Springs herdsire, Lothian De Kol Korndyke.

TRADE IN POWDERED MILK

During October the exports of powdered milk from the United States showed quite a gain over the exports of the corresponding month of last year.

The 1923 figures were 224,470 lb. while during October, 1922, there were 183,170 lb. exported. The business for the first ten months of the current year is less than half the amount exported during 1922. The figures for that year being 5,597,676 lb., while during the first ten months of the current year only 2,017,134 lb. were sent out of the country.

TAKING AG. COURSE

Hildreth Zehring, son of the well-known Holstein breeder, Oscar O. Zehring of Germantown, Ohio, is now enrolled as a freshman in the College of Agriculture at the State University. After that Hildreth intends to follow his father's profession.

A WORD FOR FATHER

"Dear God," prayed golden-haired little Willie, "please watch over my mama." And then he added, as an afterthought, "And I dunno as it would do any harm to keep an eye on the old man, too."

A farmer called up the weather bureau one hot afternoon and asked the weatherman, "How about a shower?" The answer he received was, "I dunno. If you need one, take it."

GOOD HOUSING AND GOOD FEEDING

Regular housing and barn feeding of the dairy cow is one of the most important factors in the dairy industry. Unless the cow receives plenty of food and is kept in comfortable quarters a slump in her production is sure to occur with the change in season. A drop in production is always a serious matter, for it is well known to all experienced dairymen that when a loss of milk yield occurs it is almost impossible to bring production up to a high level again later, even if the cow is given the best of feed and care.

"The stable in which the cow is to be kept should be cleaned and well bedded, broken windows and doors replaced or repaired, and the ventilation system put into working condition so that the change from outdoor and pasture life to that of the stable may be made as moderate as possible. The cow must be comfortable if she is to be profitable.

"The feed of the cow, always an important factor, is extremely so at this season. A splendid basis for her ration is found in the feeds that are usually grown on every dairy farm. Clover or alfalfa hay with corn silage furnish a very satisfactory roughage combination for the ration. It is economical to supply the hay in as large amounts as the cow will consume. Twenty to thirty-five pounds of silage, depending on the size of the animal, should be given from the first day of barn feeding for it will aid greatly in making easy the transition from pasture to dry feeding.

"In addition to the roughage the cow producing milk should receive some grain of concentrate feed. Corn and oats furnish an excellent basis for such a grain ration. It will usually, however, be found profitable to purchase other feeds to add to these. A combination of 300 pounds ground corn, 200 pounds ground oats, 200 pounds bran and 100 pounds linseed oilmeal will give good results. One pound of this mixture to every three pounds of milk produced is about the proper ratio for a Jersey or Guernsey cow while a Holstein should give about four pounds of milk for every pound of grain she receives. The quantity should vary from this rule with different individuals, some cows consuming a larger proportion of roughage than others and therefore requiring a trifle less concentrates."

FIRST IN COUNTY

Near Mt. Joy, Pa. is the Holstein herd owned by J. Clarence Reist. Mr. Reist's herd is said to be the first in Lancaster County to be accredited. The herd has been established four years, the foundation stock being purchased by the county agent in Michigan. The principal foundation cows did not have any official records at the time of the purchase but they had been bred to a good bull and the heifer calves have developed into nice cows.

Mr. Reist is a member of the Garden Spot Cow Testing Association. So far he has not made any official records with any of his animals.

SUSQUEHANNA JUDGE SEGIS LEORALINE

is siring splendid young stock. Handsome himself, he was from a showy daughter of a great show cow. His four nearest tested dams average 29.75 lb. butter in a week.

Let me price you one of his sons from a big producer. This herd, the oldest in Northumberland County, is under State and Federal Supervision and passed the test CLEAN.

MURRAY A. MILLER

Sunny Lawn Stock Farm

MILTON

PENNA.

Maple Ridge Farm

HOME OF

**King Rag Apple Plum
Copia and
King Sylvia Korndyke
Tweede**

WHEN LOOKING FOR TOP
NOTCH HOLSTEINS COME
AND SEE US!

Under State and Federal Supervision
Last Test Clean

J. S. & F. R. Howard

Susquehanna Co. SPRINGVILLE, PA.

HOLSTEIN HEIFERS

from an

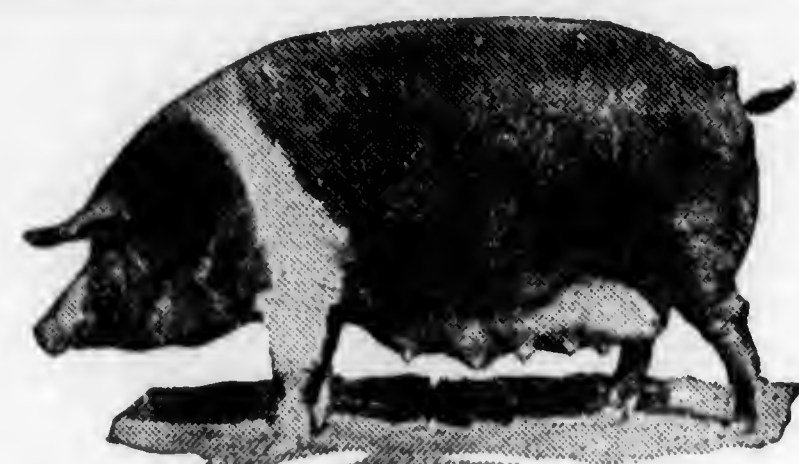
Accredited Herd

Get your orders in NOW, also for SONS of the great young sire, CONCORDIA SIR CREAMELLE, who combines the blood of the Segis, Creamelle, Korndyke and Pontiac families—None better.

B. C. ROBERTS

Meshoppen Pennsylvania
Wyoming County

HAMPSHIRE



FOR 5 YEARS in succession, Hampshires have won grand championship over all breeds at the International Livestock Show in carload lots, 1918-1919-1920-1921-1922.

HAMPSHIRE are the practical farmer's practical hog, because of their meat type—their grazing qualities—their activity—health and vigor—their highly developed mother instinct—their milking qualities—their early maturity and economical gains, and because they are Recognized Market Toppers.

The heaviest ton litter for 1923 from the biggest hog state in the Union, Iowa, was sired by a purebred Hampshire boar. This litter weighed 3,199 pounds at 180 days.

Subscribe for the official breed paper—THE HAMPSHIRE ADVOCATE.

This is a monthly publication, devoted to the interest of the Hampshire breed.

Subscription price \$1.00 per year or \$2.00 for 3 years.

Free Service Department—Through our field department we are able to buy hogs of correct Hampshire type of leading bloodlines at reasonable prices. Years of experience in buying and judging hogs insures you this valuable service, at no cost.

WRITE FOR INFORMATION TO

THE HAMPSHIRE ADVOCATE COMPANY

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OUR SIXTEEN COW DAIRY

PRODUCED 880 LB. MILK IN A DAY, TEST SUPERVISOR'S FIGURES. THIS IS AN AVERAGE OF 55 LB. FOR ANIMALS OF ALL AGES.

COME AND LOOK 'EM OVER. PRICES REASONABLE.

W. B. KENNEDY & SON

BRADFORD COUNTY

WYALUSING, PA.



YOUNG STOCK FOR SALE AT DAIRYMEN'S PRICES

HARRY C. REYNOLDS, SCRANTON, PA.

Herd under Accredited Plan

PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL SHORT COURSE

The eight weeks' winter course in agriculture offered each year by the Pennsylvania State College will begin on January 3. This short school of intensive training in livestock management, crop production and dairy manufacture has been given for more than 30 years and many of the best farmers of the Keystone State hold short course certificates.

State College has always given special emphasis to the practical side of farming and is especially well equipped to train men in livestock care and management. Large herds of dairy and beef cattle, swine, and sheep give the student splendid opportunities to practice the methods taught in the classroom.

Young men intending to go into the purebred game either for themselves or as managers or herdsmen will find the courses offered this year well adapted to their needs. Among the subjects listed in the general course are soils, crops, farm management, feeding of farm animals, farm machinery, stock judging, animal diseases, and farm poultry. A creamery short course which aims to fit the student for practical work in a creamery, cheese factory or ice cream plant is also given.

The living expenses and college fees for the eight weeks need not exceed \$100 according to the college authorities. Any boy 16 years or older is eligible to take the course regardless of his previous education. Applications for taking the course are now being received by R. G. Bressler, director of the winter course in Agriculture, at State College, Pa.

THREE REGISTERED HOLSTEIN HEIFER CALVES. King Valdessa Pontiac breeding. Thirty-five dollars each. One hundred dollars for the three.

Date Farms, Baroda, Michigan.

FIGURES ON HOG PRICES

Sale prices of purebred hogs for the first six months of the year were slightly lower than the average for the full year 1922. The average decrease ranges from \$2.30 to \$4.21 per head. The average price of the animals were: Duroc Jersey \$43.20; Hampshire \$42.12; Poland China \$39.35; Chester White \$38.80; and Berkshire \$25.37. This was the average for boars and sows of all ages but the low average of the Berkshires is attributed partially to the fact that 64% of the sales of that breed reported to the United States Department of Agriculture were pigs under eight months of age.

The figures were based on the sale of 11,985 hogs of which only 79 brought \$150 or more. As a general rule, prices at auction sales ranged higher than at private sales, the difference being from \$1 to \$10 per head.

REGISTERED HOLSTEINS FOR SALE. Mary E. Smith, R. 1, New Lebanon, Ohio.

Healthy, Heavy Producing Holsteins

Daughters of the 37-lb. sire, Grand Champion Segis 2d. Bred to

King Valdessa Pontiac Perfection

he by King Valdessa Pontiac from a 27-lb. daughter of King of the Pontiacs.

Our two herds contain 120 head and are under State and Federal Supervision.

L. N. MACK & SON

and

FLOYD E. MACK

Susquehanna Co., Montrose, Pa.

Bred to Sire Producers

Hillside Ormsby Lad Pietje, born March 29, 1923. Sire, King Pontiac Maple Knoll Ormsby, by King of the Pontiacs from a 33.16 lb. daughter of King Korndyke Hengerveld Ormsby. Dam, Hillside Rhododendron 35.14 lb. butter in seven days. For thirty days she averaged 92 lb. of milk testing 4.27% fat making 147.95 lb. butter, a state record when made. She is a beautiful individual and a tremendous producer. Her son is bound to sire producers. You need this bull to head your herd.

Hillside and Springbrook Farms
Trucksville Pennsylvania

MEADOWSIDE INKA

DE KOL COUNT

heads my *Accredited* Herd. His dam as a four-year-old produced 30.42 lb. butter in seven-day official test, averaging 80 lb. milk a day, testing 4.34% butterfat.

CHARLES ACE

Wyoming Co.

Tunkhannock Pa., R. D. 1.

WHAT IS LACKING?

To determine what is lacking in the feed ration of dairy cows suffering from abnormal appetite, the University of Minnesota, through its divisions of dairy husbandry and agricultural biochemistry, has begun experiments at University Farm.

Six cows affected with the strange disorder were bought in western Minnesota and shipped to University Farm to be used in the experiments. Two of the six will be fed the same hay and grain rations and given water of the same composition which they have been receiving in the past. Two others will be fed the same ration and given the same water, but, in addition, will have calcium carbonate, or lime, mixed with their grain. The remaining two animals will be given a like ration of feed and water, with sodium phosphate substituted for the calcium carbonate. Wild prairie hay fed to the animals in their native habitat and oats grown on farms where the trouble has occurred have been shipped in quantities to University Farm for the experiment.

Meanwhile, two cows from the University Farm herd will be put on the same diet, without having access either to the lime or phosphorus, to determine if they, too, will develop depraved appetite or if, on the contrary, they have sufficient reserve power to resist it.

Dairymen of the University regard these experiments as necessary preliminary work of the solution of the problem—a problem which is costing Minnesota livestock owners thousands and thousands of dollars yearly. Indeed, if the difficulty can be overcome, the university men say the value in dollars and cents to cattle owners alone will surpass in extent all the cost of experimental work in the various Minnesota stations.

Difficulties in animal feeding have been acute in certain Minnesota districts for several years. Cattle suffering from abnormal appetite eat dirt and wood partitions in stables and sheds. Under conditions encountered in these localities dairy cows dry up prematurely and young animals are stunted in growth.

Just what mineral is lacking in the feeds grown in the region, whether it is lime or phosphorus, is not known. Complicating the situation developed by a deficiency of minerals in the feed is the fact that samples of water from the affected areas have been analyzed at University Farm and found to be of high mineral content. Samples analyzed by Dr. R. A. Gortner, chief of University Farm chemists, and members of his staff, contained large amounts of either Epsom or Glauber's salts.

Another phase of the experiments is being carried on in a western locality where owners are cooperating with the university men in feeding bonemeal to their cattle.

THEY ALL DO

He told his bride he was quite sure
For him to be boss was better,
But she declared she'd take the job,
And so, of course, he had to let 'er.

Silverwood Stock Farm

Senior Sire:

King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje—famous sire and show bull and sire of producers and show animals.

Junior Sire:

Dutchland Konigen Creamelle Boy

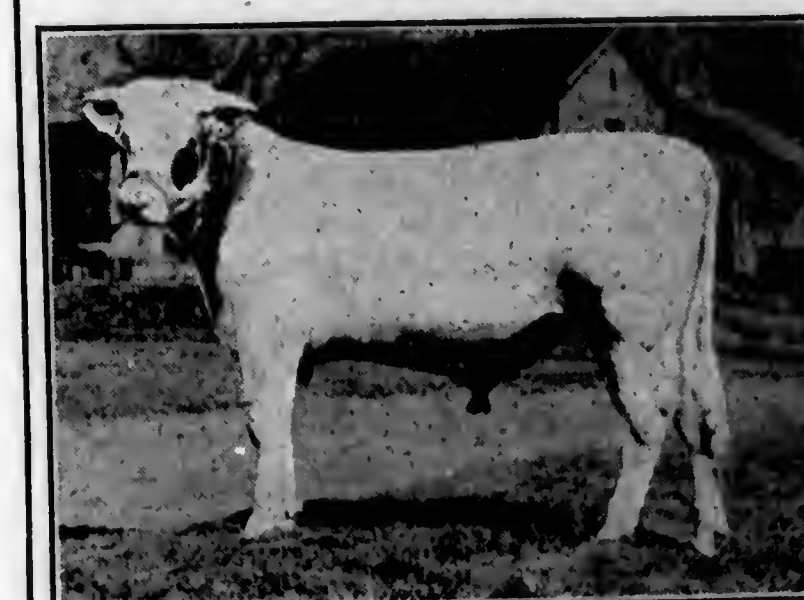
a son of King Segis Pontiac Konigen and Dutchland Creamelle Colantha Vale 881.21 lb. butter, 21,701.5 lb. milk in a year—her dam 27,625 lb. milk in a year—her dam 29,591.4 lb. milk.

Herd under State and Federal Supervision.

H. S. BROWN & SONS

Susquehanna Co. THOMPSON, PA.

Willow Brook Stock Farm



Dutchland Konigen Creamelle Boy

is the sire of our herd bull, Creamelle Korndyke Konigen. There is a wealth of good breeding on both sides of his pedigree. We offer a few choice Females from a **Fully Accredited Herd**.

A. L. Bowell & Son

Susquehanna Co. THOMPSON, PA.

Choice Females for Sale!

Our herd is made up of granddaughters of Napol Sir Keystone Beauty, a son of Keystone Beauty Plum Johanna, the world's champion yearly butter producer as a four-year-old on strictly official test; and granddaughters of King Korndyke Hengerveld Veeman, a 30 lb. son of Sir Veeman Hengerveld.

They are bred to HARKWIN RAG APPLE PLUM COPIA KING, he by a 33 lb. bull from a 20 lb. junior three-year-old that gave 524 lb. of milk in seven days.

S. R. ELLSWORTH

R. D. 5, Meshoppen, Pa.

Wyoming County

Herd Under State and Federal Supervision.

The Breeder and Dairyman Exchange

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CHESTER WHITES. All Ages. Either Sex. Prices Right. **SELLERS FARM, RAYLAND, OHIO.**

CHESTER WHITE HOGS. Write your wants. **R. L. MUNCE, CANONSBURG, PA.**

TAMWORTHS, either sex, any age. Bargains. **McCray & Thayer, CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA.**

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WELL BRED REGISTERED HOLSTEIN HEIFER, 14 months old. Due to freshen in July, \$90; Heifer calf, \$40. Herd Accredited. **EMMA B. SHAVER, BELMONT, OHIO.**

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINA PIGS, 2 to 5 months of age, 90 to 165 lb. Best breeding. Registered. Satisfaction guaranteed. **OSCAR L. MILAM, LEXINGTON, TENN.**

BERKSHIRES of popular blood lines and large type. Pigs of Real Type breeding.

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DUROCS OF NATIONAL CHAMPIONS at low cost; Boars, 150 to 300 lb., \$20 to \$35. I ship anything you wish on approval. Write. **OSCAR BLONGREN, GLENWOOD CITY, WIS.**

CHOICE weanling pigs from our reliable Poland-China herd, priced from Twenty to Forty Dollars. Write for literature.

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BARGAINS IN BERKSHIRES. All Ages. All Sexes. Choice selections of September pigs. Singly, in pairs or trios.

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BARGAINS—Spotted boars and gilts ready to breed and weanlings by five times Grand Champion, "Spotted Ranger." Also bred sows and gilts. **LLOYD LUKENS, DISKO, INDIANA.**

REGISTERED BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS of Liberator, Designer, Yankee and Giant breeding. Spring Boars and Gilts, \$18 to \$22.50. Bred sows of good breeding at bargain prices.

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FINE BIRDS MAKE FINE FLOCKS. We have them in beautiful Mammoth Bronze turkeys at reasonable prices. Early hatched Toms, \$10. Hens, \$8. Trios with males not related \$25. Also some hatched a month later. Toms, \$8; Hens, \$6. A few trios with males not related \$20 per trio. **JAMES J. CUMMINGS, PLYMOUTH, N. H.**

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WHITE COLLIE PUPS—The most beautiful specimens the dog world can offer. Useful and intelligent. **COMRADE KENNELS, DEPT. B, GALION, OHIO.**

FOR SALE—FOX TERRIER PUPPIES, Males \$10; Females, \$7.50. **RALPH WASSON, NORTH VERNON, IND. R. No. 5.**

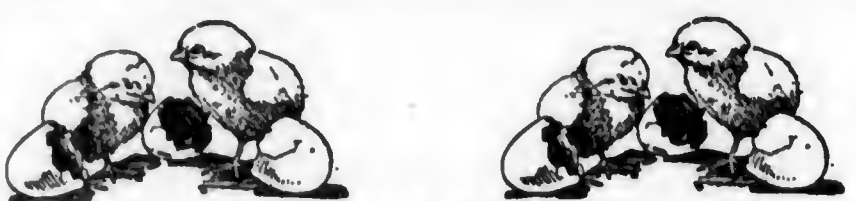
WHITE COLLIE PUPS. Pedigreed. 2 months old, \$15 up. **CHETOLA KENNELS, ROCK CREEK OHIO.**

FOR SALE—Female Newfoundland pups \$25. Male or female St. Bernards \$50 each. All A. K. C. Stock. **R. H. MARTIN, GREENSBURG, IND.**

GERMAN POLICE PUPPIES, thoroughbred, 2 months' old. Males, \$50; Females, \$35. **PATRICIA SMITH, SKIDMORE COLLEGE, SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.**

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WANTED—One hundred Pennsylvania agents. Rare opportunity. Marvelous new specific for roup. Every sale makes a permanent customer. Write to-day for terms. **W. A. DEARING, HARDIN, MO.**



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TURKEYS, YOUNG BRONZE blue ribbon stock. Toms \$12, hens \$8.

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COCKERELS \$1.50, ANCONAS.

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FANCY POULTRY FOR SALE—30 varieties, catalog free. **HERMAN BLUMER, BERGER, MISSOURI.**

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CHOICE ROCK COCKERELS, excellent breeders. \$4 each. **M. BULWITZ, CORNWALL BRIDGE, CONN.**

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SEEDS, BULBS, VINES, ETC.

KLONDYKE STRAWBERRY PLANTS—50c. per 100; \$4 per 1,000, delivered. **D. F. DYKES, NOBLE, LA.**

IRIS AND PEONIES. Best varieties. Pure Bee's Honey. Write for prices.

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FOR SALE—Gladioli bulbs, 8 choice colors. Five of each for \$1.00, postpaid. **JESSIE OGDEN, ROUTE 3, COLDWATER, MICH.**

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FRUIT TREES—The most complete line of fruit and ornamental trees offered in the Southwest. Free catalog. Express paid. **CONSOLIDATED NURSERIES, HOUSTON, TEXAS.**

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ALFALFA HAY for sale. First and second cutting and timothy mixed with alfalfa. **THE CROSS FARM, FAYETTEVILLE, N. Y.**

REEFER'S MORE EGG TONIC—Four one dollar boxes for one dollar to introduce it. **R. H. WILLIAMS, MILLWOOD, PA.**

ORANGES—Direct from grove, standard size box. \$4.00. **W. D. EMPIE, DAYTONA BEACH, FLA.**

SMOKING TOBACCO—10 lb. Best Kentucky Burley, \$5; 10 lb. best Tenn. Red, \$3.50; 10 lb. smoking. \$2.75, prepaid. **FARMERS' ASS'N, DUKEDOM, TENN.**

LUMBER AND SHINGLES—at reduced prices. Farmers' trade our specialty. Best quality. **Robert Emerson Company, Box 1156-E, Tacoma, Wash.**

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SOUTH CAROLINA BEANS, \$1.50 Bushel Hamper. South Carolina Cucumbers, \$1.50 Bushel Hamper. Famous South Carolina Cantaloupes, \$1.50 per Standard Crate, 45 loaves to crate. **F. O. B. Blackville. Cash with order.**

THE GROCERY SHOP, BLACKVILLE, S. C.

Mary's Beau (waiting for her to come downstairs)—"Is Mary your oldest sister?"

Kid Brother—"Yep."

Mary's Beau—"And who comes after her?"

Kid Brother—"You and two other guys."

MONTANA DAIRYMEN BUY HOLSTEINS

Dairymen at Kalispell, Montana, have been securing a number of high-class and purebred Holsteins. These are part of two carloads brought in by the Montana Mutual Dairy Loan Association.

Joseph Monegan, of Columbia Falls, secured a young bull, Sir Sadie Vale. His dam has just closed a year record of 900 lb. butterfat.

George Simonson of Kalispell obtained Netherland Mechthilde Newman, whose dam produced 122 lb. butterfat in a month in western Washington. Rudolph Bergstrom obtained the bull, Sir Chimacum Sir Wayne, and F. A. Flagg of Niarada purchased Chimacum Greenbank Ormsby. These two bulls came from the herd of Wm. Bishop of Chimacum, Washington, a former director of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America. E. S. Estebrook received a purebred cow and the bull, Kooistra Lyons Pontiac, a 32 lb. grandson of King of the Pontiacs.

WHY NOT BUY YOUR HOLSTEINS from an Accredited herd which carries King of the Pontiacs and Glista blood lines? Herd headed by Clever Model Glista, member of the leading family of the great Cornell University herd. Get our reasonable prices. **Maple Grove Stock Farm, F. Jones, Mgr., Centerville, Pa., R. No. 4.**

COMING KENTUCKY HERD

Ralph Barker, owner of Richlawn Stock Farm at Carrollton, Ky., has purchased two yearling heifers and the yearling bull, Dutchland Colantha Konigen Lad from the Dutchland Stock Farms. The three nearest dams of this bull have year records that average 815 lb. of butter. His dam, Dutchland Konigen Melisse, has a record of 19,602.4 lb. of milk, 901.68 lb. of butter in 305 days as a three-year-old. As a four-year-old she produced 701 lb. milk, 33.43 lb. butter in seven days.

Mr. Barker is manager for the Burley Tobacco Society. He now owns 45 purebreds. The cream produced is shipped to Louisville, and the skim milk is fed to a choice herd of Duroc Hogs, which are under the care of George Clayton, a well-known hog expert. The herd includes the sow, "My Lady Friend," a well-known prize winner.

COUNTY WIDE CLUB PROJECT

Backed by ten banks in Richland County, and by the extension division of the North Dakota Agricultural College, county agent R. C. Dynes has formed a number of local clubs in a county wide dairy club project. Clubs have already been formed at Lidgerwood, Mantador, Fairmount, Abercrombie, Galchutt, and at Christine. It is planned to secure the animals from Wisconsin.

The boys will be trained in the handling of finances and the keeping of accounts and records and in marketing the product. The idea is to have the records kept over a number of years.

CHOICE HEIFER CALVES

strong in the blood of the Konigen, Pontiac, Creamelle, Segis and Colantha Johanna Lad strains. Prices reasonable for high quality of stock.

Herd under State and Federal Supervision.

VALLEY VIEW FARM

O. P. Walker & Sons, Props.
SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY
THOMPSON PENNA.

Model Darius King

Segis,

our junior sire, is a son of Clara Clothilde Lyons.

639.8 lb. milk in 7 days
2,658.4 " " " 30 "
4,872.8 " " " 60 "
7,183.0 " " " 90 "
20,771.2 lb. milk, 723.40 lb. butter in 305 days as a two-year-old.

Herd accredited.

FRED B. KEENEY
Wyoming Co., Laceyville, Pa.

HAMPSHIRE—Sell One or Carload

50 Big Bone Rugged Hampshire Boars—350 Open and Bred Hampshire Sows and Gilts. Special Offer on pigs. Cholera Immune. Send for FREE copy of "Hampshire Squeal"—gives pictures and descriptions.

WICKFIELD FARMS **CANTRIL, IOWA**
F. F. SILVER, Prop. Box 18

King Segis Patent Lock

EAR TAGS for Cattle, Sheep and Swine **ALSO**

King Segis Bull Staff and Rings.

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Please mention THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN when writing to our advertisers

ORANGE KORNDYKE SEGIS

Orange Korndyke Segis, one of the cows in the herd of Ivo V. Otto of Carlisle, Pennsylvania, has certainly proven herself profitable. She has been in the Cumberland County Cow Testing Association for four years and she has certainly made good. The first year she is credited with 12,792 lb. milk, 403 lb. butterfat. The second year she produced 16,223 lb. milk, 496.6 lb. butterfat. The third year she made 15,715 lb. milk, 507.5 lb. butterfat and her fourth year 14,876 lb. milk, 469.7 lb. butterfat, an annual average for the four years of 14,901.5 lb. milk, 469.20 lb. fat. During the four years she made an average annual profit above the feed cost of \$182.92 or a total for the four years of \$731.69. Her highest profit was \$212.74 made the fourth year and her lowest profit was \$153.47 made the third year.

Orange Korndyke Segis also has a number of creditable official records. Tested as a five-year-old she produced 559.3 lb. milk, 22.2 lb. butter and in the ten months division she is credited with 18,102.1 lb. milk, 705.71 lb. butter, carrying calf 209 days. She freshened again in a year and twelve days from the time of starting this record and made an official test of 565.4 lb. milk, 23.43 lb. butter.

Mr. Otto is a plain breeder and dairyman and any extra time given to his cows has to be taken from the time allotted to his other duties, so it is very evident that Orange Korndyke Segis, if given the

opportunity that cows are given in many of the so-called large breeding establishments, would have made a showing that would place her among the very best record daughters of her noted sire, Ormsby Korndyke Lad.

Orange Korndyke Segis recently dropped a bull calf by Lothian De Kol Korndyke, the herdsire at Boiling Springs Farm. This bull is sired by a son of Novelty Fedora Hengerveld 29.38 lb. butter in seven days, 1,022 lb. butter and nearly 23,000 lb. milk in a year as a senior four-year-old.

As a two-year-old heifer this animal is credited with a year record of 862 lb. butter. Lothian De Kol Korndyke is a son of Lothian Mary De Kol 2d, 27 lb. butter, 594.7 lb. milk in a week as a three-year-old, 983.98 lb. butter, 23,581.1 lb. milk in a year. She is full sister to the 30 lb. cow, Lothian Queen Korndyke Pietertje, with 961 lb. butter and over 22,000 lb. milk in a year.

The daughters of Lothian De Kol Korndyke are showing that they inherit the producing capacity of the great dams in his pedigree. At the close of the recent Holstein testing year he had only three daughters tested, yet daughters of this bull stood first and second for milk and second and third for butter in the junior two-year-old class of the dairy-men's division, evidence in itself of their quality. Since the close of the year several others have completed A. R. O. records and the only three-year-olds

tested have made from 20 to nearly 28 lb. of butter in a week.

The Boiling Springs herd is under State and Federal Supervision. The animals show remarkable quality. They return their owner a good profit over the cost of feed and labor as shown by the records of the local cow testing association. Mr. Otto's herd is considered one of the best herds in Cumberland County.

SHE HAD LEARNED

A little girl from the city had been visiting in the country, and was being questioned as to what kind of a time she had. Finally someone said, "I bet you don't even know how to milk a cow."

"Bet I do," she said.

On being pressed for particulars as to how it was done, she replied: "You take the cow to the barn and give her some breakfast food and water, and then you drain her crankcase."

CHINA HAD FIRST MOVIES

The "shadow shows" of Confucius are the first of all known endeavors to present animated pictures. The next found in 1646, when Athanasius Kircher published a book in Latin entitled, "Ars Magnalyceus et Umbrae," in which a description and illustration are given of a moving picture which the writer had evolved with mirrors and a tallow candle for illuminant.

Waldron Farm Holsteins

Are noted for their fine individuality, size and producing ability



KING SYLVIA PONTIAC PIETJE 292881

stands at the head of our herd of 60 head of top-notch Holsteins. He is a son of Champion Echo Sylvia Pontiac (You all know about him), from May Echo Pontiac 2d, 26.23 lb. butter, 659.8 lb. milk in a week as a junior four-year-old, she by Woodcrest Sir Clyde and from the best bred daughter of the famous May Echo Sylvia.

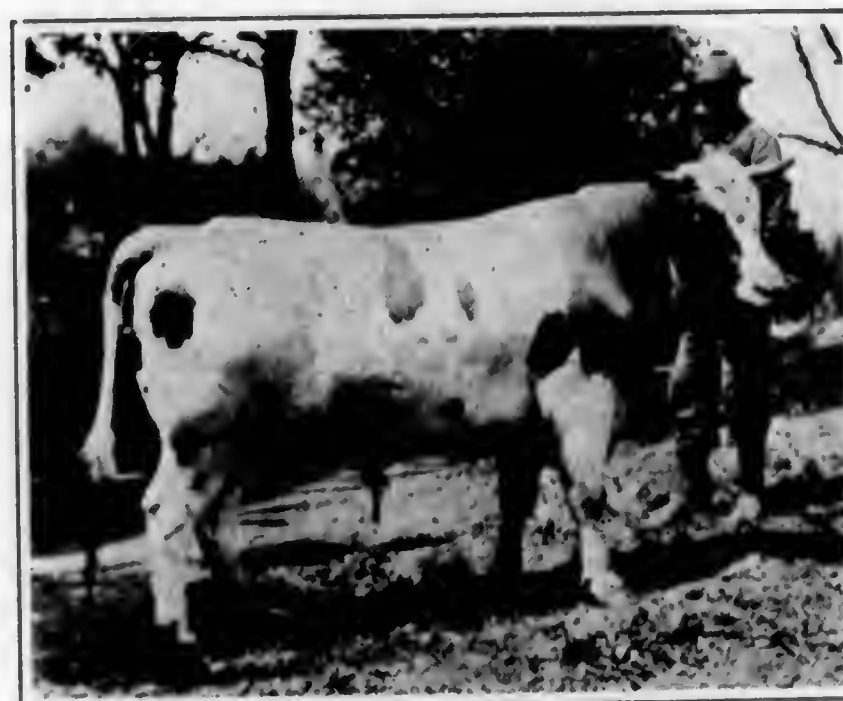
Owing to our herd being made up chiefly of his daughters, we offer this great four-year-old sire for sale, or we will take in exchange clean, T. B. tested heifers or young cows.

Herd under State and Federal Supervision, last test CLEAN.

MRS. MAUD DWIGHT

Chenango County

South Otselic, New York

Chenango Valley Stock Farm

PRINCE RAG APPLE KORNDYKE 73415

our foundation herd sire, was a son of the noted Pontiac Korndyke from a 21.67 lb. three-year-old daughter of Dutchland Sir Pontiac Rag Apple.

We have been breeding Holsteins for 18 years, and our present herd is headed by a young bull whose 15 nearest dams average 31.88 lb. butter and over 600 lb. milk in seven days.

When in need of good females or a young bull, write us your wants.

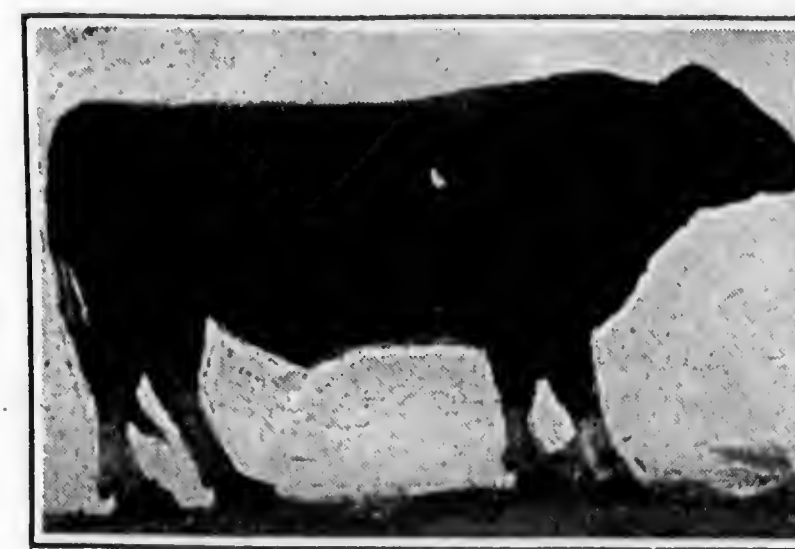
Herd under State and Federal Supervision.

WHITMAN A. FOLLETT

Chenango County

North Norwich, N. Y.

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Wm. D. Lenker—Dr. Jesse L. Lenker

KING MEAD SEGIS INKA

has the right to sire producers. Close up in his pedigree occur the names of a number of famous cows, including Three former World Champions:

Pietertje Maid Ormsby;

Maker of two World's Records for 30 day Butter Production:

Pontiac Clothilde De Kol 2d.

First cow to produce 1,000 lb. butterfat in a year, first to make a 30-lb. official seven-day butter record at three successive freshenings and the first cow to make 37 lb. butter in 7 day official test:

Aaggie Cornucopia Pauline,

The first 30 lb. heifer and the first cow to make 34 lb. butter in seven days.

The herds headed by King Mead Segis Inka are Accredited.

Let us price you one of his sons.

Lenkerbrook Dairy Farms

R. D. 4

Harrisburg, Pa.

Milk Report Sheets

Those who have tried them claim that "Breeder and Dairyman" Milk Report Sheets are just a little the handiest and best they ever used.

Designed for use in either grade or purebred herds, each sheet has room for recording the production of 25 cows for the full month, breeding and calving data, etc., etc.

They are printed on light, strong manila board and are 17 inches long by 22 inches wide. Sample 5 cents. Year's supply, 12 sheets, 50 cents.

Give them a trial. You will like them.

The Holstein Breeder & Dairyman

BOX 110, HARRISBURG, PA.

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EVANGELICAL PRESS, HARRISBURG, PA.

The Grand Old Sire

King Pontiac Alcartra Wayne

Stands at the head of my herd which is under State and Federal Supervision.

His daughters are tremendous producers as well as good individuals and have made a number of remarkable records, one junior three-year-old producing 1,030.4 lb. butter, 21,552.2 lb. milk in 330 days. Come and see the individuality of my animals and you will want to buy some of them.

HARRY A. RICE

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Have you taken advantage of our Special Introductory Subscription Price of two years for \$1.00? If not, cut out, sign and return the attached coupon and receive *The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman* regularly twice a month for the next two years. Do not delay. Subscriptions are coming in fast and we wish to include you among our regular subscribers.

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Gentlemen:

I enclose One Dollar for two years' subscription to "The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman."

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YOUNG STOCK

At Reasonable Prices

Sired by

KING ARTIS WACONDA

my son of King Korndyke Sadie Vale Jr. and the 30.16 lb. cow, Waconda Clothilde Artis, a granddaughter of De Kol 2d's Butter Boy 3d. His dam made 792.05 lb. butter, 18,795.5 lb. milk in a year as a junior three-year-old, World's record at time of making.

The records of his dam and sire's dam average 30.595 lb. butter in a week and 83.8 lb. milk a day.

Let Me Show You My Herd.

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Union Deposit,

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HORNLESSNESS,

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ARE SYNONYMOUS

The demand for
Hornless Holsteins is
steadily increasing.

Better let me tell
you about a prospec-
tive herdsire.

Herd Under State and Federal Supervision

GEORGE E. STEVENSON

727 CONNELL BUILDING

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PENN'A

Boiling Springs Herd

IS HEADED BY



Lothian De Kol Korndyke

whose daughters are making State Records in the Dairy-
men's Divisions as well as leading our
Cow Testing Association.

He is a grandson of King of the Pontiacs and is from a cow
that produced 983.98 lb. butter, 23,581.1 lb. milk in a year
as a three-year-old. She and her two full sisters average
21,361.4 lb. milk, 871.61 lb. butter in yearly test at an
average age of less than four years.

IVO V. OTTO

Cumberland Co.,

R. D. 6, Carlisle, Pa.

Herd under State and Federal Supervision

A Clean Herd—

My Herd Combines Production
With Breeding and Individuality

It is essentially a Dairyman's Herd.
It's a Healthy Herd, is under State
and Federal Supervision and the
latest test was CLEAN.

Just keep this in mind when looking for
Good Holsteins.

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